

KIRKINTILLOCH:

TOWN AND PARISH



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KIRKINTILLOCH:

Town and Parish.

BY
THOMAS WATSON,
A NATIVE.

GLASGOW:
JOHN SMITH AND SON, 19 RENFIELD STREET.

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Preface.

THE idea of writing a history of Kirkintilloch had casually occurred to me for a good many years past, but several considerations prevented its taking practical shape.

My life has not been an idle one—if I may be permitted to say so—and I could not afford the requisite time for such a work—besides, I hoped that some one trained to literature and better qualified, might undertake it.

When I left Scotland for New Zealand, ten years ago—with the expectation of leaving my bones in that country—of course the thing passed from my mind. But having in the good Providence of God returned to my native land, and finding the field still unoccupied, while circumstances compelled me to involuntary leisure; the old idea returned, and became a fixed resolution; the result being the present volume.

I have been greatly encouraged in my task by the ready assistance and information which I have received on all hands.

My thanks are due in the first place to Rev. Thomas Somerville of Glasgow who has given the sketch of Bailie Gemmill; to Mr. James Blackwood who has contributed the articles on the Poets, David Gray, and Walter Watson,

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and has done them that measure of justice which I could not hope to do ; next—to the following authors who have freely permitted me to quote from their works, viz. :—

Sir Charles E. F. Stirling of Glorat, author of “The Stirlings of Craigbernard and Glorat ;” James Hedderwick, LL.D., author of “Backward Glances ;” William Hunter, Esq., author of “Biggar and the House of Fleming ;” John Irving, Esq., son of the late Joseph Irving, Esq., author of the “History of Dumbartonshire ;” John Dick Marshall, Esq., author of “Memoir of Dr. Andrew Marshall ;” Dr. Whitelaw, author of Memoir of Peter Neilson, poet ; Donald MacLeod, Esq., author of “Poets and Poetry of the Lennox ;” John Cameron, Esq., author of “The Parish of Campsie ;” J. Law Crawford, Esq., author of the “Forth and Clyde Ship Canal ;” and Mr. David Russell, author of “Sketches of Kirkintilloch Men I have met in the Army.”

There are numerous other writers upon whom I have drawn without the means of acknowledgment, to whom I am none the less grateful.

Information has been kindly given to me by the following persons, who have my best thanks :—Miss Gartshore of Ravelston ; Lady M'Culloch ; Major Graham Stirling of Craigbarnet ; John William Burns, Esq. of Kilmahew and Cumbernauld ; T. Craig Christie, Esq. of Bedlay ; Thomas Reid, Esq. of Carlestoun ; James Duncan, Esq. of Twechar ; Robert Young, Esq. ; John Inglis, Esq. ; James

Hutcheson, Esq.; David Patrick, Esq.; Dr. D. P. Stewart ; Dr. William Whitelaw ; J. M. Slimmon, Esq. ; Andrew Stewart, Esq.; James Stables, Esq.; James Main, Esq.; James Cooper, Esq.; James L. Motion, Esq.; Arthur F. Turnbull, Esq.; Rev. William Miller, Lenzie ; Rev. Messrs. John Mitchell, James Caven, William Reid, A. M. Brown, M.A., B.D., T. A. Morrison, David Matthews, W. B. Nicholson, Hugh Y. Reyburn, and Arthur Beyear, Kirkintilloch ; Rev. Messrs. John Burnett and Thomas Somerville, Glasgow ; Rev. William Reid, Airdrie ; Rev. John Arnott, M.A., Dailly ; Messrs. Andrew Lawrie, Andrew Matson, G. L. Anderson, Robert Watson, John Goodwin, John Thom, Robert Miller, John Balloch, Andrew Jarvie, Andrew Whitecross, and many others.

It has given me much pleasure to find that Kirkintilloch is associated with such men as King William the Lion, as well as King Robert the Bruce and his companions-in-arms who achieved the independence of Scotland.

My aim has been all along to make the work as comprehensive as possible ; and to gather together everything connected with the subject that would be likely to interest the most numerous class of my fellow-natives, who have not had means nor opportunity to see or study records of past events ; and it is for them I write.

With this motive, I have endeavoured to place on record all who have given the benefit of their services to the community in any way, and that without considering their condition in life.

I must beg the forbearance of my readers with the defects of my work, which is only that of a “’prentice hand,” and trust that nevertheless they may experience, in reading, a part of the pleasure I have had in writing it. Especially do I hope that it may be the means of recalling and preserving to the natives of the parish now scattered over the world, scenes and circumstances which are rapidly passing into oblivion.

And I further trust that my humble endeavour may induce some *savant* to follow me; and as he will be able to plough deeper than I have done, in a soil so rich he need have no fear of the result of his labours.

T. W.

42 SCOTT STREET, GARNETHILL,
GLASGOW, 1894.

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KIRKINTILLOCH:

Town and Parish.



INTRODUCTION.

THE present parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld form a detached portion of the county of Dumbarton, lying about six miles to the east of the main body of that county, with parts of Lanarkshire and Stirlingshire intervening.

In ancient times they appear to have formed, mainly or wholly, three properties or estates, viz.: the baronies of Cumbernauld, Lenzie, and Kirkintilloch. The history of these baronies is so interwoven with the fortunes of two great families—first, of the Comyns, and latterly of the Flemings, who became Earls of Wigton—that we shall, at the risk of being tedious, give a brief account of events as they arise, which bear upon their history, and through them upon Kirkintilloch. But the collateral incidents which appear are so alluring, that, while going as straight to our object as possible, we may occasionally be tempted to diverge from the path; but this, while lengthening the journey, will also, we feel assured, render it more attractive.

The Comyns.

IN the Wigton charter-chest there is a charter of the lands of Lenzie and Cumbernauld, granted to William Comyn by Alexander II. in 1216, and the same family seem to have held them till the reign of Robert the Bruce.

John Comyn, called "the Red Comyn," acted a conspicuous part in the minority of King Alexander III. He died about 1274.

William, his eldest son, married the heiress of Menteith, but had no issue. He died, 1291.

John, the second son of "the Red Comyn," known as "the Black Comyn," became Lord of Badenoch, and in 1286, on the decease of Alexander III., was chosen one of six guardians, or regents, during the minority of the Maid of Norway, then heiress to the throne. When she died, the Black Comyn became one of the original candidates for the Crown, but withdrew his claim in favour of Baliol, after whose election to the throne he retired from public life. He married Marjory, sister of King John Baliol.

Their son John, also styled "the Red Comyn," was considered heir to the throne after Baliol. He adhered to the English interest till Edward's insulting conduct drove the Scots to arms. After the battle of Stirling Bridge, 11th September, 1297, he joined the patriot army under Sir William Wallace, and along with Sir Simon Fraser; but the disastrous battle of Falkirk, 22nd July, 1298, rendered them unable to maintain their ground against the English, and they were obliged to retire amongst the wilds and fastnesses of the country, living as they best could. Langton, the English historian, thus writes of them—

"The Lord of Badenoch, Freselle, and Walais,
Lived at thieves' law, ever robbing alle ways."

The Flemings.

AN active and enterprising race in Flanders in the twelfth century emigrated in considerable numbers to England ; but taking the part of Stephen against Henry II., that king banished them from the country, and many of them came to Scotland. William Flandrensis is witness to charters in 1199 and 1228. Sir Malcolm Fleming, most likely his son, is witness to a charter in 1246, and in a subsequent one is styled "Vice Comes de Dunbarton," which shows that he was sheriff of that county in the reign of Alexander III. Sir Robert Fleming, probably his son, will appear immediately in connection with Robert the Bruce.

When Bruce finally resolved to drive the English out of Scotland, he requested an interview with the Red Comyn ; and they met in the church of the Minorite Friars in Dumfries. Bruce had reason to suspect Comyn of attempting to prevail on King Edward to put him to death ; and he taxed Comyn with treachery. A warm altercation ensued ; and in the heat of the moment, Bruce, who was an extremely passionate man, forgot the sacred building he was in, and drawing his poniard, stabbed Comyn, who fell wounded. Struck with horror at committing a deed so atrocious, in such a place, Bruce instantly rushed to the door, where three of his companions were in waiting, viz. : Sir Roger Kirkpatrick, Lindsay of Crawford, and Sir Robert Fleming. Bruce appeared, pale and agitated, and they asked the cause. He replied, "I doubt I have slain the Red Comyn." "Doubt !" said Kirkpatrick, "then I'se mak siccar," and along with the others he hurried into the church. They

were resolutely opposed by Robert Comyn, who defended the body of his brother. They soon killed Robert, however, and also the wounded baron, whose head they severed from his body. On their return, Bruce enquired if Comyn was dead, when Fleming, who carried the head, held it up, exclaiming, "Let the deed shaw." *

This dreadful event caused the most bitter animosity between the numerous and powerful family of Comyn and Bruce, and as soon as he came into power he declared their estates forfeited to the Crown.

Sir Robert Fleming continued to be a strenuous supporter of King Robert, and no doubt as long as he lived fought in his battles, and shared in his varied fortunes. He died, however, before the battle of Bannockburn, 24th June, 1314. King Robert had previously bestowed on him, in recognition of his services, the baronies of Cumbernauld and Lenzie.

His eldest son, Sir Malcolm Fleming, who succeeded him, was also a warm supporter of Bruce, and was, no doubt, present with his retainers at the battle of Bannockburn. He stood high in the king's favour, and in consideration of his eminent services, that monarch appointed him sheriff of the county, and governor of the castle of Dumbarton. He also gave him the whole barony of Kirkintilloch, by a charter of which the following is a translation :—

"Robert, King of Scotland: Be it known that we have given, and by our present charter confirmed, to Malcolm Fleming, our well-beloved and faithful soldier, for his homage and service, the whole barony of Kirkintilloch, with its pertinents, which formerly belonged to John Comyn, knight;

* Among the family portraits in Cumbernauld House, down till about 1845, was a painting of Sir Robert Fleming, dressed in armour, and holding a man's gory head in his hand, the family motto being also painted thereon—"Let the deed shaw."

holding, and to be held, by the said Malcolm and his heirs, from us and our heirs, by all its proper boundaries and divisions, and with all its liberties, commodities, easements, and just pertinents; as freely, quietly, fully, and honourably, as the said John held or possessed, for some time, the said barony and its pertinents; the said Malcolm and his heirs rendering to us and our heirs the service of a knight in our army, and suit in the Court of the Sheriffdom of Dumbarton."

Sir Malcolm Fleming thus appears to have become baron of Cumbernauld, Lenzie, and Kirkintilloch, or the whole of what is now the two parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld. These three baronies appear to have been at that time included in Stirlingshire, to which they seem naturally to belong; but were now detached and annexed to the sheriffdom and county of Dumbarton. On the other hand, a large extent of the eastern part of Lennox, which seems to have belonged to the sheriffdom of Dumbarton, was detached from that shire and annexed to Stirling.*

Sir Malcolm, whose death is not recorded, was succeeded by his son, Sir Malcolm; who remained steadfast to the cause of David, the youthful son of Bruce. After the disastrous battle of Duplin in 1332, he refused to concur in the usurpation of the Scottish throne by Edward Baliol, under the supremacy of the English King, Edward III., and gave David refuge in Dumbarton Castle, of which he was governor. The battle of Halidon Hill was fought 19th

* The three baronies were subsequently restored to the county of Stirling for a few years, viz.: 1503-1509, but were again annexed to Dumbartonshire, where they have remained ever since. Owing to a recent statute, all detached parts of counties in Scotland are now joined to counties (1893), but an exception was made as regards Dumbarton, which remains as it was, and is now the only county in Scotland in that position.

July, 1333, and Edward being victorious, Fleming sent the young king and queen of Scotland to France for safety, where they remained for eight years and returned 4th May, 1341.

David II. conferred on Fleming for these services a charter, making him Earl of Wigton, 9th November, 1341. He was afterwards taken prisoner along with the king at Neville's Cross, 17th October, 1346, and lodged in the Tower of London. He died in 1362, and was succeeded by his grandson Thomas.

Thomas Fleming, second Earl of Wigton, having no children, appears to have alienated most of his estates during his life. In 1371 he sold the earldom of Wigton, together with the title, to Archibald Douglas, lord of Galloway; on 20th June, 1372, he gave in pledge the barony of Lenzie for the sum of £80; and he made a gift of the town of Kirkintilloch to Sir Gilbert Kennedy, grandson of Sir Malcolm, which was confirmed 13th May, 1373.

The successor of Thomas Fleming was Sir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, son of Sir Patrick, by the daughter of Sir Simon Fraser. He received from David II. charters of the barony of Dalliel, of the lands of Rinns of Wigton, and Sthboyer, in the barony of Lenzie. His predecessor, Thomas, previous to his death, had conferred on him the barony of Lenzie, and this gift was confirmed by Robert II., 20th September, 1382. He was appointed Sheriff of Dumbartonshire in 1364, and had an assignment of the pledge made of the barony of Lenzie by Thomas Fleming to William Boyd for £80, about 1380. He was succeeded by his son, Sir David,* who played a distinguished part in the public

* Sir Malcolm left two sons, David and Patrick. Patrick in April, 1369, exchanged his lands of Dalnotter and Gartscandane, in the earldom of Lennox, for the lands of Bord, Tweoures, Croy, etc., in the barony of "Leygneh," belonging to Sir Robert Erskine, and became the progenitors of the Flemings of Bord.

transactions of his time. He was of a religious turn of mind, and made a grant or mortification confirmed by Robert II. in 1379, of the lands of Drumtablay, with a portion of its mill, lying in the barony of Lenzie; to Almighty God, the blessed Virgin, and to the chapel of the blessed Virgin in Kirkintilloch; for the salvation of his own soul, and the souls of his parents, his wife, and others. In 1388 he was with Douglas at the battle of Otterburn, and acquired a reputation for bravery and martial prowess.

In 1399 he received from Robert II., among other gifts, a charter of the chapels of Kirkintilloch and the lands of Drumtablay. He accompanied the young Prince James, son of Robert II., out of Scotland with the intention of going to France; but they were captured by the English and imprisoned in the Tower of London. He was afterwards killed by the Douglasses (who were enraged at the abduction of the young Prince) at Loughermadston, February, 1405, and was buried in Holyrood Abbey.

His son, Sir Malcolm, succeeded him, and to the family estates of Biggar and Cumbernauld. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Albany, and niece of Robert III. He was knighted by that monarch, and received a charter of the lands of Torwood, most likely as his wife's dowry.

On 2nd April, 1406, King Robert III. granted to him and his heirs a charter of the castle of Cumbernauld, with the five merk lands in which it is situated, and their pertinents; the lands of Bodsberg, the lands of Dillater of Auchinstarre, with the ground of the old castle of Kirkintilloch; the forest of Cumbernauld; the mill of Bodsberg; and an annual rent of six merks, to be drawn from the town of Kirkintilloch.

He was one of the hostages for the payment of 50,000 merks, the ransom of James I., and his name is recorded as

“Malcolmus Dominus de Bygare,” and his income as 600 merks per annum. The Flemings and the Douglasses, who had been at feud for some time, seem now to have again become friends, and Malcolm became the bosom companion of William Douglas.

Livingston the Governor and Crichton the Chancellor leagued together to kill Douglas, of whose power they were jealous, and treacherously invited him to Edinburgh Castle; where he went sorely against the wishes and remonstrances of his friends, accompanied by Fleming. After being splendidly entertained, they were suddenly seized, imprisoned, and subjected to a mock trial in name of the king, who was then very young. They were sentenced to be executed, and this was carried out in the case of Douglas at once; and Fleming in four days thereafter, on 12th December, 1440; his estates being also forfeited to the Crown.

His son Robert, who succeeded him, protested against the decision of the court that had declared his father guilty; and when King James arrived at the age of maturity he became convinced that great injustice had been done in putting Sir Malcolm Fleming to death and forfeiting his estates; and he reinstated his son in them. He also conferred on him a charter of the lands of Auchtermoney and their pertinents, lying in the earldom of Lennox; to be held of the King, by rendering a silver penny Scots if sought. James also raised Fleming to the peerage by the title of Lord Fleming of Cumbernauld, in 1458-9.

His character,* however, became latterly completely

* William Fleming of Bord obtained a decret against him in 1489 for the marriage portion of a granddaughter, amounting to 300 merks, and £16 for certain silks and other goods, as was proved by his hand in the said William's book of accounts.

changed, his mental faculties having evidently become impaired. He became quarrelsome and litigious, and had many lawsuits, was guilty of many outrages, and in the end was considered incapable of managing his affairs, so that an action was raised to have him declared "furious, profuse, and insane." This action was successful; but was afterwards set aside on the strange ground, that the sheriff who had charge of the investigation regarding his conduct and mental condition, was under age.

He died in 1491, and was succeeded by his grandson John, second lord, who was appointed Vice-Admiral of the Fleet, in 1511, and Lord Chamberlain in 1516; which office was held in the family for several generations. He was murdered on 1st November, 1524, by the Tweedies of Drummelzier, in a dispute about the marriage of Catherine Frissel, his ward. *

He appears to have been unable or unwilling to pay his debts as appears by the following:—

"AT EDINBURGH, the last day of Februar, the zeir of God, ane thousand fyve hundredth and twenty three zeris, the Lords of counsale vnderwritten, that is to say, ane reverend fader in God, Gawyne, Bischop of Abirdene, ane nobill and mighty Lord, Hew Erle of Eglingtonne, venerable faderis in God, James, Abbot of Dundrennan, Thomas, Abbot of Culros, Maister George Hepburn, Dene of Dunkeld, Schir William Scot of Balwery, knyght, and Maister Adam Otterburn of Auldham, in the actioun and caus persewit be ane venerabill fader in God, Alexander, Abbot of Cambuskynne, and convent of the samyn, aganis Johne Lord Flemyng, for the wranggus and maisterfull spoliatioun, vptaking and withholding fra thame of thair teynd schavis of the hail parrochin of the kirk of the Lenze, liand within the schirefdome of

* In "Pitcairn's Trials" appears: "Remission to James Tuedy, son and heir apparent of John Tuedy of Drummelzeare, and XV. others, for treasonably assisting David Hume of Wedderburne, his brothers and accomplices: and for the slaughter of John Lord Fleming, committed upon forethought felony."

Dunbartane, pertaning to thame as personis of the said kirk, zeirly, be the space of seven zeris last bipast, extending ilk zeir to thretty thre chaldris of meill, and thre chaldris of beir, price of the boll oureheid xiiij s. iiij d., like as at mare lenth is contenit in the summandis thair-upone. Baith the sadis partiis beand personali present, thare richtis, resonis, and allegationis hard, sene and vnderstand, and thairwith being ripelie avisit, the Lordis of the Counsale decretis and deliweris that the said Johne Lord Flemying hes done wrang in the spoliatioun, vptaking and withalding fra the said venerabill fader and convent of thare teyndis schavis of the said Kirk of Lenze, zeirly, be the space of sevin zeris last bipast, pertenyng to the said venerabill fader and convent, and thairfore sall desist and ceis fra all intrometting with the sadis teyndis to be gaderit, set and disponit be thame at thair pleseir in tyme to cum, and als sall content and pay to the sadis venerabill fader and convent thretty thre chaldris of meill, thre chaldris of beir, price of the boll of meill and beir oureheid xiii s. iiii d. zeirly, and ilk zeir, be the space of sevin zeris foirsaide, and with ilk boll of the said teynd meill and beir ane hen price iii; d. zeirly be the said space, quhilkis teyndis, victualis, and gudis pertenis to the said venerabill fader, convent and place of Cambuskynneth, and wes intromettit with be the said Johne Lord Flemying likeas wes cleirly previt before the sadis Lordis: thairfore ordanis lettres be directit to compell and distrenze him, his landis and gudis thairfore as efferis."

"Notorial instrument narrating that Alexander, Abbot of Cambuskenneth on the one part, and Malcolm, Lord Fleming on the other part, compeared in the presence of a notary and witnesses, desiring an account of the teind sheaves of the parish church of Lenze, belonging to the said Abbot and his convent, which teind sheaves and fruits the said Malcolm, and the deceased John, Lord Fleming his father, had intromitted with, as Malcolm confessed for 8 years and term preceding, and applied to their own use without accounting, and accordingly Malcolm rendered to certain auditors therein mentioned his account, in which he charged himself with certain sums of money, and quantities of victual for the said teinds of the kirk of Lenze during the 8 years and one term aforesaid, amounting in all to £2528-5-3, certain payments being allowed which reduced the amount due to £2148-5-4. Dated at Edinburgh, 30th March, 1527."

Malcolm, his eldest son, born 1494, succeeded him as

third Lord Fleming; and was distinguished for his abilities, acquirements, and upright character. His merits were highly appreciated by James V., who conferred many favours upon him. On the death of his father he was appointed Lord Chamberlain; and he received charters of Auchtermony, Kerse, Lenzie, Cumbernauld, etc.*

On 9th April, 1538, he resigned his lands into the hands of James V., and that monarch granted him a new charter, by which his lordship's whole possessions were formed into five baronies:—

I. The lands of Auchtermony, the annual rents of Kerse, the lands of Lenzie, and the forest of Cumbernauld were to form the barony of Cumbernauld; and Cumbernauld House was to be the messuage for taking sasines.

II. The lands and barony of Lenzie, with the town and burgh of Kirkintilloch, were to form the barony of Lenzie; and Kirkintilloch was to be the place for taking sasines. . . . He had married in 1524 Janet Stewart, a natural daughter of James IV., a dispensation from Pope Clement VII. having sanctioned the marriage; and his wife's tocher (£400) being provided by King James V., her half brother.

He was taken prisoner at the battle of the Solway, November, 1542, and was killed at the age of fifty-three, with many of his retainers of Biggar, Cumbernauld, and Lenzie, at the disastrous battle of Pinkie, 10th September, 1547.

He had endowed a collegiate church to be built at Biggar; with a provost, eight canons or prebendaries, four singing boys, and six poor men. The third prebendary, who was to be the sacristan of the

* Scottish lawyers have always found it difficult to assign a reason for the frequent confirmations of royal charters by succeeding monarchs. May not one reason be that the monarch for the time being wished to renew the certificate of his vassal's allegiance to himself personally?

college, was to have for his annual support the chapel founded on the lands of Garnegabir and Auchyndavy, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, with its pertinents; and six merks of annual rent in Kirkintilloch, along with two acres of land, for a manse and garden, belonging to the chapel, and at that time in the possession of Andrew Fleming of Kirkintilloch. The duty of this prebend was to ring the bells and to light the wax tapers and tallow candles on the high altar, the altars of the two aisles, and the altar of the crucifix. The founder also ordained that there should be attached to the college, in all time to come, four boys with children's voices, who were to be sufficiently instructed and skilled in plain song, invocation, and discant; who were to have the crowns of their heads shaven, and to wear gowns of a crimson colour. They were to have, divided amongst them, all and whole the produce of the priest's office of the parish church of Lenzie, in the diocese of Glasgow, except so much as might be necessary for the sustentation of a priest to discharge the duties of a cure of that parish.

The founder ordained that the college should have six poor men, commonly called "beid men." The qualifications for their admission were to be poverty, frailty, and old age. They were to be natives of the baronies of Biggar or Lenzie, if a sufficient number could be got in these places. They were to be annually furnished with a white linen gown, having a white cloth hood; and every day in all time to come they were to attend in the college at high mass and vespers; and when the founder departed this life, they were to sit at his grave and the grave of his parents, and pray devoutly to the Most High God for the welfare of his soul, the soul of his wife, and the souls of his progenitors and successors. For their aliment and support, they were to have distributed amongst them, on the first day of each month, two bolls of oatmeal, the whole amounting to twenty-seven bolls annually; so that each bedesman, during the year, was to obtain four bolls and two firlots of the said oatmeal. John, Earl of Wigton, patron of the college kirk and prebendaries thereof, with consent of William Fleming, the provost, on the 14th May, 1616, granted a disposition in favour of James Duncan of the prebendship that was endowed with the teinds of Auchendavy and the two acres of land lying in the town of Kirkintilloch.

His inventory amounted to £5,006 18s. 4d. Scots; and among the legacies which he left were: £20 "to the poor householders within Lenzie and Biggar that pays me nocht,

that are fallen folks, to pray for me;" and "I leif sax chalder of male, to be dealt annually to my tennents of Lenzie, Harbartshire, Biggar, and Thankerton." To his eldest son, James, he left the "insight," that is, the furniture within the place of Cumbernauld, along with the silver "wark, an bason, an cover, twa gilt cups with covers; VI.—of silver, vj silver spoons, an dozen of silver trinchers, twa saltfats of silver, the chapell graith of silver," etc.

Mary, one of his daughters, attained celebrity as one of Queen Mary's four Maries, the others being—Mary, daughter of Lord Livingston; Mary, daughter of Lord Seton; and Mary, daughter of Beton, laird of Creich.

Lady Fleming, the widow of Lord Malcolm and the Queen's aunt, was appointed governess to the Queen, and accompanied her, along with her four Maries and several lords of high rank, to France. After a violent storm, during which the ladies suffered much from sea-sickness, they reached Brest, 13th August, 1548, and proceeded to St. Germain, where they were joyfully welcomed. Lady Fleming continued in the service of the Queen till 1555, when she returned to Scotland; but her daughter remained as one of the Queen's maids of honour. No doubt she was one of her bridesmaids on the occasion of her marriage with the Dauphin, and condoled with the Queen at his death.

She accompanied her mistress to Scotland, and heard her take that affectionate farewell of France, so often pathetically described. She was with the Queen in her warlike displays, her progresses through her dominions, her interviews with Knox, her marriage to Darnley, the murder of Rizzio, the birth of a son in Edinburgh Castle, the loss of her husband by violence, etc.

In 1563 Mary Fleming was one of the ladies seated in an outer chamber of the palace of Holyrood, gorgeously

apparelled, whom Knox addressed after one of his stormy interviews with the Queen :—

“O fair ladies,” said John, “how plesing were this lyfe of yours if it sould evir abyde, and then in the end that we mycht pass to heiven, with all this gay gear. Bot fie upon that knave Death, that will come quhiddar we will or not; and quhen he has laid on his areist, the foull worms will be busie with this flesh, be it never so fair and so tender; and the silly saul sall be so feabill that it can nyther cary with it gold, garnishing, targating, pearll, nor precious stones.”

One of the amusements of the court which has descended in somewhat the same form to our day, was the cutting and distributing among the company of a cake, in which a bean had been baked; the fortunate person who happened to have the bean in his or her slice being called King or Queen of the Bean.

On 5th January, 1563, when a brilliant party was assembled at Holyrood, the bean fell to Mary Fleming; and the incident, with the appearance of the mock Queen, is thus described by a spectator, in a letter written in the inflated style of the period :—

“Fortune was so favourable to faire Fleyminge that, if she, could have seen, to have judged of her vertue and beauty; as blindly shee went to work, and chose her at adventure; she would sooner have made her a queen for ever, than for one only day to exalt her so high, and the nixt to leave her in the state she found her. That day yt was to be seen, by her princely pomp, how fite a match she wold be, were she to contend ether with Venus in beauty, Minerva in witt, or Juno in worldly wealth; having the two former by nature; and of the third, so much as is contained in this realme at her command, and free disposition. The treasure of Solomon, I trowe, was not to be compared unto that, which that day

hanged upon her back. . . . My pen staggereth ; my hand faileth ; farther to wryt. . . . The Queen of the Bean was that day in a gowne of cloth of silver ; her head, her neck, her shoulders, the rest of her whole body so besett with stones, that more in our jewell house were not to be found."

Mary Fleming married Sir William Maitland of Lethington on 6th January, 1566. He died in prison, June, 1573.

James, fourth Lord Fleming, died at Paris, 15th December, 1558. He was one of the commissioners appointed to be present at the marriage of Queen Mary with the Dauphin of France. He died in his twenty-fourth year, not without suspicion of poison, as three of his colleagues also died in Paris. He was married at an early age to Barbara, a daughter of the Duke of Chatelherault. On the 14th December, 1553, he conferred on her a charter of part of the barony of Lenzie, and on the 21st December of the year following he executed another charter in her favour, constituting her liferenter of the lands of Kildowan and Auchtermoney. He left by this lady an only child, a daughter.

John Fleming, the second son of Lord Malcolm, succeeded, on his brother's death, to the title and estates as fifth lord. On the 16th January, 1558, he received a renunciation and discharge of revision, under the great seal, of the lands of Kilbuho and their patronages, from Francis and Mary ; who, in the document conferring this grant, styled themselves King and Queen of England and Ireland. These favours were expressly given on account of the eminent services of his father, Malcolm, and his brother, James. He married on 17th May, 1564, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Robert, Master of Ross, who was killed at Pinkie. The marriage took place in the presence of Queen Mary and her court at Holyrood.

He stood by the Queen at the battle of Langside under a thorn tree, along with Lords Herries and Livingstone and a small guard; and watched the progress of the fight with breathless anxiety and suspense. When the small party saw that their hopes were blighted by the victory of the Regent, they lost no time in placing the Queen on horseback, and conveying her, by a circuitous route, through Ayrshire, Nithsdale, and Galloway, to the abbey of Dundrennan. Mary, in a letter written to her uncle, the Cardinal Lorraine, during the journey, which lasted two days, states:—

“I have suffered injuries, calumnies, hunger, cold, and heat; flying, without knowing whither, four score and twelve miles without once pausing to alight, and then lay on the hard ground, having only sour milk to drink and oatmeal to eat, without bread; passing three nights with the owls.”

Fleming crossed the Solway with the Queen; and after she surrendered herself to Queen Elizabeth, he returned to Dumbarton Castle, which he held against the Regent Murray, who first besieged and then blockaded it. On 18th November, 1569, “sentence of forfaitour wes pronouncit aganis Lord John Fleming and John Fleming of Boghall, for the keiping and halding the castle of Dumbartane aganis the Kingis majestie.”

This sentence was confirmed by the Scottish Parliament in 1571, and the Act then passed states, among other things—

“And thairfoir decernis and ordanis, all and sundrie, ye landis, guidis, movable and vnmovable; als weil landis, as offices, and vther thingis quhatsoever; pertening to thame, and everye ane of thame; to be confiscatt to our sourane Lord, and to remane in propertie wt his heyne, for ewir. And thair persones, to underlye ye panes of tressone; extreme and just punisment, destinatt of ye lawes of yis Realme.

Quhilk dome, wes pronouncit be ye mowth of Andro Lindsay, dempstar of ye said Parliament."

The estates of Lord Fleming were, by this sentence, transferred to the Crown, and were held by it for eight years.

Queen Elizabeth, at this juncture, sent an army into Scotland at the instigation of the King's faction, and under the command of Sir William Drury, which, during the spring of 1570, committed great havoc in Clydesdale on the estates of the adherents of Queen Mary. The devastation at Hamilton was such as had hardly ever been paralleled in Scotland before; and the ruthless soldiery "herrit all the Monkland—my Lord Fleming's boundis, my Lord Livingston's boundis, together with al their puir tennantis and friendis, in sic maner that nae heart can think thereon bot the same must be dolorous."

Sir William, after perpetrating these enormities, had the audacity to repair to Dumbarton in the month of May, and request a parley with the governor respecting the Archbishop of St. Andrews, who had taken refuge in the castle. Lord Fleming, justly enraged at the outrages which Sir William had committed, saluted him with a bullet discharged from one of the great guns on the ramparts. This was considered a grievous outrage by the King's party, and gave rise to a lengthy ballad, entitled, "The Tressoun of Dumbartane," which was printed in black letter at Edinburgh by Robert Lekpreuik in 1570. It says—

The General raid with mony Demyllance,
Doun to Dumbarton, doand na man ill.
Quhair furious Fleming schot his ordinance,
Willing to wraik him, wanted na gude will.

Now fairwell Fleming, bot foul are thy deedis,
The General this schedul at schort to the sends,
Thou sall heir ma novells as further proceedis,
Bot not to thy sythment as sum men intends.

The garrison of Dumbarton began ere long to be straitened for want of provisions ; but early in the morning of the 15th December the Laird of Bord, taking advantage of the darkness, succeeded in conveying into the castle several “ky” and “laides of meill” vastly to the displeasure of the Regent, who sharply rebuked his captains that they “tholit the said furnischings to pas to ye castel.” At the Regent’s death the blockade was broken up, and two large ships with provisions and military stores arrived from France for the use of the garrison, which were duly transferred to the castle.

The Regent Murray having been killed a short time previously at Linlithgow ; the Earl of Lennox, his successor, was anxious to get possession of Dumbarton Castle for the infant King ; but Lord Fleming stoutly held it for Queen Mary. The Regent, by way of punishment, sent a strong party of soldiers to both Biggar and Cumbernauld, and not only levied heavy contributions in money from the tenants, but committed much wanton destruction. At that period there were not only herds of deer in the forest of Cumbernauld, but also wild cattle, long known in Scotland as “the white kye,” and now only to be seen at Hamilton Palace.

The habits of these animals were thus described by a writer in the “Quarterly Journal of Agriculture” many years ago :—

In browsing their extensive pasture they always keep close together, never scattering or straggling over it—a peculiarity which does not belong to the Kyloe, or any other breed from the wildest and most inhospitable regions of the Highlands. The white cows are remarkable for their systematic manner of feeding. At different periods of the year their tactics are different ; but by those acquainted with their habits they are always found about the same part of the forest at the same hour of the day. In the height of summer they always bivouac for the night towards the northern extremity of the forest. From this point they

start in the morning, and browse to the southern extremity, and return at sunset to their old rendezvous ; and during these perambulations they always feed *en masse*. The bulls are seldom ill-natured ; but when they are so, they display a disposition more than ordinarily savage, cunning, pertinacious, and revengeful. A poor bird-catcher was attacked by a savage bull, and by great exertion gained a tree before his assailant made up to him. Here he had occasion to observe the habits of the animal. It did not roar or bellow, but merely grunted, the whole body quivering with passion and savage rage ; and he frequently attacked the tree with his head and hoofs. Finding all to no purpose, he left off the vain attempt, began to browse, and removed to some distance from the tree. The bird-catcher tried to descend, but this watchful cerberus was again instantly at his post : and it was not till six hours, and after various bouts at bo-peep as above, that he was relieved by some shepherds.

Sometimes, especially when the calves are young and need protection, the bulls and the kine are particularly fierce, and resent even the far-off presence of an intruder. Under such circumstances we have frequently been charged by the white herd. The situation is then not altogether free from peril, but the unique character of the scene is almost worth the risk, as in the charge which these noble-looking animals make you have the advantage of seeing in active and intense operation skill, fury, and bravery. On they come, swift as the wind, making the ground tremble under their heavy tread. Singularly enough, too, not a sound do they utter, but dash forward either in even lines or in one solid, well-formed phalanx, with the young in the centre.

When the gallop is stopped, too, by some unknown signal, it is done with a regularity and precision which could not be surpassed by our finest cavalry. When in this position the large bulls, with shaggy manes, majestic heads, and fiery eyes, standing several paces out from the herd, like commanding officers in front of a squadron, they form a picture of surpassing interest which is not likely to be soon forgotten.

“ Mightiest of all the beasts of chase
That roam in woody Caledon,
Crushing the forest in his race,
The mountain bull comes thundering on.

“ Fierce on the hunter’s quivered band
He rolls his eyes of swarthy glow,
Spurns with black hoof and horn the sand,
And tosses high his mane of snow.”

According to Boece, they would eat nothing which the hand of man had touched. King Robert the Bruce hunted the wild bull. Hollingshed says that Bruce, in pursuing a bull, at length overtook it, and was about to thrust his spear into its loins, when it suddenly turned and made a desperate charge. Just in time to save the king's life, one of his followers ran forward, and boldly seizing the animal by the horns, overthrew it by main force. In reward, King Robert bestowed on the intrepid huntsman lands and honours, with the distinguishing name of "Turnbull."

Turnbull's feat seems beyond human strength, but at the present day Highlanders have been known to catch a full-grown colt by the tail as it ran past, and throw it on the ground; and the wild bulls of Bruce's day, although active and savage, cannot be supposed to compare in weight with our modern domestic highly-fed cattle.

It is recorded that the Regent's men killed the deer "and the quhit ky and bullis of the said forest, to the great destructione of policie and hinder of the comman-weill."

Notwithstanding the formidable situation of Dumbarton Castle, which was deemed impregnable; it was taken from Fleming by Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill in a most gallant and extraordinary manner.

The strength of the place made Lord Fleming feel more secure than he ought to have felt, considering its importance. He boasted to the King of France that he held in his hands the fetters of Scotland, and this spirit rendered the garrison so confident and negligent that they frequently spent the whole night in riot and festivity in the neighbouring town of Dumbarton, with the same thoughtlessness as if the country had enjoyed the most profound peace.

The plan of surprising the garrison was first suggested to the Regent Lennox, then at Glasgow, by a common soldier who had served in the fortress; but had been disgusted by what he supposed to be ill-usage. While he lived in the garrison his wife used often to visit him, and,

being accused of theft, was punished by order of the governor. Her husband, being persuaded of her innocence, burned with revenge. He deserted to the Regent, and promised that if he would assign a small party to follow him, he would make him master of the fortress. The Regent, although he saw the importance of possessing the castle, at first hesitated, from want of confidence in the man, or in the means which he proposed. This being perceived by the soldier, he at once said that as they seemed to distrust him he would go himself, and be the first man to reach the walls. "If you will follow me," said he, "I will make you masters of the place, but if your hearts fail you, then let it alone." The man appeared so confident and resolute, and the prize was so tempting, that the scruples of the Regent were at last overcome, and he resolved to risk the attempt.

The expedition was committed to Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, a bold and experienced officer. The first of April was the day fixed for the execution of this daring attempt, as the truce granted to the rebels through the mediation of the Queen of England would then have expired. In the meantime scaling ladders and other necessaries were prepared, and the whole was kept profoundly secret.

On the evening of 31st March, John Cunningham of Drumquhassil, an officer who had been early made acquainted with the scheme, was sent off with a party of horse to intercept all passengers and guard every avenue to the castle, and thus prevent any communication being made to the garrison. Crawford followed him with a small body of picked and determined men on foot. The place of rendezvous was Dumbuck hill, about a mile from the castle.

Here Crawford explained to the whole party the nature of the enterprise in which they were to be engaged ; showed them Robertson the soldier who had volunteered to lead them in the ascent, and made large promises of honours to be conferred on him and all who followed him. The soldiers received the intelligence joyfully. The foot immediately proceeded towards the castle, while the horse were ordered to remain at Dumbuck to assist in their retreat, should the enterprise miscarry.

Bannatyne says :—

Every man hath his hacquebut, bound vpon his bak, and everie ledder had dyvers coardis put to it, and ane coard from the former end of this : we gang and but one man behind ane vther to the hinder end, swa that everie man had the said coard in his handis, and the foremost to guye all. Swa no man that held ane grip of the coard could gang by the way, because it was in the nyght.

When they arrived at the bottom of the rock the night was far advanced, and they were afraid lest the clearness of the sky, which was covered with stars, and the appearance of daylight, should discover them to the sentinels who watched above. The mist, however, which generally at this season of the year hangs heavy over rivers and lakes, had overspread the upper regions of the castle rock, a circumstance esteemed fortunate by the officers, and by the men superstitiously regarded as a good omen.

It was the highest part of the rock which had been chosen to make this bold attempt, as the garrison trusted to this, and had generally fewer sentinels there ; and their guide also assured them that they would find a good landing. Here, however, they met with an accident which made them fear that all was lost. The height of the ascent compelled them to use ladders too long to be easily managed, and as they could not be fixed very firmly in the slippery

rock, the first ladder was scarcely fixed when the weight and eagerness of the men who mounted, caused it to fall to the ground. Although no one was injured, they feared that the noise might possibly have alarmed a sentinel. After listening intently for a short time, however, and finding all still, they made a second attempt with better success, and some of them gained a sort of jutting or landing about half way up the rock. Here they found an ash tree growing out of a crevice, and by tying a rope to it, their friends below were soon able by its help to join them.

At this stage another untoward event occurred, which was only overcome by the presence of mind and ready resource of the leader. One of the soldiers was suddenly seized with a fit, and clung so tenaciously to the ladder that no one could either pass him or unloose his hold. To tumble him down the rock would have been cruel, and might have alarmed the garrison ; but Captain Crawford was equal to the occasion. He at once ordered the man to be tied fast to the ladder as he was, and then the ladder was turned round so as to place the soldier on the underside next the rock, and his comrades easily then ascended over him.

The advance party, consisting of Alexander Ramsay, Crawford's ensign, Robertson, and two other soldiers, very soon reached the summit of the rock, and scaled the castle wall. They were instantly observed by the sentinels, who attacked them with stones and other missiles. Ramsay, not relishing this mode of warfare, leapt down among his enemies, who at once attacked him sword in hand ; but he defended himself with great bravery till his comrades came to his aid.

In the meantime the bulk of the party had been industriously ascending the rock, and struggling to surmount the wall, and their weight and efforts soon made a partial

breach in it, through which they rushed, shouting, "God and the King!" "A Darnley! a Darnley!" They quickly took possession of the magazine and cannon; the garrison offering but a feeble resistance, rushing out on the alarm in a nude condition, and being more solicitous about their own safety than making resistance.

Lord Fleming, making a quick descent by an almost impassable precipice, was let out at a postern gate which opened upon the Clyde, and getting into a small boat which lay under the walls, escaped to Argyllshire.

The assailants did not lose one man, and of the garrison only four were slain. Among those taken prisoners were Lady Fleming; Hamilton, Bishop of St. Andrews, who was found with his mail shirt and steel cap on; Verac, the French Ambassador, who had recently arrived with supplies; Fleming of Boghall; and John Hall, an English gentleman who had fled to Scotland after Dacre's rebellion.

After the principal prisoners were secured, and the soldiers had leisure to examine the path they had taken, it appeared to them such a tremendous precipice, that they declared that if they had foreseen the danger of the service, no reward whatever should have induced them to undertake it.

Hamilton was instantly conveyed to Stirling, and being deeply implicated in the murder of both Darnley and Murray was tried, condemned, and executed. Lady Fleming was dismissed with many marks of the Regent's favour. With Verac there was some difficulty what to do, as a number of merchants accused him of plundering their vessels in the Clyde; but after a short confinement in St. Andrews, he also was set at liberty, as were all the others, with the exception of Boghall.

Captain Crawford received as a reward for his services in

this exploit a pension of £200 yearly from the revenues of St. Andrews, and to Cunningham was committed the keeping of the castle.

Sir Walter Scott observes of the capture of the castle : "This exploit of Crawford may compare with anything of the kind which we read of in history."

Lord Fleming, who had gone from Argyllshire to France, returned from there on 20th May, 1572, and brought a considerable sum of money with him for the Queen. On 26th June he arrived at Edinburgh, and took up his residence in the castle, then held for the Queen by Kirkcaldy of Grange. While walking near the Tolbooth one day a party of French soldiers who had come from Leith, fired a volley in his honour, but one of the bullets ricocheted and struck his lordship, wounding him seriously. He was carried to the castle, where he remained till the beginning of September, when he was taken to Biggar on a litter, and died there.

"Wpoun the fyft day, thair come xv fuddartis Frenschmen fra Leith, quha wes tane be the men of Leith in ane weir schip, and wer causit serue aganis thair will. Thai passand throw the toun to the castell about the tolbuyth, met Johne lord Fleming, and throw greit blythnes schote thair wollie : and be the last manis peice the said lord was hurt be the scalpis of the stanis in baith thair leigis. Thair wes nathing in his peice bot paper and powder allenarlie. Wpone the sext day, the said Johne (lord) Flemying departit at the plesour of God. It wes said that he wes poysonit."

A curious accident happened when he was leaving Edinburgh Castle, by which a person called Balfour, who seems to have been one of his retainers, was killed. Richard Bannatyne thus records it : "The sext of September, the Lord Flemyng, wha was hurt be the Frenchmen which befor staw out of Leyth, and that by his special doingis and meanis, departit this lyfe in Biggar, where he was careit in ane litter furth of the castell of Edinburgh ; which litter

not being able to go furth at the castell yeat, vntill the portcullious were raisit, and liftit vp hier, which beand rasisit vp, fele down to the ground agane, and pairt of a spelch thereof fleing of, hurt Harie Balfour in the heid, wha efter he had lyne a 10 or 11 dayis, deid the xi of September 1572. And so thair twa have gottin thare rewarde."

John Fleming, sixth lord, who succeeded him was, at his father's death, only four years of age, and his estates having been forfeited, and the revenues engrossed by the Crown, or by parties of the opposite faction, he was involved in debt. But in 1579 an Act was passed by the Scottish Parliament "restorand, rehabilitand, and makand the said John (Fleming) lauchful to enter be brevis to the landis and heretaige sumtyme pertaining to his said vmquhile father, as gif he had deit at our soveran Lordis fayth and peace."

David Moysie says :—

The Parliament beguid the xiiij day of the monethe of Julij, quhair his Majestie accompanied with his nobilitie red to the tolbuith of Edinburgh. Bot befor his vnlooping thaire arose ane heiche contention betwix the erles of Crafurde and Bothwell, the lordis Fleming, Settoun, Home, and Innermeithe, anent their woites. The Counsell sat thairvpone, and fand that the erle of Crafurde sould have the woite afor the rest of the lordis. Quhairvpone the Lord Home challendgit the Lord Flemying with the singular combat, quho wer not suffered to fecht, albeit they were baith weil willing.

Lord Fleming became a great favourite of James VI., and received from him high honour. He appointed him in 1587 chief gatekeeper and guardian of the house and bedchamber of the king. When James brought home his bride, Anne of Denmark, to Leith, Fleming was one of the lords in attendance at all the rejoicings, and along with Lord Hamilton sat beside the young couple in church.

Queen Elizabeth having died, James became King of England, and went to live there, and Fleming became

one of the members of the Scottish Council that sat in London.

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In "Pitcairn's Trials," 8th May, 1593, "Johnne Lord Fleming ordained to be denounced rebel, for not appearing to find surety to compear before the Justices on May xxj, under the pain of 10,000 pundis, to underly the law for beiring, weiring, and schuitting with hagbuttis and pistolettis, and wounding of sindrie his hienes subjectis vpon the — day of Aprile last be past." He was created Earl of Wigton, Lord Fleming of Biggar and Cumbernauld, 19th March, 1606, to "last and continue to him and his heirs male of lawful and lineal descent in all time to come."

Lord Fleming married Lady Lillias Graham, a daughter of John, Earl of Montrose, and distinguished for her piety. She was in full sympathy with the Presbyterians, while her husband seemed to lean to Episcopacy, and countenanced the opinions and repressive measures of the king. The earl was somewhat lax in his attendance at church, as appears by the following entry in the records of the Presbytery of Glasgow, of date 13th July, 1596 :—

"The Presbyterie understanding that the absence of my Lord Fleming fra the Kirk of Lenzie upon the Sondag, his Lordship being then at Cumernald, within the bounds of the Presbyterie, is the motive and great occasione of moving his tenants, being parochiners of Lenzie, to byd away fra the Kirk to heir Godis word prechit on Sondag, thairfore the Presbyterie ordenis Mr. Ninian Drewe, parson now present, ordinar minister of Lenzie, to summond the said Lord Fleming, how sone his Lordship cummis in Cumernald, to compeir before ye said Presbyterie to answer for his absence fra the said Kirk, and to sik uther thingis as the said Presbyterie sall happen to have to laye to his charge."

The earl died in April, 1619, and was succeeded by his

eldest son John, as second Earl of Wigton, who warmly embraced his mother's opinions, and was as zealous in the cause of Presbyterianism as his forefathers had been in the maintenance of Popery.

He married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Livingston, first Earl of Linlithgow, a lady of amiable disposition and great piety, who entered cordially into the religious views and schemes of her husband.

The earl must have got into trouble as appears from the following extract from the Bannatyne papers :—

Sanct Andrews, 9th Feb., 1646. The Committee of processes and moneyes do heirby grant liberty and warrant unto Johne, Lord Fleming, to repair home to his own dwelling house, because James, Earl of Calander is become cautioner for him, that he shall appeare befor the said Committee of money and processes at Lithgow or wher it shall happin them to be for the time, upon the eight day of March nixt, and for his good behaviour in tyme cuming, under the paine of fiftie thousand punds.

Rental of John Lord Fleming 1646. Item—he declaires that he has not the possessione of any lands or teinds of my Lord his fatheres estate . . . Item—he declaires he has no casua'll rent at all. Item—he hes no money awand to him be band or utherwayes, either in his own name or any uthers to his behove. Item—he has no moveable goods or geir that can fall under escheat. Item—he declaires he was put to the charges and expense, and borrowed twenty thousand pound, whilke he bestowed upon and for the publict service, be out reicking himself ane colonell at the first two expeditions, be buying of armes and uther necessre furnitour for his regiment :—

13 horsmen at 320 merks a peice	-	-	4160 mk.
7 dragonners at 100 lib, a peice -	-	-	1050 "
98 foott sojourns for clothes, arms and fyftein			
days provisioun at lib a peice	-	-	2880 "

The committee decided that the account rendered by John Lord Fleming was sufficient to "exhaust the wholl fyne above written imposed upon him for his delinquency, doe therfor discharge the said John Lord Fleming of the said fyne."

The earl died at Cumbernauld on 7th May, 1650, and his son, also named John, third earl, succeeded him. He married Jane Drummond, a daughter of the Earl of Perth, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. He died in February, 1665.

“Stirline the 28th Sep. 1650. The Committee of Estates, considering of what importance the keeping of the house and castle of Cumbernauld belonging to John Earle of Wigton, may be for securing and preserving the places adjacent, doe therefore heerby appoynt and ordaine the said Earle of Wigton, to putt a sufficient garrison in the said house, and to furnish the same with provisions, and a sufficient quantitie of amonition; and for the better enableing him to keep and to secure the said house, the Committee foresaid allowes him eight of the dragones, to be putt forth by him out of the parish of Lenzie, in place of sixteen foot; and the Committee of Estates doeth heerby prohibite and discharg the committee of warr of the sherryfdome of Dumbartan, and the officers of the forces to be leaved out of that shyre, not to trouble or quarter upon the said Earle or his tenents for the said dragones, he allwayes secureing and defending the said house. Extr. A. Henderson.”

One of the earl's daughters, called Liliass, fell in love with a servant of her father named Richard Storry, with whom she eloped and whom she married. She, with consent of her husband, in October, 1673, resigned her portion, consisting of the five merk land of Smythston and others, lying in the barony of Lenzie, to her brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming, and received from him an acknowledgment that the same would be redeemable in the manner therein described. The family afterwards obtained a situation for Storry in the custom-house. The elopement and marriage of this pair made a great noise at the time, and gave rise to a ballad, of which the following is the principal portion:—

The Erle o' Wigtoun had three daughters,
O braw wallie they were bonnie;

The youngest o' them, and the bonniest too,
Has fa'en in love wi' Ritchie Storrie.

“ Here's a letter for ye, Madame,
Here's a letter for ye, Madame,
The Earl o' Home wad fain presume,
To be a suitor to ye, Madame.”

“ I'll hae nane o' your letter, Ritchie,
I'll hae nane o' your letter, Ritchie ;
For I hae made a vow, and I'll keep it true,
That I'll hae nane but you, Ritchie.”

“ O do not say so, Madame,
O do not say so, Madame,
For I hae neither land nor rent,
For to maintain you wi', Madame.

“ Ribands ye maun wear, Madame,
Ribands ye maun wear, Madame ;
Wi' bands about your bonnie neck,
O' the goud that shines sae clear, Madame.”

“ Fair Powmoodie is a' my ain,
And goud and pearlins, too, Ritchie ;
Gin ye'll consent to be my ain,
I'll gie them a' to you, Ritchie.”

O he's gane on the braid braid road,
And she's gone through the broom so bonnie.
Her siller robes down to her heels,
And she's awa' wi' Ritchie Storrie.

The lady gaed up the Parliament stairs,
Wi' pendles in her lug sae bonnie ;
Mony a lord lifted his hat,
But little wist they she was Ritchie's lady.

Up then spak the Earl Home's lady,—
“ Wasna ye richt sorrie, Lillie,
To leave the lands o' bonnie Cumernald,
And follow Ritchie Storrie, Lillie ? ”

“ O’ what need I be sorrie, Madame,
O’ what need I be sorrie, Madame?
For I’ve got them that I like best,
And war ordained for me, Madame.”

John Fleming, eldest son of the last earl, succeeded as fourth earl to the title and estates; but he had only inherited them three years when he died, in 1668. Of his history little is known. He married Ann, daughter of Henry, Lord Ker, by whom he had a daughter, Jane, who became the wife of George Maule, Lord Panmure.

William, fifth Earl, brother of the last lord, succeeded him, being an ensign in Dalziel’s company of foot. He married Henrietta, a daughter of Charles Seton, Earl of Dunfermline; and Charles II. created him Sheriff of Dumbartonshire, Governor of Dumbarton Castle, and a member of the Privy Council. He does not figure prominently, however, in the transactions of the period, and seems to have been of a rather methodical and retiring disposition. His household book, a ponderous volume with iron clasps, is still preserved, and in it the daily expenses of the family are recorded and regularly certified for some time by his sister Margaret, after her death by himself, and after his marriage by his wife. The “kain hens” delivered by his tenants, and the sheep and cattle taken from the forest of Cumbernauld, are all regularly entered. Earl William died 8th April, 1681, and John, sixth earl, succeeded him.

He was a decided Royalist, and had no sympathy with the Covenanters. When William, Prince of Orange, landed in England, he took no part in the general rejoicing, but remained sulkily at Cumbernauld. He was opposed to the union with England; and at the Earl of Mar’s rebellion was summoned, along with about fifty other Scotsmen of note,

to appear at Edinburgh and give bail for their loyal behaviour; but only two out of the whole number complied. Fleming and the rest were accordingly declared rebels, and "put to the horn." Earl John was apprehended on a warrant and incarcerated in Edinburgh Castle, but was released after ten months' captivity.

His only daughter, Clementina, having in 1735 married Charles Elphinstone, son of Charles, ninth Lord Elphinstone, he resolved that his own title should not in the future be merged into or identified with any other title. He therefore executed a new deed of entail, which provided that the heir to succeed should be obliged to assume and bear the title, name, arms, and designation of Lord or Baron Fleming, and no other; and that when any heir other than the heir-male of himself or his brother should succeed, or have a right to succeed to the estates of Biggar and Cumbernauld, and should also succeed or have a right to succeed to the title and dignity of another peerage, then in that case, and so soon as it should happen, he was bound to denude himself of the estates, and that they should go to the next heir, who should assume the name of Fleming.

The earl died on 10th February, 1742, in the 71st year of his age, and was succeeded by his brother Charles, seventh and last Earl of Wigton, of whom nothing of importance is known, and who died unmarried in 1747. The estates went to his niece, Clementina, and the title became extinct.

Lady Clementina Fleming, now Lady Elphinstone, became thus possessor of Biggar and Cumbernauld estates. Her husband, on the death of his father in 1757, became tenth Lord Elphinstone; and they had four sons and several daughters.

The eldest son, John, who was born in 1739, succeeded

his father as eleventh Lord Elphinstone in 1781, and died at Cumbernauld House, 19th August, 1794. His mother, the venerable Lady Clementina, died in London, 1st January, 1799, in the eightieth year of her age, and was buried in Biggar kirk. Thus ended the last representative of the illustrious line of Wigton.

Lady Clementina's grandson became twelfth Lord Elphinstone. His brother Charles, who was born in 1774, entered the naval service, attained the rank of captain in 1794, and rose to the rank of admiral; he also held the important office of governor of Greenwich Hospital.

In virtue of the entail executed by John, Earl of Wigton, in 1741, already stated, Charles laid claim to the estates of Biggar and Cumbernauld. This was resisted by his elder brother, Lord Elphinstone; but the Court of Session, on 19th January, 1804, decerned in favour of Charles—a decision which was afterwards confirmed by the House of Lords—and he consequently assumed the name of Fleming, and took possession of the estates. He represented Stirlingshire in Parliament for some time, and in 1816 married Donna Catalina Paulina Alessandro, a Spanish lady, by whom he had one son and three daughters. Admiral Fleming was held in high respect by his friends and tenants, and his memory is still cherished in Cumbernauld. He died on 30th October, 1840, and was succeeded by his son John, who was born 11th December, 1819.

John Elphinstone Fleming entered the army and served for some time in the 17th Lancers. At the close of his active military career, he was in command of the 2nd Light Dragoons of the German Legion, and held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On 19th July, 1860, he

succeeded his cousin John* as fourteenth Lord Elphinstone, but only enjoyed his elevation a few months, as he died on 13th January, 1861, at Bournemouth.

After his lordship's death an attempt was made to attach the Cumbernauld estates in payment of his debts. His sister Clementina, who, in 1845, had married Viscount Hawarden, an Irish peer; raised an action of declarator in the Court of Session to have it found that the entails were valid and effectual, and in consequence that the estates could not be alienated by the deceased or attached by his trustee. It was unanimously decided by the Second Division of the Court in February, 1866, that Lady Hawarden, in virtue of the terms of the entail, had a right to succeed to the estates at the time John Fleming succeeded to the peerage as Lord Elphinstone, and that Mr. George Dunlop, of Gogar House, Edinburgh, who had in 1854 received a disposition of the Cumbernauld estates from John Fleming, in security for money advanced to him, had no right to the rents or profits of that estate

* A romance hung around this nobleman. He was a favourite of King William IV., who made him a G.C.H. When Queen Victoria was about seventeen years of age, Lord Elphinstone was a handsome young guardsman, and it was currently reported and believed that the youthful pair had formed a mutual attachment. He was soon thereafter appointed Governor of Madras; and rumour had it that he was thus sent away from the country, and that a well-known song was composed to express his feelings; indeed report said he was the poet himself. The first verse is—

“I'll hang my harp on the willow tree,
And I'll off to the wars again;
My peaceful home has no charms for me;
The battlefield no pain.
The lady I love will soon be a bride,
With a diadem on her brow:
Oh, why did she flatter my boyish pride?
She's going to leave me now.”

after John Fleming had succeeded to the peerage. The trustee on Lord Elphinstone's estate afterwards carried the case by appeal to the House of Lords, but their lordships confirmed the decision of the court below.

Viscountess Hawarden died in 1866, and her son, Cornwallis, who was born in 1852, succeeded to the Cumbernauld estates, and consequently assumed the name of Fleming.

“On 30th April, 1867, the young heir and his father visited Cumbernauld for the first time. They were received at Castlecary station by the tenantry on the Cumbernauld estate; by a company of volunteers under the command of Captain Watson; and a large assemblage of the inhabitants of the district; and escorted to Cumbernauld House, where an address was presented to the young landlord by Rev. Mr. Park, parish minister, to which he and his father, Lord Hawarden, made suitable reply. The tenants and a number of friends were afterwards entertained to dinner in the dining hall of Cumbernauld House, and the greatest joy and satisfaction were manifested that the estate was still to remain in possession of a descendant of the old race of Fleming.”

The Hon. Cornwallis Fleming afterwards entered the army, and while serving as a volunteer was killed in battle at Majuba Hill, 27th February, 1881—a fitting death for the last representative of the companions-in-arms of King Robert the Bruce.

It is pleasant to record that he was a young man of amiable disposition and of high spirit and courage worthy of his ancestors. He was held in much esteem by his friends and tenants, and by all who came into contact with him.

A handsome tablet of white marble is erected to his

memory in the church of Dundrum, Cashel, County Tipperary, his native place. The following is a copy of the inscription:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
 THE HONOURABLE CORNWALLIS MAUDE.
 ONLY SON OF
 CORNWALLIS, FOURTH VISCOUNT HAWARDEN,
 CAPTAIN IN THE RESERVE OF OFFICERS, AND
 FORMERLY LIEUTENANT, AND CAPTAIN IN HER MAJESTY'S GRENADIER GUARDS,
 WHO, BEING IN SOUTH AFRICA, VOLUNTEERED FOR SERVICE IN THE FIELD, AND
 WHILE ATTACHED TO THE 58TH REGIMENT, FELL IN ACTION ON THE
 MAJUBA MOUNTAIN,
 FEBRUARY 27TH, 1881, IN THE 29TH YEAR OF HIS AGE.
 HIS REMAINS ARE INTERRED ON THE SPOT WHERE HE FELL.
 AS A TRIBUTE OF AFFECTION AND ESTEEM, AND TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF
 ONE WHO ENDEARED HIMSELF TO ALL WITH WHOM HE CAME IN CONTACT.

This Tablet is erected

BY A NUMBER OF HIS FRIENDS WHO, HAD IT PLEASED GOD TO SPARE HIS LIFE,
 LOOKED FORWARD WITH CONFIDENCE TO A CAREER OF USEFULNESS ON HIS PART,
 AND WHO NOW DEPLORE HIS LOSS
 FOR QUEEN AND COUNTRY.

The interesting historical estate of Cumbernauld was sold in 1875 to John William Burns, Esq. of Kilmahew, for £160,000. As exposed for sale, the property was stated to consist of 3,807 imperial acres, 2,833 being arable, and the remainder plantations or rough pasture. The rental was put down at £4,692, and the public and parochial burdens at £421. The mansion house, built from designs by Adams in 1731, was destroyed by fire, with the exception of the walls, on the evening of 16th March, 1877, but was restored to something like its former state.

The Cumbernauld estates included the properties of

Wigton or Duntiblae, Biggar, and Cumbernauld, embracing all the superiorities of the parishes of Biggar, Denny, Kirkintilloch, and Cumbernauld, with the patronage of their churches. The superiorities carry the whole minerals of nearly all Cumbernauld parish, of several estates in Kirkintilloch, and of coal within the barony of Herbertshire.

We have now traced the rise and progress of the Flemings, and also, we fear, taxed the reader's patience; but the account of their decay will not take long—indeed, we have no means of giving it in detail.

As regards their lands in Kirkintilloch parish, the process of dismemberment had no doubt gone on for hundreds of years. Portions of land were from time to time given off in forming establishments for the younger branches or connections of the family; in supplying the enlarged expenses required by those new modes of life which have been introduced in the progress of society; and possibly in feeding reckless extravagance. The remainder of it was sold off in 1757, and nothing was in possession of the last heir but inconsiderable feu-duties, and some other casualties of feudal superiority.*

We shall now proceed to show how the present parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld became separated and defined.

* The salmon fishery was at one time important enough to be expressly retained by the family of Cumbernauld, when they dispensed with their property in the neighbourhood.

Kirkintilloch Parish.

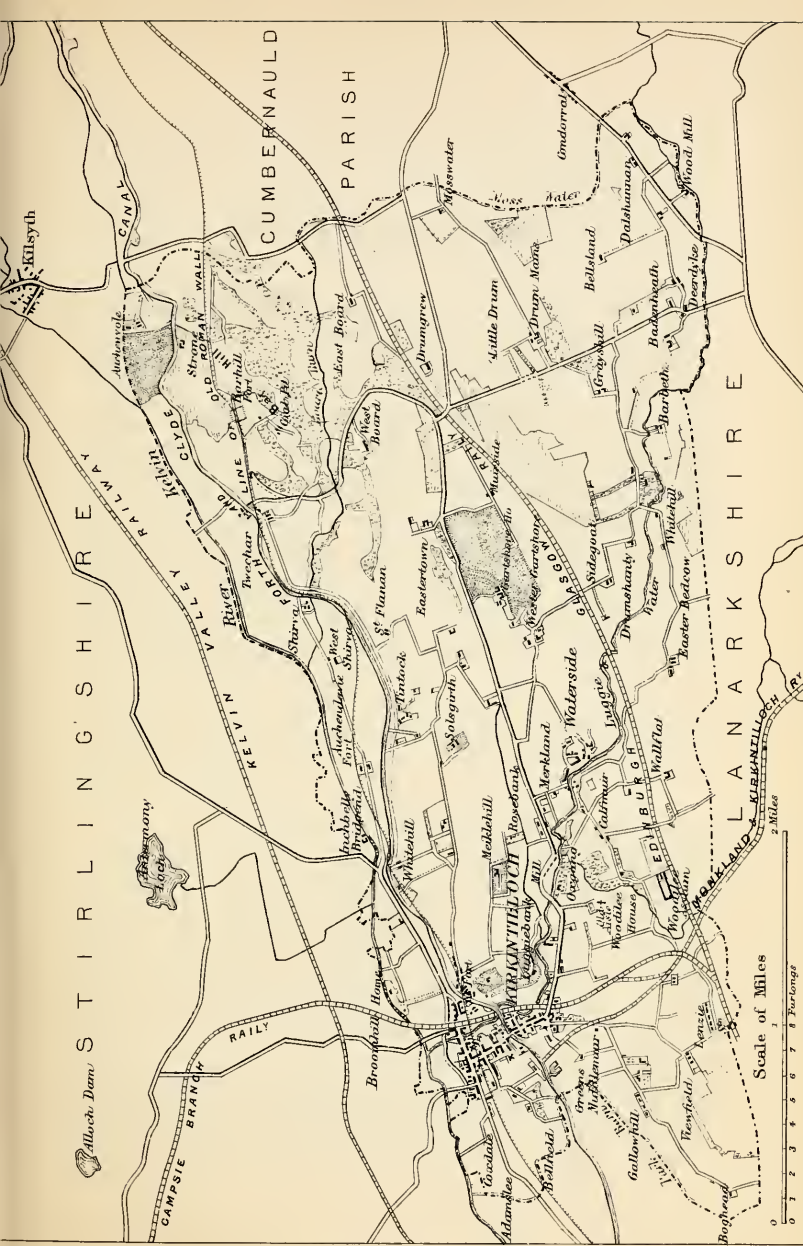
THE ancient ruin or belfry which now stands at the Old Aisle cemetery, is evidently built of the stones from the church of St. Ninian, erected by the Roman Catholics about 1140.

Some persons are of opinion that the belfry was built as a guard-house to watch against resurrectionists in the early part of the present century, but after a good deal of investigation we have come to the conclusion that it was built as it now stands about the beginning of last century, of materials got from the old church, and its purpose was to serve both as an entrance to the old burying-ground and a watch tower against resurrectionists, who existed at that time as well as since.

In the beginning of the thirteenth century William "Comying," Earl of Buchan, who then held the manor, granted the church with an oxgate of land—or as much land as an ox could plough in the year—to the monks of Cambuskenneth, who held it till the Reformation, when it was worth £80 a-year to them.

"Grant by William Comying, Earl of Buchan, of the church of Kirkintilloch (Lenzie), with an oxgate of land adjoining the churchyard thereof, to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth. It is not dated, but it was probably granted in the beginning of the thirteenth century, as the donor became Earl of Buchan in the year 1210:—

To all the sons of Holy Mother Church who shall see or hear this writing, William Comyng, Earl of Buchan, eternal salvation in the Lord: Let all persons of present or future times know that I,



MAP OF KIRKINTILLOCH PARISH

William Comyng, Earl of Buchan, for the salvation of my soul, and the souls of my spouse, and of my heirs, and for the welfare of all my ancestors and successors, have for ever quit claimed all right which I and my heirs have believed that we have, or can in any way have, in the church of Kirkintilloch, and in its chapels, and in all other things belonging to the same church, for me and my heirs, to God and the church of St. Mary of Cambuskenneth, and the canons now serving, and who will hereafter serve God and the blessed Mary, imposing, on the part of myself and my heirs, the malison of Almighty God, and my own on every one who shall presume to frustrate this renunciation : Wherefore I will that the foresaid canons may hold and have the foresaid church in free and pure and perpetual alms, with the chapels and lands and offerings and teinds, and revenues of every kind, and with an oxgate of land adjoining the church and on the east side, which I, of my own proper gift, have bestowed on the said canons, for the welfare of my soul, in pure and perpetual alms, to be held as freely as any other church land, in all things, namely, in common pasture, etc. The witnesses to this charter are—Mr. Hugh, rector of the church of Kirkintilloch ; Mr. P. of the Castle ; Theodorit Kelyas, my presbyter ; William, chaplain to the countess ; A. of Rule, clerk ; R. of Mwhantis ; and R. of Wiltun, knights ; R. of Hibestoter ; Robert of Lamerderob, my clients, etc.”

John Comyn also gave at the end of the thirteenth century to the church an additional gift of land and other perquisites —

“To all faithful (followers) of Christ who shall see or hear this writing, John Cuming, son of the deceased John Cuming, eternal salvation in the Lord : Know ye that we have granted and confirmed, for us and our heirs, that perpetual gift which William Cuming, the deceased Earl of Buchan, of happy memory, made to God, and the blessed Mary, and to the canons of Cambuskenneth, of one oxgate of land in the territory of Kirkintilloch to be held and possessed by the said canons and their successors as freely and quietly as the charter of the same William made thereupon to the said canons more fully purports and bears : and we grant and give, and by the present writing confirm, for us and our heirs, to the said canons and their successors for ever, for the soul of Eva our mother, in augmentation of the said oxgate of land, the whole land adjoining that oxgate

between Luggy and Buthlane, cultivated and uncultivated as far as the said oxgate of land extends, with one acre of land on the east side of the said oxgate. . . . with thirty cart loads of peats, to be received each year at the sight of the bailie of the burgh of Kirkintilloch, in our peat moss of Kirkintilloch, which at our instance our men of Kirkintilloch unanimously granted for ever to these canons, and their tenants whomsoever dwelling on the said lands, in our open court of Lenzie, we there confirming for ever, for us and our heirs, the foresaid lands, with the peats foresaid, to these canons: To be held and possessed in free, pure, and perpetual alms with free and peaceable entry and exit, as well to the said peat moss as to the said oxgate, with its augmentations above mentioned, as often as they please and have need, as freely quietly and honourably as the aforesaid oxgate is granted and confirmed to these canons by the charter of the foresaid William Cumyn: Moreover we and our heirs will warrant maintain and for ever defend against all men the said oxgate of land, with its augmentations foresaid, and with the use of the foresaid peat moss in all the before-mentioned liberties, to the foresaid canons and their successors, and that that gift, grant and confirmation may obtain the strength of perpetual firmness, we have strengthened the present writing by the impression of our seal. The witnesses are—William Ruffo and Robert of Cultoune, Knight; Fergus Kennedy, our steward; John, his brother; Adam Scot; Malcolm Constable; David de Gartenochocht; Cristina, daughter of the parson of Kyppen, with many others.”

In 1451 Sir Robert Fleming founded a chaplaincy, endowing it with ten merklands of Auchenrewach, lying in the tenandries or lordship of Auchtyrmone, and shire of Stirling; an annual rent of five merks from the lands of Panmure in Forfarshire; two merks of annual rent from his lands of Kyrkyntulach, together with a tenement in the town thereof, with the garden and pertinents; and seven years afterwards he added to the revenues of the chaplaincy, the residue of the lands of Over Auchinreoch, and forty pence of annual rent from the lands of Kyrkyntulach. There was a small chapel at St. Flannan, no doubt served by this chaplain.

The chapel of the Virgin Mary was built where the present parish church of Kirkintilloch now stands, and, as we have previously seen, it was also endowed in 1379 by Sir David Fleming with the lands of Drumteblay and part of the mill, the chaplain having a house and glebe in Kirkintilloch. The church and chapel were under the Dean of Lennox, who in turn was subject to the Archbishop of Glasgow.

The boundaries of parishes in most cases coincided with the boundaries of estates, and there is no doubt that the parish of Lenzie consisted of the three ancient baronies of Cumbernauld, Lenzie, and Kirkintilloch.

In 1621 the Earl of Wigton and the parishioners of Lenzie petitioned Parliament "for transporting the kirk presently standing at the west end of the parish, to another part near the middle thereof," but the prayer of the petition was not granted.

In 1649 a decree of the commissioners for the plantation of churches was obtained for dividing the parish of Lenzie into two parishes, and a few years afterwards this was carried into effect. The church of the old parish was deserted, and the chapel of the Virgin Mary at Kirkintilloch, built in 1644, became the church of the western parish, and a new church was built in 1656 for the eastern parish, at Cumbernauld. For some time the two parishes were called "Easter Lenzie" and "Wester Lenzie;" but in course of time they were termed Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch, after the towns of these names in which the churches are situated.

The parish of Kirkintilloch is bounded: on the north by Campsie and Kilsyth parishes in Stirlingshire; on the east by Cumbernauld parish; on the south by New Monkland and Cadder parishes in Lanarkshire; and on the west by Cadder parish; and is about $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles long by 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad.

From a point between Gallowhill and Boghead on the west, to Dulshannon on the east, it is six miles and six furlongs in length. The widest place from Mollinburn in the south to Auchinvole in the north, is three miles and three furlongs. It contains 8,527 Scotch, or 10,651 imperial acres, of which about 140 acres are moss, and 81 acres water.

The river Kelvin forms the whole north boundary except about three-quarters of a mile. It is rather a sluggish stream, and in winter often overflows its banks.

The ancient course of the river Kelvin was extremely tortuous, and much valuable ground was thereby lost; while floods caused great destruction. In 1792 an arrangement was made among all, or nearly all, the riparian proprietors in the parish that the river should be straightened, each proprietor giving and taking from his neighbour on the opposite side of the river as much land as would leave them both with the same areas after the river was altered as they had before. This operation, while natural enough in the circumstances, has awkward results, as the ancient channel of the river was, and is still, the boundary between Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire; while the boundary is, of course, in many places now obliterated. Mr. James Duncan of Twechar has ten acres in Dumbartonshire north of the present Kelvin; and the two bridges over the Kelvin at Kirkintilloch, on the roads leading to Milton and Campsie respectively, are both in Stirlingshire, the old track of the Kelvin being south of them. The Kelvin, in consequence of these extensive alterations, is now more a canal than a natural stream. But the proprietors took a still more important step in raising the high and solid embankments which now confine the river, so that floods do not now cause the same devastation as in former times. It is well that all this was done when produce was high in price, ground valuable, and wages low; had it been left to the present day, the Kelvin might have wandered at its own sweet will.

The river Luggie runs along the south boundary for about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and then strikes through the middle of the parish, flowing into the Kelvin near the town. Between

Duntiblae and Oxbang it is very beautiful, moving between high, wooded, and interesting banks. Mosswater flows along the easter boundary for about $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and the Park burn forms the western boundary. The Bothlin burn enters the parish about Garngabber, and flows through it for about a mile, falling into the Luggie above Oxbang. Another small streamlet called the Board burn, rises near Croy mill, crosses the Forth and Clyde Canal at Shirva, and is soon after swallowed up in the Kelvin.

Kirkintilloch parish as a whole may be said to be an undulating plain, imperceptibly declining to the north, on which it is sheltered by the Campsie hills, which form also a noble prospect. At the north-west corner it is 105 feet above sea level, rising gently to 234 feet near Oxbang, 338 near Gartshore House, and 500 at Barhill.

The soil along the Kelvin is of a deep marshy nature, and liable to be overflowed; on a small tract on the north-east corner of the parish it is a light reddish earth, on a whinstone and gravelly bottom; around the town of Kirkintilloch it is light black loam, about 16 in. deep, on a reddish tilly bottom; in the southern and eastern districts it is a strong clay; and in detached little patches in various localities, amounting to about 140 acres, it is black peat moss. Hardly one half of the area is in regular tillage; about 300 acres are under wood, about 300 are waste, and a very large area is occupied by canals, railways, public works, collieries, and the town itself.*

Coal and other minerals have long been worked on the eastern part of the parish, and are now being developed around the town.

* In 1845 there were 3,076 ac. 2 ro. 19 fa. under cultivation, yielding an annual rental of £8,468 4s. 6d.

There are over twenty miles of good roads in the parish, which may be stated thus—Parkburn to Inchbelly on Edinburgh and Glasgow Road, about two miles; Inchbelly to Shirva, Twechar and Auchinvole, about four miles; Townhead to Roads Junction, Drumgrew, three and a half; Drumgrew to east boundary, about one; Drumgrew to Twechar, one and a half; Drumgrew to Deerdyke and Badenheath, one and a half; Deerdyke to Dalshannon, one; Glasgow and Cumbernauld Road to Dalshannon, one; Hillhead to Solgirth and St. Flannan, about three; Townhead to Lenzie, one; Townhead to Flora Bank, one; Reservoir to Boghead, one.

In ancient times the parish would partake with the rest of Scotland in her troubled and bloody history. She had to defend herself for hundreds of years against a much more populous and powerful nation; and she suffered in the intervals between the wars, about as much from the quarrels and sanguinary feuds of her nobility as from the enemy. Little wonder that the Scotch became rude and savage. There was no peace nor security for agriculture or any settled industry, and the business of the country being almost exclusively that of war, the houses or huts were rude in the extreme, the inhabitants being in the habit of deserting them on an invasion, and flying to places of refuge. Even long after the Union with England the intrigues of the Jacobites kept the country in a turmoil, and it may be said that it was not till their hopes were crushed in 1746, that agriculture and trade found security to advance.

John Harding, a rhyming Englishman, made a map of Scotland with the south to the top, placing Cantyre to the north-west of Caithness, and supplied the unknown territory of the "wilde Scotry" with names and descriptions from the infernal regions as drawn by Virgil. His poetical inscription

on the "Palace of Pluto, King of Hell, neighbour to Scotts," ends impressively :—

Bitwene the see of the West occyon
 And the hilles of Scotland occident
 The wilde Scotry have their propir mansion,
 Whiche dispose thaym noon with another (to) assent
 And the wilder they ben without regiment
 The souner must thay meked be and tamed,
 Wilde hawkes to hand than hennys rather be reclaimed.

The following extracts from Roger's "Social Life in Scotland" will, we feel assured, prove interesting to our readers :—

"In the earlier times of Scottish husbandry were chiefly cultivated corn or oats, and bear or coarse barley. To secure a variety of crop, Parliament in 1426 enacted that 'ilk man teland (tilling) with a pleuch of eight oxen, sal saw at the lest ilk year ane firlof of quhete, half a firlof of peis and forty benis, under the payn of ten shillings.'

"The cleansing of the land from 'guld,' that is, marigold, was enjoined by statute. In the Act it is set forth, not without humour, that any one who planted 'guld' deserved punishment as amply as if he had led an army against the king and barons. The penalty under the statute was the forfeiture of a sheep for every plant found on a farm.

"The burning of moss and roots led to the general use of manure. In 1462 the monks of Cupar prescribed stable dung as useful in raising barley, as also the ashes of peats, and the refuse of the brewhouse and bakery.

"In earlier times the four husbandmen who together rented a plough-gate, worked in common, assisted by their cottars or hinds. This community of labour was a necessity, on account of the ruggedness of the soil, and the cumbrous

nature of the implements. The plough, a timber appliance, was most unwieldy. Drawn by eight oxen, not less than four, even five and six persons were employed in conducting it. Two or more led the oxen, one or more held the stilts, and one cleared the mould-board. And by one of the husbandmen, specially skilful, was regulated the breadth of the furrow by means of a long pole attached to the plough by an iron hook.

“Through the joint mode of culture originated the system of runfield or runrig. An ordinary plough-gate, which in length extended to 40 rods or 220 yards, was separated into strips or ridges, each 4 rods or 22 yards in breadth. In 1695, when different strips in the same field were frequently possessed by different owners, the runrig system was abrogated by statute.

“The arable land of a farm was divided into *infield* and *outfield*. The former surrounded the homestead, and roughly enclosed, received the farm manure and was kept constantly in tillage. On such portions of the outfield as were suited for cultivation were raised crops of oats, generally for three consecutive years, when the soil becoming exhausted it was for a period, varying from three to seven years, allowed to remain waste. Then it was re-subjected to a three years’ cropping.

“Subsequent to the political union of 1707, arose with England a trade in cattle attended with great advantage to husbandmen; at the close of the century about 100,000 head of cattle were, from all parts of Scotland, sent annually into England.

“Rye-grass and red-clover seeds were in 1720 first sown on Scottish fields, being previously brought into England from Flanders. About 1730, turnips were brought to Scotland from Norfolk. For several years they were

raised in gardens, and when, in 1739, they were introduced on the farm they were sown broadcast.

“About the year 1690, potatoes were cultivated by one or two Scottish gardeners, and in 1701, they were raised largely in gardens at Dalkeith. When, in 1750 they were planted in the fields of Stirlingshire, a notion was entertained by the peasantry that the farmers were seeking to substitute them for meal, and they were generally rejected. Before the close of the eighteenth century, potatoes were used in every house. About 1800, the system of planting broad-cast was abandoned and the drill method substituted. Potatoes were sold in Forfarshire in 1794 at 5s. per boll.

“The swing-plough now in use, was invented in 1763 by James Small of Dalkeith. Small’s plough was fashioned of iron and could be drawn by two horses, but its possibilities were not readily recognised, for long after it had superseded the elder implement, farmers insisted on yoking it to oxen.

“The harrows used a century ago, made of wood, including the tines, were described by Lord Kames as ‘better adapted to raise laughter than to raise soil.’ From straw the grain was separated by a flail. Threshing machines were tried in 1735, but it was many years after before they came into general use.

“Till 1710 the only winnowing appliance was the wind as it blew between the open barn doors; but in that year fanners were brought to this country from Holland, and the mechanism was in 1737 improved and perfected.

“The corn was ground in very ancient times by means of the quern, which consisted of two circular flat stones, the upper pierced in the centre with a narrow funnel, so as to revolve on a wooden pin. In using the quern, the grinder

dropped the grain into the funnel with one hand, and with the other made the upper stone revolve by means of a rude handle. Though usually formed of stone, the quern was also made of wood.

“In the thirteenth century water mills were introduced, and when a corn mill was erected on an estate, the tenants were required to send their grain to that mill only. This was variously called thirlage, or doing debt to a mill, or the service of the sucken. The tenants of the barony usually became bound both to repair the mill-stank or pond, and drag the mill-stones. Each mill-stone was wheeled from the quarry upon its edge, so that the surface might be uninjured. Grain before being carried to the mill, was by every farmer dried in his own kiln.

“The reaping machine was invented in 1826, by Dr. Patrick Bell, latterly minister of Carmyllie. In 1867 he received the testimonial of £1,000—he died in April 1869.

“Till the middle of the eighteenth century, goods were transported from place to place by pack horses, in gangs of 30 or 40. As the roads were narrow, the leading horse carried a bell to warn those approaching from an opposite direction. Both the landlord and his tenants rode to church on horseback. The farmer’s wife sat behind her husband resting on a pad. In 1760 twelve pack horses carried goods weekly between Edinburgh and Glasgow. Horses were poorly fed, their provender consisting of bog-hay, pease-straw, and boiled chaff; also thistles which were purchased at 3d. per burden. A horse worth in 1283 about £1 Scots, would in 1580 bring £10, and in 1680 about £25.

“Saddles and bridles were unknown, and farmers rode to kirk and market upon pilions made of hair. Only the

forefeet of the horses were shod. The bridles, reins, and farm ropes of last century were ordinarily made of rushes, or twisted roots of the fir tree.

“Agricultural carts had no wheels till about the year 1770, when, owing to a general improvement of the roads, these became common. Manure was drawn to the fields on cars or sledges, or on what was called tumbler-wheels, since they turned with the axle-tree. These latter were anciently made of oak, rudely fashioned, of three feet in diameter and wholly unprotected by iron.

“During the seventeenth century the country was, for grazing purposes, intersected with green roads, on which sheep and cattle might feed and rest. Between the principal towns the roads were uneven; in winter they were nearly impassable. Bridges were narrow and insecure. Rivers were crossed at fords, where the ordinary assistants were women. By an easy adjustment of their garments they waded across the streams, bearing the men upon their shoulders. James VI. facetiously told his English courtiers that he had a town of 500 bridges, alluding to Auchterarder, of which all the women were ford women.”

NAVAL RESERVE IN LEWIS.—From “*United Service Magazine*,” March, 1893.—The following story, related on indubitable authority, will give a better insight into the manners and customs of the islanders than pages of description. Soon after the battery officer took up his abode here, a resident told him one day that if he went down to the brink of a small river, which many of the Reserve men had to cross on their way home of a Saturday afternoon, he would see something that would surprise him. Accordingly he wended his way thither, took up a post of observation well out of sight, and waited. He had not been there long ere a party of buxom lasses sauntered down from the village near by, waded the river, and sat down on the opposite bank. Soon after a batch of Reserve men was descried coming along the road, in all the glory of uniform and boots. A queer spectacle then presented itself, for on reaching the riverside each defender of his

country mounted pick-a-back on the shoulders of his "best girl," or better half, as the case might be, was carried bravely through the stream, and deposited gently on the other shore.

"By an Act of Parliament passed in 1719, the able-bodied males of every district were enjoined to render a week's labour for the improvement of the district roads, hence the name of *statute-labour* roads. Subsequently personal labour was commuted into annual cess. In 1720 road surveyors were appointed, and bridge-erecting became general. The Turnpike Act of 1750 induced the vigorous completion of operations efficiently initiated. Scottish roads were at length made firm and compact through the genius of Macadam.

"The breakfast of a farmer's family was porridge and milk, the spoons used being made of horn. For dinner broth was served in timber cogs, and had as a constituent a kind of pot-barley, neither milled nor scaled. Another constituent of farni-broth was the great nettle, *urtica dioica*, which grew luxuriously in ditches and waste nooks. During the eighteenth century, and even earlier, the great nettle was in many districts as a broth-vegetable displaced by kale or colewort. Subsequently were added the carrot, onion, and turnip, cut into small portions. When on Sundays the gudeman preferred a hot, instead of the usual cold 'Sabbath dennèr,' he was privileged with a dish of sheep's head and trotters. The preparation of this dish is thus humorously described in the vernacular:—'It needs little watchin', and disna gang wrang wi' owre lang boilin'. Cleek it on an' get it fair through the boil, then cleek it up so as it'll no boil ower an' pit oot the fire, an' ye may lock the door an' gang to the kirk, an' come oot when you like. It disna matter for an hour or twa, either; deed it's a' the better o' plenty o' the fire, especially if ye hae a handfu' o' the blue pat-pea

in't, an' plenty barley. Then what's like the broth on a cauld day.'

"In the farmer's kitchen supper was served at seven o'clock. There were ordinarily two courses, first kale-brose then oat-cakes and milk. Kale-brose consisted of colewort cut into portions and boiled in a saucepan along with oatmeal and salt; or a handful of oatmeal was thrown into a large vessel, and the boiling liquor of the colewort cast over it and mixed. When potatoes became common these were substituted as the evening meal. Potatoes boiled in their skins were toppled from the saucepan on the *tafil* or dinner boards, when all, some standing and others seated, extended their fingers to the heap.

"Prior to the eighteenth century persons employed on a farm were clothed by its produce. The products required were flax, wool, and leather. Flax seeds, procured from Holland, or Riga, or Philadelphia, were sown on light soil, the richest crops being yielded on haughs or river banks. On every farm flax was sown, and in addition to that required by the family, each maidservant was allowed a portion for her personal attire. When the raw material was by village artisans sufficiently prepared then commenced the work of spinning. At the spinning wheel females of all ranks occupied themselves busily. In the farm-house the gudewife and her daughters span with their domestics. The sheets used in every farm-house were fabricated by the women of the family.

"From the sheep pastured on his 'shepherd-land' or grazing acres, did the husbandman derive woollen clothing for himself, his children, and his hinds. The wool was originally spun in the farm-house, but in the seventeenth century it was entrusted to the litster, whose vocation was to cleanse and prepare it for household use. When the web of

woollen stuffs was returned by the litster, the tailor was summoned, who continued to work upon the premises till the entire fabric had been converted into garments. A century ago the tailor's daily pay was tenpence, but he was allowed to supply thread, on which he derived a small profit.*

"Animals' skins were converted into leather, by tanning either on the premises, or at the village tannery. A century ago, the district shoemaker or *souter* was accommodated in the farm-house for a period of weeks until he converted the leather reared upon it into boots, shoes and leggings.

"The rental of the entire lands in Scotland in 1644 was £319,000 Scots; it had in 1748 increased to £822,857 sterling, and in 1813 to £6,285,389. Now the rental is slightly under twenty millions. At the accession of Robert II. in 1371 the population of Scotland was about 470,000, while in 1560 it had increased to 700,000; and at the union of the crowns to 100,000 more. At the political union in 1707, it was reckoned at 1,100,000; in 1755, at 1,255,663; and in 1791 at 1,514,999. During the following ninety years the numbers more than doubled, the census of 1881 representing a population of 3,735,573."

* It is related of one of these peripatetic clothes-makers that according to universal custom, he was awarded a "twal 'oors," being a glass of whisky at noon. The mistress of a farm-house where he was plying his vocation had allowed the usual hour to pass without conforming to the usual practice, and the tailor, who became quite impatient, resolved to try stratagem in order to procure his customary refresher. He accordingly pricked his finger till the blood came, which he spread over as large a surface as possible and showed the wounded hand to his hostess. She was rather concerned at the sanguinary sight, and asked if whisky would be a good remedy, which he of course dubbed "the very thing." Pouring out a glassful he exclaimed, "We'll let the saw seek the sair" (let the salve seek the wound), and swallowed the whisky right off.

The Rev. Mr. Dun, in 1792, has given a report on the parish of which the following is an extract :—

“The inhabitants of this parish are, in general, a virtuous and industrious people. That pride of mind and impatience of contradiction, which the possession of landed property frequently inspires, perhaps may occasion too many lawsuits. . . .

The small number of the poor, dependent upon alms, and the liberal provision made for them, by voluntary contributions, are facts implying, in so populous a parish, no common praise ; they bespeak industry, sobriety, frugality, and charity, to be the leading features in the moral character of the people.

As to their external appearance, they are of a middle stature ; and being free from hereditary diseases, while they enjoy the advantages of an open situation, and a pure, although rather moist air ; they are, in general, vigorous and healthy. Some, indeed, particularly the females, are not a little subject to hysterics ; a disease, the prevalence of which in this place, has, with some show of probability, been attributed, partly to the dampness of our earthen floors, and partly to the effects of spinning, for which the women in this neighbourhood are deservedly famous.

The women, when engaged in spinning, sit by the fireside, and keeping, as their custom is, always the same station ; the one side is exposed to the chilling cold of the season, and the other is relaxed by the warm influence of the fire. Besides, in turning her lint—the person who spins, commonly employs but one foot, and uses chiefly the hand of the same side, in making the thread. Thus the labour is very unequally divided, by which the health of the body must naturally be affected. Lastly, the waste of the saliva in wetting the thread, must deprive the stomach of a substance essential to its operations, whence all the fatal consequence of crudities, and indigestion may be expected.”

We see from this report that the number of landed proprietors was much greater then than now. The spinning in these times must be curious to the young people of the present day, although the operation was going on in Kirkintilloch till about 1840. Mr. Dun has evidently not been a smoker, or the waste of saliva would not have struck him so forcibly.

He also mentions that a chaldron of lime consisting of 16 bolls, each of which contains 3 firlots wheat measure, could be bought at any of the lime works at Campsie at 6s. 8d. This accounts, we presume, for the large amount of lime used on the land in these days.

The expenses of a common labourer with a wife and four children may be nearly as follows—1792 :—

House rent, with small garden, - - -	£1	0	0
Peats or fuel, - - - - -	0	6	0
A working jacket and breeches, - - -	0	5	0
2 shirts, 6s.; a pair clogs, 3s.; 2 pairs stockings, 2s., - - - - -	0	11	0
Hat, 1s.; handkerchief, 1s. 6d., - - -	0	2	6
Petticoat, bedgown, shift, and caps for wife, -	0	9	0
1 pair stockings, 1s.; clogs, 2s. 6d.; apron, 1s. 6d.; napkin, 1s. 6d., - - - -	0	6	6
Shirt, 2s.; clogs, 2s.; stockings, 1s., for each child, - - - - -	1	0	0
Other clothes for children, 4s. each, - -	0	16	0
School wages for children, - - - -	0	10	0
2 stones oatmeal per week at 20d. per stone,	8	13	4
Milk, 9d. per week; butter, 3d. per week, -	2	12	0
Salt, candles, thread, soap, sugar, and tea, -	0	13	0
Tear and wear of Sunday clothes, - -	0	10	0
Per annum, - - -	£17	14	4

This estimate, although made in Dumfriesshire, is no doubt applicable to Scotland generally at the time. It is an admirable exemplification of the thrift of the people at that period; and although the poverty of the Scots was much sneered at, their thrift shines as a virtue, and it is recorded that even the poorest living under the conditions which the above statement reveals, had always a little money saved.

In 1730 the common half-yearly wages of an agricultural male servant were 22s. 6d.; in 1739, 23s.; in 1744, 30s. and

a pair of new shoes; women servants, 10s.; a wright's wages, 6d. per day; labourer's, 3d.; tailor's, 4d.; mason's, 1s.

Prices of hens, 4d.; eggs, 1½d. per dozen; butter, 4d. per lb. of 24 oz.; pork, 4d. per lb. of 16 oz.; a cow for beef, £2 2s.; a good leg of lamb, 7d.; a leg of mutton, 1s. 2d. "The best horse in the parish was sold in 1749 for £7 7s."

The Revs. Andrew Whyte and Duncan Macfarlane, D.D., made a report to the Board of Agriculture in 1811 on the Agriculture of the County of Dumbarton, an extract of which on "Farm Houses and Offices" is as follows:—

"That variety which naturally takes place, where a material change in the occupation of the land has begun, but is not yet completed, is to be observed in the farm-houses and offices of this county. On many of the small farms (and the remark is applicable to those in the possession of proprietors as well as tenants), the houses are distinguished from those of the poorest cottagers, only by being a little longer, and surrounded by a confused heap of ruinous out-houses. Such dwellings consist, for the most part, of a wall about seven feet high, and twenty inches, or two feet thick, built either dry, or with the addition of a little clay or mud for cement. The roof is supported by massy couples of wood, resting on large perpendicular posts built into the wall, and covered, first by longitudinal beams of a larger size, then by others of smaller dimensions, in a perpendicular position, and then by a layer of thin broad turf, thatched over with straw or heath, and surmounted by a ridge of heavy turf; the whole, after a few successive thatchings, forming a mass sufficiently weighty to crush the walls outwards, and if not timeously abandoned, to bury the family under its ruins. The inside consists of two apartments, each from twelve to fourteen feet square, with sometimes a small closet between them. Two beds are generally crowded

into the *spence*, or better apartment, while one occupies the kitchen. In both, for the most part, but always in the latter, the inside of the roof crusted over with soot, forms the only ceiling, while the fire on the floor serves the double purpose of concealing every disgusting object in wreaths of smoke, and affording a constant supply of varnish for the wood-work. *The kitchen generally communicates by an inner door with the cow-house*, in a corner of which the horses, too, find shelter. Two windows, each containing four panes, only one, or at most two of which, unless in cases of unusual opulence, are provided with glass, serve to render the internal darkness visible. The dunghill is placed immediately in front of the entrance door, and those who do not choose *to wade through it*, must find access by picking their way on loose tumbling stepping-stones, placed along the front of the house. The remaining offices are often placed at a considerable distance, experience having early shown that the *barn, kiln*, and stackyard, do not require quite so much moisture as is retained around the dwelling. Such were, in general, the accommodations of the peasantry of Lenox *forty years ago*, and many are still to be found, corresponding in every respect to this description. In a larger proportion a very great improvement has taken place." . . .

This report is rather sad reading, but we have already adverted to the causes of such a condition of matters—the last sentence is the pleasant part of it.

Light is thrown by it, moreover, on some of our old Scotch poems and songs :—

There lay a *deuk-dub* before the door,
Before the door, before the door;
There lay a *deuk-dub* before the door,
And in fell he, I trow !

Then Johnnie cam', a lad o' sense,
 Although he had na mony pence;
 And took young Jenny to the *spence*,
 Wi' her to crack a wee.

But Merran sat behind their backs,
 Her thoughts on Andrew Bell;
 She lea'es them gashin' at their cracks,
 And slips out by hersel':
 She through the yard the nearest taks,
 And to the *kiln* she goes then,
 And darklins graipit for the banks,
 And in the blue-clue throws then
 Richt fear't that nicht.

Meg fain wad to the *barn* ha'e gaen,
 To win three wechts o' naething;
 But for to meet the deil her lane,
 She pat but little faith in:
 She gies the herd a pickle nits,
 And twa red-cheekit apples,
 To watch, while for the *barn* she sets
 In hopes to see Tam Kipples
 That very nicht.

But now the supper crowns their simple board,
 The halesome parritch, chief of Scotia's food:
 The soupe their only hawkie does afford,
That 'yont the hallan snugly chows her cood:
 The dame brings forth, in complimental mood,
 To grace the lad, her weel-hain'd kebbuck fell,
 And aft he's prest, and aft he ca's it guid:
 The frugal wife, garrulous, will tell,
 How 'twas a towmond auld, sin' lint was i' the bell.

The following account of the seasons in old times may be interesting to agriculturalists; it is given with the other particulars from the admirable report of the Rev. Mr. Forman on the parish in 1845:—

SEASONS.

- 1697 to 1704. "Seven ill years."
 1709. Three months severe frost with heavy snow.
 1712. Wet season, great flood in harvest.
 1714. Very dry.
 1716. Great frost.
 1723. Remarkably dry; no rain till 26th October.
 1725. Very wet.
 1731. Snow remarkably deep.
 1733. Great hail when corn was in ear; much devastation to crops.
 One farmer of this parish out of all his crops had only three
 bearheads left, which had been sheltered by a bush.
 1736. Great fall of snow.
 1739. "Windy Saturday" in this year.
 1740. Severe frost, commenced Dec. 1739, and lasted nine weeks.
 1742. Early and good crop.
 1744. Wet harvest, crop much injured.
 1745. Great hail in May, bad harvest, with heated stooks.
 1746-49. Crops all good, meal cheap.
 1750. A dry summer, a wet August, but a good harvest.
 1751-53. Medium seasons—meal 10½d. and 11d. per peck.
 1753. Light crop, early and dry.
 1754. A good crop, preceded by a long and severe frost in winter.
 1755. Wet seed time, bad crop, late harvest, with frost.
 1756. Wet late harvest, light crop, much shaking—meal, 1s. 6d.
 per peck.
 1757. Dry and early, but corn yielded little meal—sold at 1s. per peck.
 1758. Very fine season, good crop—meal 7½d. per peck.
 1759-60. Medium seasons—meal rose to 1s. per peck.
 1762. Snowed eleven days together, late seed-time, dry summer,
 much corn, fodder scanty.
 1763. Frost lasted 94 days, season favourable, crop tolerable.
 1764. Backward season, crop below average.
 1765. Early season, but frosty, and much rain in harvest.
 1766. Good seed time, wet summer, good harvest.
 1767. Medium season and crop, first half of harvest good, latter, wet.
 1768. Early crop, but light.
 1769. Tolerably good crop.
 1770. Crop on good land excellent, high lands deficient.

- 1771. Very bad crop, ill secured, and heated.
- 1772. Rather late harvest, crop ill secured, medium ; hailstones fell in June as large as nutmegs.
- 1773. Terrible storm in March, season favourable, crop tolerable.
- 1774. Dreadful storms in September and December, much damage on sea and land, late season, crop under average.
- 1775. Great storms in October and November, season good, prices low.
- 1776. Medium season and crop.
- 1777-78. Late seasons, crop indifferent
- 1779. Great frost of 8½ days, season good, early harvest, good crop.
- 1780. Good season, but not equal to last.
- 1781. Good season and crop, much shaking.
- 1782. Severe bad season in May and June, hailstones of immense size fell, frost in harvest, crops a failure.
- 1799. Bad season, poor late crops—meal 2s., hay 1s. 4d. per stone, potatoes 8d. per small peck.
- 1800. At the end of the year—meal 3s., peasemeal 2s., potatoes 10d., hay 1s. 9d.; dry summer, poor crop.
- 1801. Best seed time in the memory of man, season good, early harvest, crop plentiful.
- 1802. First eight months worst in remembrance, four last were good ; late but plentiful crop, all well got in—beef 1s. per lb., mutton 9d., butter 1s. 5d., cheese 9d., eggs 1s. 3d. per doz., peck loaf 3s. 2d., oatmeal 1s. 3d., potatoes 1s.
- 1803. Good crop, dry harvest, oatmeal 1s. 4d.
- 1804. Last seven months good weather, very fine crops—oatmeal 1s. 5d.
- 1805. Plentiful crops—meal 1s. 5d.
- 1806. Great drought in harvest, wet November and December.
- 1807. Poor crop—oatmeal 2s., hay 2s.
- 1808. Fine crop, well got in, crops above average.
- 1809. Good harvest, grain plentiful, but high prices—meal 1s. 10d. to 2s.; great fall of snow till it was nearly a foot deep, many trees broken down by its weight.
- 1810. Best harvest and wheat seed - time remembered, no rain September and October—meal 1s. 6d., potatoes 9d.
- 1811. Great comet near Ursa Major 9th September, extraordinary rains, frost and winds in spring and early summer, medium crop.
- 1812. Crop not housed till September, plentiful but dear—meal 2s. 4d., potatoes 1s.

1813. Good harvest, crops excellent—meal 1s. 6d., potatoes 1s.
 1814. Fine harvest, grain good, but little straw—meal 1s. 5d.,
 potatoes 9d. per 42 lbs.
 1815. Plentiful harvest, safely housed—oatmeal 1s. 3d., potatoes 9d.,
 beef and mutton 10s. 6d. per stone, skim cheese 5d.,
 sweet milk cheese 9d.
 1816. Wet cold year, no sunshine, poor crop—wheat £3 10s. per
 boll, oats £2, barley £2 10s., oatmeal 2s., quartern loaf,
 1s. 5d.
 1817. Worst crop ever known, August very bad.
 1818. Plentiful crop, harvest begun 10th August—meal 1s. 5d.,
 potatoes 1s.
 1819. Trees early in leaf, but destroyed by frost in June, crop
 finished end of September plentiful and good—meal 1s. 2d.
 Radicals in great commotion end of this year.
 1820. Crop good and early—beef 10s. 6d. per stone, meal 17s. 6d.
 per boll, butter 1s. per lb.

The average rent of 36 farms, containing 2,252 acres, is £1 9s. 6¼d. per acre. Oats, barley, hay from sown grasses, flax, pease, beans, and a small proportion of wheat, are the principal crops sown. The usual rotation of crops in dry lands is for the *first* year a white crop; for the *second* year a green crop; on the *third* year the land is sown down partly with wheat, barley or oats; and in the *fifth* and *sixth* years, it is allowed to lie in pasture. In wet lands generally two white crops are taken, or one of them in flax, which is chiefly sown towards the east end of the parish. The other crops are as above. In the *third* year some farmers sow down with barley and ryegrass: and where that does not answer, they plant potatoes: in the *fourth* year there is a hay crop, and the *fifth* and *sixth* are pasture. Flax is not so much sown now as formerly. Flax, after paying expenses, may be worth from £5 to £6 per acre: oats at 5 bolls per acre, £3 10s.: wheat from £9 to £10: hay from £5 to £6 on clean land: barley, £5: potatoes, £16 per acre. The price of manure for an acre of land, if well done, is £8 2s. The price of labouring it, £1. Dung is sold at 4s. and 4s. 2d. per square yard. There is 1½ cubic yards in a ton. Horse and cow dung is sold in Kirkintilloch at 6s. per ton. About forty carts of dung are required for an acre of potatoes, which will cost in all

about £10. An acre of potatoes, when laboured by the spade, costs about £1 10s.; for labour by the plough, £1 1s. Calculating the expense of labour as above, by the plough, per day, there will be for 3 men, 6s.; 3 women, 3s.; a plough and 2 horses, 12s.=£1 1s. The best men servants for agricultural labour may be had at from £16 to £20 per annum, with board and washing; boys at from £4 to £10. The best women servants are hired at from £9 to £10 per annum; inferior, £6; labourers in winter earn 9s. per week; in summer, 12s.; masons, £1 1s.; carpenters, 18s.

The following are the estimated expenses of draining and improving one acre of mossy marshy land:—

	Per Acre.
Tiles per acre, - - - - -	£6 0 0
Casting drains 8d. per rood, and soles for tiles, of wood, - - - - -	1 0 0
For delving, - - - - -	3 10 0
For putting one inch of sand on surface, -	2 0 0
For dung, - - - - -	3 2 0
	<hr/>
	£15 12 0
	<hr/>

In every 100 acres of arable land there may be 20 acres in oats, 8 acres in potatoes or green crops, 20 acres in hay, 6 acres in wheat or barley, and fully one-half in pasture. There may be in the whole parish annually about 615 acres oats, 246 acres potatoes, 615 acres hay, and 184 acres in wheat or barley, which out of 3,076 arable acres, leaves 1,660 for white and green crops, and 1,416 for pasture, which latter amount is probably a little below the mark.

PRODUCE.—Proceeding upon the above data, the average gross amount of produce raised in the parish, as nearly as can be ascertained, will be as follows:—

Produce of grain of all kinds, whether cultivated for the food of man or the domestic animals, -	£5,900
Potatoes, turnips, &c., - - - - -	3,800
Hay, - - - - -	2,000
Pasture, - - - - -	1,500
Flax, - - - - -	200
Thinning woods, - - - - -	100
Minerals, - - - - -	2,575
	<hr/>
	£16,075
	<hr/>

In 1845 the number of landed proprietors in the parish was about 128 with upwards of 105 tenants under them; but we shall give more particulars of the agricultural population when we come to the town of Kirkintilloch; town and parish being so mixed up that it is impossible to deal with them separately.

The Roman Wall or Grabam's Dyke.

This ancient work of labour on a large scale, passes right through the parish of Kirkintilloch, from east to west, a distance of five miles, and has formed a prominent feature in the country, besides giving the name to Kirkintilloch.

When it was made or built with its forts, about the year 140,* the country, as is known from the accounts given by the Romans, presented an appearance totally different from its present aspect. There were of course no roads; and what met the eye were dense forests, broken only where some lake or green clad morass met the view; or where the higher hills lifted their heads above the line of vegetation. The wall was constructed by the Roman army, during the reign of the Emperor Antoninus Pius; acting under the command of his lieutenant, Lollius Urbicus, who lived in Britain about twenty years. There is no record shewing how long it occupied the troops in forming it, but 6,000 to 7,000 men must have been engaged in the work. Notwithstanding that the course of time, and the march of

* Some antiquarians are of opinion that many of the forts were built in the reign of Agricola, about 81, and that Lollius Urbicus only strengthened and repaired them—but this is of little moment. All agree that he made the wall and the ditch.

agriculture, have nearly obliterated every vestige of that great enterprise; antiquarians are agreed, that it is the best known of all the Roman remains in Great Britain. Its destruction—although sad to think of in some respects—has, by means of the numerous sculptured stones, altars, statues, coins, etc., found buried along its route—revealed its origin and uses; and although for ages it was only the subject of dim, uncertain tradition, its history is now better ascertained than that of many recent erections.

At a place near where the canal crosses the Luggie, in the town of Kirkintilloch, an interesting discovery was made, on 28th August, 1893, of about 60 Roman coins, which were found in a sand-bank near the track of the old Roman wall. They were only fifteen inches from the surface, and are silver coins of about the size of our sixpence, although not quite circûlar. They are from 1,700 to 2,000 years old, and the busts of the different Emperors are remarkably prominent and clearly cut. The oldest of them belong to the reign of Cæsar Augustus, to whom reference is made in Luke ii. 1, as decreeing that all the world should be taxed. Others belong to the period of Vespasian, about 70 A.D., while a number bear the superscription of the Emperor Hadrian, who reigned about 138 A.D. An iron spear point, with part of the shaft attached, was also turned up, and was found to be so hard that a file made little impression on it.

The wall extended from the Forth on the east to the Clyde on the west, a distance of about 27 miles; and formed a rampart across the island, to resist the incursions of the wild Caledonians of the north; who appear to have then had the same turbulent and warlike spirit which has possessed their descendants, down till Prince Charlie's time in 1745, when their last gallant but unsuccessful effort was made. It is interesting to find from Roman historians that the Caledonians were then armed with broadsword and target, identically similar to those borne by the Highlanders at Prestonpans and Culloden. It is also stated that in

personal stature they excelled the Romans, and that they tattooed their skins with the figures of animals, and went almost naked into battle.

Antiquarians state that this great barrier consisted of:—

First—A ditch, generally about twenty feet deep, and forty feet wide, next the north.

Second—A rampart within the ditch ; which was upwards of twenty feet high and twenty-four feet thick ; built of earth, generally on a stone foundation, but always so when drainage was required.

Third—A military road, which ran within the rampart the whole distance from end to end of the wall ; and which was about twenty feet wide and laid with stones.

Lest any of our readers may think that these statements are exaggerated or hypothetical ; we may mention that Gordon in 1726 measured with a Gunter's chain not only the whole length of the wall, but also in many places the width and depth of the ditch, and the height and thickness of the rampart. A few of his measurements are:—Width of ditch 35, 40, 43, 50, and 66 feet—depth of ditch 15, 20, 23, and 25 feet—height of rampart 5 and 6 feet—thickness of rampart, 17, 20, 24, 33 and 37 feet. It may be taken as certain that the earth and loose stones intermingled with it, as taken out of the ditch, would be thrown up to form the rampart, and although originally made 20 feet high, it is reasonable to suppose that a structure composed of such materials, and left exposed to the weather for at least 1,500 years, would sink into a puny rampart of five or six feet high. On the whole, therefore, we cannot think that the estimates given are exaggerated. A fine specimen of the military road may be seen laid bare at Barhill, on the Gartshore estate, near the site of the old fort. The road is 15 feet wide, laid with stones, the largest being laid on the sides of the road, evidently with a plumb line, as the edges are perfectly straight. The smaller stones are in the centre, and a drain is formed across the road to carry off the surface water.

Forts were built at intervals of about two miles along the whole course, with watch-towers between them ; the

forts and watch-towers being placed in such positions as to be visible to those adjacent on either side. Three of these forts were in Kirkintilloch parish, viz., The Peel, Auchendavie, and Barhill.

The fort at Kirkintilloch, the faint vestiges of which still remain at the Peel; is supposed to have been one of the strongest of the whole, as far as artificial means could make it. Antiquarians state that it is also singular in having been built to the north of the wall, all the others along the whole route having been placed on the south side of that barrier. They tell us also that it was built of a square form and measured about three hundred feet upon each side; with a great earthen rampart from forty to fifty feet in thickness surrounding this enclosure, having in front a capacious ditch or moat not less than thirty feet wide, and of proportionate depth.

Horsley, who saw it in 1732, says—

“It had a double rampart of hewn stone, strongly cemented with lime. They were, just at the time of the survey, working stones out of it, and it was surprising to see how fresh both they and the lime seemed to be, and some of them chequered. On the north side is a considerable descent, and the prospect from it is pretty good. According to the common opinion and tradition, the wall has passed to the south side of this fort; which, if true, might account for the extraordinary strength of it.”

We take leave to express the opinion that antiquarians are completely astray in stating that the fort was built to the north of the wall. No conceivable reason can be adduced for making an exception of Kirkintilloch in this respect, and the probabilities are all against it.

The truth is that in forming this theory they were not aware that Kirkintilloch castle was built by the Comyns on the same site, most probably in the thirteenth century, and no doubt the mason work which Horsley saw in 1732, and

admired for its freshness, was the work not of the Romans, but of the Comyns.

When the Comyns resolved to build a castle, the site was ready to their hand. The Romans had selected it as the best for their purposes ; and the same conditions that induced them to choose it existed in full force at the time of the Comyns. Whether the Romans had constructed their fort wholly or partly of stone and lime is now, of course, a matter of conjecture, but there can hardly be a doubt that any materials remaining would be utilised by the Comyns in their new structure, and stones found afterwards on the site, and bearing the well-known marks of the Roman artisans, are really those which were used in building Comyn's castle, although originally these were the work of the Romans.

The track of the old wall and ditch was a matter which the Comyns would not take into consideration. Very likely the best site existing at the time might be north of the wall, and that they would choose, which, of course, gives rise to the erroneous conjectures made since. We state our opinion, however, with diffidence, and we invite the Archæological Society of Glasgow to take the matter up, and either confirm or destroy our theory.

The feud between Robert the Bruce and the Comyns was a very bitter one, and when he came into power and confiscated the barony of Kirkintilloch with its castle, he would demolish the fortress of his hated foe in the most complete manner, according to the custom of the times.

The fort at Auchendavie measured about 370 feet by 330 feet, and was defended by a triple line of ramparts and ditches, the military road passing through its centre. As the situation of the site is low, there is no doubt that the ditches would be kept full of water—they were so in 1732.

Barhill Fort had the most commanding view of any along the route. The hill itself is about 500 feet high, and on a clear day both the Forth and the Clyde can be seen from its summit; and the line of the wall on both sides must have been discernible from it. Lollius Urbicus would doubtless see its facilities for surveying the country for a great distance around, and of communicating by signal with many of the other garrisons on the line of the great rampart.

The fort on Barhill was of large size, measuring within the enclosure 340 feet square, and defended by a ditch and rampart on all sides but the north, where the ground falls very suddenly and steep.

This station stood detached from the wall a few yards to the south of it. Gordon measured the ditch or fosse carefully—it was cut through the solid rock, and he records it as 40 feet broad and 35 feet deep.

It is not within the scope of this work to give any detailed account of the records of the wall left by the Romans along its route, and since discovered,* and which are published in antiquarian works. We shall simply refer to a few of those found in the parish, with the meaning of the inscriptions, which, of course, are in Latin.

A stone found near the Peel bears:—"To the Emperor Cæsar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus the Good; of the fatherland. The standard of the victorious sixth legion built (the wall) to the extent of one mile."

At Eastermains a stone was discovered bearing that:—"The twentieth legion had executed a section of the wall measuring 3,304 paces."

* An interesting object found at Richborough, Kent, is a little bronze figure of a Roman soldier playing upon bagpipes.

In making the Forth and Clyde Canal at Auchendavie, four altars were found in a circular pit, which it is conjectured the Roman soldiers hastily sunk, and so buried the altars when they were obliged to leave the country. Inscriptions on these bear :—"To Jove the best and greatest ; to Victory the vanquisher—for the welfare of the Emperor Antoninus, and of his (family) M. Cocceius Firmus Centurion in the second legion, Augusta (dedicates this)."

An inscriptive stone was found at Shirva, evidently a tomb-stone, bearing :—"To the shade of Flavius Lucianus, a soldier of the second legion Augusta."

Also another, evidently a tribute of affection from a father to a son. "To the shade of Salmanes who died at the age of fifteen, Salmanes has dedicated this."

Another stone bears simply that it was "erected by the Second Legion Augusta."

At Barhill was found a stone with an inscription : "To the Emperor Cæsar Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus ; the Good, the father of his country,* the standard of *Votunus* completed the work."

It will be observed that on these few stones found in the parish are mentioned the second, the sixth, and the twentieth legions. And from numerous other inscriptive stones and altars, found along the whole line of the wall, it is found that these three legions did the whole work, or rather that the whole second legion was employed, and vexillations of the sixth and twentieth. A legion numbered about 6,000 men, and a vexillation about 600. And just

* That the Emperor Antoninus deserved this character is corroborated by history. When some of his courtiers attempted to influence him with a passion for military glory, he answered that he more desired the preservation of one subject, than the destruction of a thousand enemies.

as we call our 42nd Highlanders the Black Watch, so the Romans called their second legion, with the symbol of a sea-goat, *Augusta* ; the sixth legion, with eagles' heads, *Vitrix* ; and the twentieth legion, with emblem of a wild boar, *Valens Vitrix*.

A sculptured stone, which is possibly the best preserved of all yet discovered, was found in 1868 at Bridgeness, near the eastern end of the wall. It is of freestone, beautifully carved with figures at each end, and having an inscription in the middle. The stone is 9 feet long, 11 inches broad, and about 9 inches thick, and is checked for fastening into the wall. The inscription reads : " To the Emperor Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Pius, the Father of his country; the Second Legion (surnamed) *Augusta*, has made 4,652 paces." A Roman pace of two steps was fifty-eight inches.

Joseph Train, excise officer, friend and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott, and referred to in his works; was removed for temporary duty to Kirkintilloch, where he got possession of several valuable Roman relics ; a sword, a tripod, and a brass plate. These he transmitted to Abbotsford with an interesting account of the image of St. Flannan, which, prior to the Reformation, had adorned a chapel dedicated to that saint, the ruins of which stood a few miles from Kirkintilloch.

A friend of ours informs us that the best alloy yet known for resisting the action of water which is strongly impregnated by mineral elements; was discovered by the analysis of an ancient implement left by the Romans in their mineral workings in Spain.

Many of our readers will remember the siege of Sebastopol in the Crimean War, when the Russian General Todleben defended it heroically and skilfully for a whole year, against the attacks of the British and French armies; and that by means of earth-works ; which were accounted at that time a novel means of defence. Yet here was General Lollius Urbicus, who lived 1700 years before the Crimean War, and who constructed earth-works in comparison with which the fortifications of Sebastopol are dwarfed into insignificance. How true are the words of the wisest man—"Is there any-

thing whereof it may be said, See, this is new? it hath been already of old time, which was before us."

In more modern times, when easy communication, rather than efficient military defence came to be needed, the track of the wall marked the leading highway between the Forth and Clyde. It was next the best route that engineering skill could devise for a canal to connect between the two seas; and when this in its turn came to be superseded by the railway; the shortest path and the easiest gradients were still marked by the wall of Antoninus. Thus in traversing the district, the traveller of to-day has under his eye all the means of communication existing in the island, and also an opportunity of contrasting the triumphs of modern science with a work characteristic of the power and forethought of Imperial Rome.

Kirkintilloch Castle.

When the castle was built is unknown, but probably in the thirteenth century, and its situation is perhaps doubtful, but it is more than likely to have been on the site of the old Roman fort at the Peel. It belonged to the Comyns, and probably was built by them, and destroyed in the time of Bruce.

The Romans no doubt selected the Peel as the strongest place for a fortress; and it would recommend itself to the Comyns as equally serviceable for theirs. Mr. Dalrymple Duncan suggests to us a potent reason which we regard as conclusive of our theory. The name Peel is an old purely Scottish word signifying "a place of strength," and Comyn's castle has given it that name—not the Roman fort, which

would be in ruins long previous to that time, if there were any vestige of building above ground at all, after the lapse of about a thousand years.

The piece of ground referred to in Lord Wigton's charter to the town as "Cumynschach" or Comyn's Haugh and which is near the Peel is also corroborative evidence.

A curious circumstance occurred in connection with the castle, and the building of Glasgow Cathedral.

The Lord of Luss granted to the chapter of the cathedral the privilege of cutting timber on Loch Lomond for the building, and Bishop Robert Wishart—who was consecrated in 1272—had charge of the arrangements.

He was called "the warlike bishop" and was an ardent patriot. He stoutly contested the claim of Edward I. to the kingdom of Scotland; was a partisan of Wallace; granted absolution to Bruce from the sin of stabbing the treacherous Comyn in the church of Dumfries;* and was afterwards his ardent supporter.

The castle of Kirkintilloch was in possession of the English and was being besieged by the Scots; and "the warlike Bishop"—whose patriotic spirit for the time overcame his ecclesiastical tendencies—had no scruple in using part of the timber intended for the cathedral in making catapults or engines of war for the siege of Kirkintilloch castle.

For this, he was afterwards bitterly reproached by King Edward, who also wrote to the pope complaining of the bishop assisting the Scotch against him—and the pope wrote thus to the bishop on 13th August, 1302: "I have heard with astonishment that you, as a rock of offence and

* Sir Robert Fleming of Cumbernauld accompanied Bruce from Dumfries to Glasgow Cathedral when he was absolved by the Bishop.

a stone of stumbling, have been the prime instigator and promoter of the fatal disputes between the Scottish nation and Edward King of England, my dearly beloved son in Christ, to the displeasing of the Divine Majesty, to the hazard of your own honour and salvation, and to the inexpressible detriment of the kingdom of Scotland. If these things are so, you have rendered yourself odious to God and man. It befits you to repent, and by your most earnest endeavours after peace to strive to obtain forgiveness." To which the bishop answered that, "It is better to fight for Robert the Bruce in Scotland, than against the Saracens in the Holy Land."

The good Bishop fought on, until, when defending Cupar against the English, he was taken prisoner in 1306, and was not liberated till after the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314—he died in 1316.

The Tower of Badenheath

Stands on the south border of the parish near the village of Deerdyke. It is now in ruins and fast falling into decay, having not only the elements engaged in the process, but the carelessness and apathy of men who have for many years treated it as a free quarry, and who, when the stones were suitable for a dyke or a building, tore them out and appropriated them for these purposes without remorse; but this vandalism is too common throughout Scotland to excite remark.

Badenheath was in its day a large fortress or peel surrounded by a moat, and evidently an important place of strength. The amount of land attached to it must

have been very considerable, and there was a deer-park from which the village of Deerdyke takes its name, being built on the fence or dyke of the deer-park.*

A valuation of the parish of Lenzie in 1657 shows its importance. This valuation embraced the present parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld, and Badenheath was then the property of Lord Boyd of Kilmarnock, whose predecessors must have built the tower, as their coat of arms was carved on it.

COUNTY VALUATION, DUMBARTONSHIRE, 1657.

Parish of Lenzie.

Earl of Wigton, - - - - -	£6,347	0	0
Lord Boyd, . - - - -	875	0	0
Gartshore, - - - - -	350	0	0
Auchinvoel, - - - - -	295	0	0
Woodellie, . - - - -	211	0	0
Kirkintulloch, - - - - -	1,167	10	0
William Stark, - - - - -	125	0	0
Oxgang and Foordcroft, - - - - -	62	10	0
Saint Flannarie, - - - - -	12	10	0
	<u>£9,445</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

Summa of the whole Shire, - - - £33,451 14 2

The following account of the ruin is taken from Macgibbon's "Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland, 1887":—

Badenheath tower is now a mere fragment, being the southern half of an oblong keep, probably of the end of the fifteenth

* The Rev. Mr. Forman, in his account of the parish in 1845, says:—"The tower of Badenheath was in ancient times a stronghold of the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock, whose armorial bearings are still blazoned above the door. It was at one period surrounded with woods, and had a deer-park. In the memory of persons now living, the tower was covered with a leaden roof, and was surrounded by a ditch."

century. It has been built of fine regularly coursed masonry, which has proved too strong a temptation to the needy builders of later times. This is much to be regretted, as from the style of the work remaining, Badenheath has apparently been a fine example of a peel tower.

The entrance doorway (with its bar-hole), fortunately preserved, is of a remarkable and unusual design. The hall mantelpiece, which is also entire, is finely moulded, of the style so frequently used in Scotland: as at Ruthven, Cardoness, Craigmillar, and other castles, while the little that is left of the windows, both inside and outside, with the corner turrets, corbelling, and stone cornice inside, show that this must have been a superior tower of its class.

It measures 42 feet by 30 feet 6 inches over the walls, which are from 6 feet to 7 feet thick, and four storeys high.

Adjoining the entrance doorway in the west wall, the wheel stair led to the first floor, where it terminated in the usual manner. In the south gable of the hall is the fire-place, already referred to, and adjoining it another wheel stair led to the upper floor and to the top. The southern room on the ground floor remains entire, with its vaulted roof, and is lighted by three long narrow slits. In one corner will be seen a small mural chamber, on the floor level, 6 feet long by 3 feet 9 inches wide, and from 3 feet to 4 feet high, which was probably a sleeping place.

In Crawford's "Renfrewshire" is mentioned:—

A little to the east ly the lands of Gavan and Rysk, an old possession of the Boyds, an ancient family in Ayrshire. The first that I have found of this family is "Dominus Robertus Boyd, Miles," a witness in a contract of agreement betwixt Bryce de Eglintoun and the village of Irvine, in the year 1205. . . . The lands above-mentioned came afterwards to the Boyds of Badenheath, an early caddet of the noble family of Kilmarnock (for I have seen a charter by King Robert III. to William Boyd, son and apparent heir of William Boyd, of Badenheath, upon his father's resignation, in the year 1405), and continued for several hundreds of years in possession of that family. And in 1518 these lands came to Mr. Robert Boyd, of Kipps, descended of the family of Badenheath; and by the marriage of Margaret, his daughter and heiress, the lands of Kipps came to Mr. David Sibbald, of the house of Rankeilor.

The first appearance of the Boyds of Badenheath in

history appears to be in connection with the Battle of Langside, 13th May, 1568, when it is recorded that the "fourth Lord Boyd—who with Lord Fleming, the Lord Herries's son, and thirty others, formed a body-guard round the Queen during the battle—suffered considerably by the defeat at Langside: he so fell in the disfavour of the Regent Moray, that he and his two sons, Thomas, Master of Boyd, and Robert of Badenheath, were commanded to leave the country."

On 20th May, 1589, Robert Boyd of Badenheath becomes cautioner for the entry of Lord Boyd at the Justice-air of Ayr, or on warning of xv. days, for slaughter.

This may possibly be the same gentleman who made a will in 1611, an extract from which is:—

LATTERWILL OF ROBERT BOYD OF BADEHEATH.—At Badinyath, the xiiii. day of July, 1611 zearis. The quhilk day the said Rot. Boyd of Badinath, makand his testament and latterwill: Vnderstanding thair is nathing mair certane nor daith, nor mare uncertane nor ye hour and time thairfor, he being diseasit in bodie, zit haill in sprit and myne, makis this my testament and latterwill as followis, leavand my saull to God to be savit be his mercie throw the bluid and daith of Jesus Chryst, my saviour, and ordanes my bodie to be bureyd in my predicessouris Isle, at ye kirk of Leinzie, etc.

Item, I ordane my saidis executouris, as they will answer to God, of my rediest guidis and geit, to lay fyve hundrith merkis vpone land. . . . to ye kirk of Leinze, for ten merkis ye hundrith, and ye proffeit of ye samyn to be laid on agane in ane vther place, for ye same proffeit, and to ye sumes, and sua to remane for evir. Of ye quhilk proffeit of fyve hundrith merkis, extending to fiftie merkis mony, I ordan that xx s. be gevin zeirlie to the beddell of the kirk for dighting and keeping clean of my said Isle, and xlvis. viijd. mony to be applyit zeirlie to ye vphauld of ye said Isle, in glas, slaift, poynting, and vther necessaris requesit thairto.

And als I ordane that ilk Soneday in the zeir, for ever, that

ten s. mony of ye said annuell be delt and deliverit to ye puir folk of ye parochin of Leneze in thair awin hand, at ye said kirk dur. And speciallie, gif ony puir of my awin land happinis to be thair, that they be considerit befor vtheris: begynnand the first distributioun of ye samyne vpon the first Soneday after my deceis, and sa furth ouklie every Soneday for ewir.

As to ye rest of ye said fiftie merkis mony extending to four pundis mony, I ordane ye samyne to be delt and distribut zeirlie to ye puir folk of ye said kirk of Leneze vpone ye day of ye moneth that I sal happin to deceis vpone, begynnand ye first distributioun thairof vpone ye day tuelf moneth that I sal happin to deceis vpone, and sua furth zeirlie for ewir; and that the puir people be warnit be ye minister furth of ye pulpet vpone Soneday befor ye day of my deceis, to cum and ressave ye samyne. And that ye said annuell be collectit and distribut according to this my will be the honestest elder zeirlie that beis chosin within my fyve pund land of Badinheith, and failzeand him be ye honestest men and of best lyf and conscience duelland thairvpon, with the advys of ye minister and elderis of ye said kirk. And that quhat beis left zeirlie of ye said sowme of fourtie sex s viij. d. vnapplyit of ye vphauld of ye said Isle, in manner foirsaid, I ordane the same to be dealt zeirlie with ye said sowme of four lib. money, vpone the day of my deceis as said is. And quhill the said sowme of fyve hundrith merkis be gettin land on land to ye vse foirsaid, I have mortfit, resignit and ourgevin, and be ye tennour heirop mortifeis, resignes, and ourgevis to ye vse of ye saidis puir and Ile foirsaid in maner foirsaid, ye zeirlie proffit of my four akeris of landis in Kirkintulloch, callit ye Lairdis land, land within the territorie thairof, quhillk payis me zeirlie fyve bollis twa peckis beir.

On 20th March, 1617, Robert Boyd is served heir to Robert Boyd, a brother of his grandfather.

On 9th May, 1629, Robert Boyd is served heir to Robert Boyd, his father.*

* Robert, sixth Lord Boyd, died in Ayrshire, August, 1628, aged 33. "In his latterwill, there is pertaining to him: Item, on the Little Maynes of Badenheath, occupiet be Johnne Wod, sevin bolls corn, etc. Debts awand in. Item, be the tennents of Badinhaithe of the teynd victuall of the crop, 1628," etc.

On 10th April, 1641, James Boyd is served male heir to Robert Boyd, his brother's son, and

On 28th February, 1655, is served "William, Lord Boyde, heir male of James, Lord Boyd, his father, in the 5 l. land of old extent of Badinhaith in the barony of Lenzie: O. E. 5 l. N. E. 25 l.—the teynd-sheaves and other teynds of the said 5 l. land of Badenheath.—O. E. 2s. N. E. 4s."

These retours being all for the same lands, and all described as being in the barony of Lenzie, seem to indicate that Badenheath, although a fortified place of considerable extent, has been always subordinate to the Lord of Lenzie, as superior.

Then we learn that "John Couper, the elder son (of William Couper, the ancestor of the Ayrshire branch of the Coupers of Fairfield), resided at the tower of Banheath, in the county of Dumbarton. He married, in January, 1676, Christian Gray, by whom he acquired property, and who survived him. He died March, 1687, having had issue, John Couper, the eldest surviving son, born 25th August, 1677. He also resided at the tower of Badenheath. In November, 1708, he married Margaret Thom, a relative of the Rev. William Thom of Kirkdales, minister of Govan, celebrated for his wit and eccentricity, and by her had issue."

Badenheath seems to have afterwards become the property of the Keiths, who owned it in 1822. One of them was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Keith of Badenheath. He is now represented by the Baroness Nairne.

The lands were then sub-divided and sold, the tower being bought by the late Mr. Duncan. One of his daughters is married to Mr. Murdoch, banker, formerly of Kirkintilloch, now of Dundee.

Forth and Clyde Canal.

The desirableness of making a Canal from the Forth to the Clyde, and so avoiding the delay and expense of ships having to sail round by the Pentland Firth, was long ago so apparent; that in the reign of Charles II. the project was entertained.

In 1723, a similar project led to the making of a survey by Mr. Gordon, but no result was produced. In 1761, Lord Napier, at his own expense, had a survey and estimate made by Mr. Robert M'Kell. The Board of Trustees for the Encouragement of Fisheries and Manufactures of Scotland, had another survey and estimate made, which was £80,000.

The merchants of Glasgow, who were tantalized at the delay in the commencement of such a work, and apparently in a pet; met, and resolved to make a canal, four feet deep, at a cost of £30,000, which was readily subscribed. This was contemptuously termed a ditch-canal, and fortunately was fairly laughed and written down in a paper war.

Next; the nobility and gentry of the country, in 1777, began a subscription in London, for cutting a canal, 7 feet deep, at the estimated cost of £150,000. They obtained the sanction of Parliament, and were incorporated as "The Company of Proprietors of the Forth and Clyde Navigation;" their joint stock to consist of 1,500 shares of £100 each; with liberty to borrow £50,000.

In 1768, the work was begun, at the east end, under Mr. Smeaton, engineer, Sir Laurence Dundas of Kerse making the first incision of the ground, on 10th July. In July, 1775, the canal was fit for navigation to Stockingfield, where a side branch was designed to lead off to Glasgow; and in 1777

the side branch was completed to Hamiltonhill, where a basin was made and granaries erected.

A number of families came from the north of Scotland, and settled in Kirkintilloch while the canal was being made; some of these were M'Kenzies, M'Larens, Starks, and Russells. The earnings of a man and horse were only one shilling per day, but Jenny Bull nevertheless managed to build a house in High Street from her wages received at making the canal, although she always declared that she had worked like an ox. Wheelbarrows were unknown in Scotland till they were brought from England, at the formation of the canal. In making the canal through Dullatur Bog, a very deep moss in the parish of Cumbernauld, a number of swords, pistols, and other weapons were dug out; also the bodies of men and horses, and what seems somewhat marvellous, a trooper, completely armed, and seated on his horse, in the exact posture in which he had perished. This bog lay directly south of the field of the battle of Kilsyth, fought between the Marquis of Montrose and General Baillie, in 1645: and it is supposed that these were some of Baillie's men who, in their haste to escape, being ignorant of the ground, and hard pressed by their enemies, had ridden or ran into the bog and there perished. Extract of a letter from Kilsyth, January, 1772: "Some time ago the cut of the great canal, through Dullatur Bog, was filled with water, and shut up at both ends, in order to try what effect that would have in preventing the banks from falling in, and the slime, or moss, from spouting up from the bottom of the canal, which has occasioned its being dug, in many places, two or three times. I am glad to inform you that this trial has been attended with the desired success; for in a few days the mossy substance floated in great quantities, broke down the bank at one end, and, like the Solway Moss, ran off. It is hoped this cut will now answer, without further trouble or expense."—*Scots Magazine*. The water has never since been let off from the canal through the Dullatur Bog, so far as is known, for fear of the bog again giving trouble. The tracking-path through the bog is continually sinking, and has to be heightened with layers of ashes and debris. A stable originally built on a level with the tracking-path has sunk nearly its own height since. When the canal was made at first, it had the effect of partially draining the whole area of Dullatur Bog, and millions of frogs, deprived of water, spread over the adjoining country.

By this time, however, all the original stock; all the

amount of a subsequent loan ; and all the proceeds of tolls received, were expended ; and the company was plunged in difficulties and menaced with ruin. Shares were sold at fifty per cent. discount, and it was doubted whether the canal would ever be carried through to the Clyde. But, in 1784, Government, out of the rents of the forfeited estates in Scotland, granted £50,000 towards the completion of the work ; reserving a power of drawing proportional dividends with the proprietors, and allowing them, on the other hand, to add their arrears of interest to their principal sums.

In July, 1786, the cutting of the canal was resumed under Mr. Robert Whitworth, engineer ; and in July, 1790, it was completed from sea to sea.

The basin at Hamiltonhill being found incompetent ; eight acres of ground were purchased at Port-Dundas ; then so named in honour of Thomas, Lord Dundas. Here, suitable basins were formed, and ground laid off for warehouses, granaries, and a village.

In the *Glasgow Courier*, 29th September, 1792, an advertisement appears. "The Committee of Management of the Forth and Clyde Navigation have resolved . . . to expose for sale a number of building lots in the new town of Port-Dundas. A delightful prospect will be had from the back windows, in the houses to be built on the branch of road leading up to the Bason. Each house will have back ground sufficient for a good garden, and while the inhabitants have the enjoyment of the country air . . . they will be supplied with water from the canal, properly filtered and purified, and will have many other conveniences, which will make the village a most desirable residence."

The canal was afterwards carried eastward to a junction with the Monkland Canal, which then belonged to a different company.

Although the canal was planned to be no more than seven feet deep, yet, by subsequent additions to the height of its banks, it became in effect eight and a half feet. The length

of the navigation from Grangemouth on the Forth, to Bowling Bay on the Clyde, is thirty-five miles : of the side branch to Port-Dundas, two and three-quarter miles : and of the continuation to the Monkland Canal, one mile. The number of locks on the eastern side of the island is twenty ; and on the western nineteen ; the difference being occasioned by the higher level of water in the Clyde at Bowling Bay, than in Grange-burn, or the Carron, at Grangemouth. Each lock is seventy-four feet long, and twenty feet broad ; and procures a rise of eight feet. The greatest height of the canal is one hundred and forty-one feet ; its medium breadth at the surface fifty-six feet ; and at the bottom twenty-seven feet. Its capacities admit vessels of nineteen feet beam, sixty-eight feet keel, and eight feet three inches draft of water. It is crossed by thirty-three drawbridges ; and passes over ten considerable aqueducts, and upwards of thirty smaller ones, or tunnels. The canal has six reservoirs, covering about four hundred acres, and containing upwards of 12,000 lockfuls of water.

At West Kilpatrick a junction canal of about a quarter of a mile was formed and opened in 1839, for the benefit of Paisley, by joining the Clyde opposite the river Cart.

Through Carron's channel, now with Kelvin joined,
 The wondering barks a ready passage find :
 The ships, on swelling billows wont to rise,
 On solid mountains climb to scale the skies ;
 Old ocean sees the fleets forsake his floods,
 Sail the firm land, the mountains and the woods ;
 And safely thus conveyed, they dread no more
 Rough northern seas, which round the Orkneys roar.

Not thus the wave of Forth was joined to Clyde,
 When Rome's broad rampart stretched from tide to tide,
 With bulwarks strong, with towers sublimely crowned,
 While winding tubes conveyed each martial sound.

To guard the legions from their painted foes,
 By vast unwearied toil the rampire rose ;
 When, fierce in arms, the Scot, by Carron's shore,
 Resigned, for war, the chase, and mountain boar ;
 As the chafed lion, on his homeward way,
 Returns for vengeance, and forgets the prey.

—Wilson's "*Clyde*."

The original cost of the canal was £330,000. Very soon after the whole work was completed and the navigation in operation, all gloom on the part of the shareholders was dispelled: in ten or twelve years the shares were greatly above their original value,* and it has since been a sound and steady investment. The canal now belongs to the Caledonian Railway Company. It is needless to give dry details of traffic and revenue, but we may note that in 1839 the chief items of revenue were from—

Grain,	-	-	-	-	-	-	£22,144	7	3
Iron,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,999	8	3
Coal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,764	15	0
Timber,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,182	12	4
Osnaburghs and Linens,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,631	1	11
Herrings and Salt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,633	3	7
Stones,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,495	6	3
Porter and Ale,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,464	7	4†

One effect of the opening of the canal was to equalize the price of grain on the east and west coasts.

The canal was the scene of experiments in early steam

* In 1799 the stock was converted into a capital of £421,525, which made the original £100 shares worth £325, and in 1800 a dividend of ten per cent. was paid on that sum—in 1814, fifteen per cent.; 1815, twenty per cent.; 1816, twenty-five per cent.

† The total revenue was from—tolls on vessels passing through the canal, £68,535 4s. 3d.; fares in passage boats, £14,032 4s. 6d.; shore, harbour, and other dues, and rents, £6,460 5s. 6d.; feu-duties and property sold, £6,447 14s. 4d.

navigation, and many people are still under the impression that the question was conclusively solved there. Not so, however; and, as the matter is of much interest, we shall give a short account of it. Experiments had been made by Jonathan Hulls of Exeter, in 1736, who took out a patent for his invention, but nothing came of it.

In 1781 the Marquis de Jouffroy tried to solve the question, but failed to do it.

Two Americans—James Ramsay and John Fitch—attempted it—but although they were supported by Washington, they did not succeed. Patrick Miller of Dalswinton, near Dumfries, published an account of his experiments in 1787. In 1788 he had a vessel made with two keels, between which he placed a propelling paddle-wheel. Mr. Symington of Falkirk made a small steam-engine for this boat, and a trial was made of it, but without success. Mr. Miller, still undaunted, got a larger engine made at Carron Iron Works, and erected it in a gabbard on the canal. It was tried for four miles, but without satisfactory results.

The Earl of Stanhope next tried his hand, in 1794, but his lordship's knowledge of mechanical philosophy, although extensive, was not equal to the task.

In 1801-2 Lord Dundas, governor of the canal, caused Mr. Symington to construct a steamboat called the *Charlotte Dundas*; and in March, 1802, her powers were put to the test, when she took two loaded ships in tow, and brought them through the long reach from Lock No. 20 to Port-Dundas, being $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles in six hours, with a strong wind against them.

This was the most satisfactory of all previous results; but still, nothing came of it. The canal directors were afraid that the undulation of the water caused by the wheel placed

at the stern of the vessel would inflict injury on the banks of the canal; and so the *Charlotte Dundas* was laid up at Bainsford bridge, after costing the company £6,000. Whether she was adapted for a sea-going ship is a matter of speculation, as she appears never to have been out of the canal.

Henry Bell, when with Messrs. Hart & Shaw of Bo'ness, in 1786, formed a strong opinion of the power and applicability of steam for transmarine purposes, and he followed out the idea with all the talent and enthusiasm of his nature.

Twice in 1800, and again in 1803, he brought his plans and models before the British Admiralty, and urged them to support him; but "my Lords" had no faith in steam navigation. Lord Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar, however showed more astuteness. On one consultation he arose, and emphatically said, "My lords and gentlemen, if you do not adopt Mr. Bell's scheme, other nations will, and in the end, *vex every vein of this empire*. It *will* succeed, and you should encourage Mr. Bell."

Seeing that nothing could be done with the British Government, Mr. Bell made correct prospectuses of his long-matured plan, and forwarded them to the nations of Europe and the United States of America—the latter being the only power that took the matter up.

They appointed Mr. Fulton to correspond with Mr. Bell, and advise them in the matter, and about the year 1806 Fulton was in England and Scotland. He was a well-educated, talented, and shrewd man, and was much with Mr. Bell, who gave him all the information he had, and showed and explained his plans and models. Fulton also visited the boats which Miller and Symington had experimented with.

He returned to America, and, being liberally supported by his Government, launched the *Robert Fulton* on one of the American rivers. She was built on the models supplied by Bell—who also remained in constant communication with Fulton—and the engine was furnished at Bell's suggestion by Bolton and Watt of Birmingham. That the *Robert Fulton* was the first successful steamer launched there is no doubt, but how much of the credit is due to Mr. Bell we have shown.

To Fulton's dishonour he attempted to take the entire credit to himself, and totally ignored Bell in the matter. The American nation have also vainly attempted to take all the renown of the invention to themselves, but people who are versed in the subject award it to Bell. Brunel tersely gave it—"Bell did what we engineers all failed in: he gave us the sea-steamer. His scheming was Britain's steaming."

Bell in 1812 launched and sailed the well-known *Comet** the precursor in Europe of our steam fleet, and uttered these prophetic words: "Wherever there is a river of four feet depth of water, through the world, there will speedily be a steamboat. They will go over the seas: to Egypt, to India, to China, to America, Canada, Australia, everywhere; and they will never be forgotten among the nations."

* The *Comet* measured 40 feet keel, and 12 feet beam; was gaily painted, and had the figurehead of a lady. The engine was 3-horse power, and cost £165; boiler, £27 (April, 1812). She had four paddle-wheels when launched, and her first voyage from Greenock to Glasgow, on 6th August, 1812, occupied three and a-half hours. The captain was William M'Kenzie; the engineer was Robert Robertson; the pilot was a Highlandman, named Duncan M'Innes; the fireman's name is unknown. It was found that four paddle-wheels were unsuitable, and two were taken off, after which she both sailed and steered better.

It is amusing to read that, "When Fulton started the first steamer in America, it had the most terrific appearance from other vessels which were navigating the river, when she was making the passage. The first steamboat—as others yet do—used dry pine-wood for fuel, which sends a column of ignited vapour many feet above the flue; and whenever the fire is stirred, a galaxy of sparks fly off; which in the night time have a very brilliant and beautiful appearance. This uncommon sight first attracted the attention of the crews of other vessels. Notwithstanding that the wind and tide were adverse to its approach, they saw with astonishment it was rapidly coming towards them, and when it came so near that the noise of the machinery and paddles were heard, the crews, in some instances, shrunk beneath their decks, from the terrific sight, and left their vessels to go on shore; while others prostrated themselves, and besought Providence to protect them from the approaches of the horrible monster, which was marching on the tide, and lighting its path with the fires which it vomited."

It is also interesting to know, that in 1839, a light railway was made alongside the towing-path of the canal near Lock 16; a locomotive engine was placed on it, which towed, by way of experiment, vessels of all sizes. The passenger boats were drawn at the rate of seventeen to twenty miles per hour; and a remarkable feature was noticed, viz.—that the waves, at this speed, were smaller than those caused by horse-haulage; and instead of following in the wake of the boat, went direct from it to the shore.

The experiments conclusively shewed that the towage of vessels was much cheaper by this method, than by horses. A chain of nine vessels could be towed from the sea lock to Port-Dundas for 25s.; which, separately, and drawn by

horses, cost about £27. Nothing came of the experiment, however; and no doubt it was easy to calculate the cost, *if a railway were made*, when the expense of making the railway was not in the estimate.

In 1832, and for some time after, there were five iron steamers, with paddle wheels in the stern, plying on the canal, viz.—

				Tonnage.	Power of Engines.
"Lord Dundas,"	-	-	-	40	16
"Cyclope,"	-	-	-	50	16
"Manchester,"	-	-	-	50	35
"Edinburgh,"	-	-	-	40	16
"Union Tug Boat,"	-	-	-	25	12

These were all discontinued, however, and it was not till the introduction of the screw propeller that steam navigation on the canal became a success.

Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway.

THE Act was obtained in 1824, the capital being £86,000, and the line was opened in 1826. It was originally only a single line throughout, with convenient passing places; the first rails being fish bellied, twenty-eight lbs. per yard, for horse haulage, and the trade for three or four years was very small.

The line was afterwards doubled where the traffic required it; heavy rails substituted; and locomotive engines for haulage, instead of horses. The first locomotive, said to be the first run in Scotland, was started on 10th May, 1831. It was built by Messrs. Murdoch & Aitken, Hill Street, Glasgow, and was the pioneer locomotive made in Glasgow. The sleepers were whinstone blocks, and in these early days of railway making, the engineer had not experience to guide

him; the idea of laying on ballast never occurred to him. The whinstone blocks being placed only on the bare earth; when the traffic came, and the weather became wet; it was no uncommon sight to see the muddy water spurting up from underneath the sleepers. The consequence was, that the rails and sleepers had to be lifted off, ballast laid down, and the line again formed—this being another of the “premiums paid to experience.” A good and commodious basin was formed at the canal at Kirkintilloch.

The length of the line from Palace Craig to Kirkintilloch is ten and a half miles; a branch to eastern terminus, at its junction with Ballochney railway, is two miles, or twelve and a half; traversing Old and New Monkland, Cadder and Kirkintilloch parishes. Ere long, however, it was connected with the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway to the west; the Ballochney railway to the east; the Wishaw and Coltness railway and Monkland canal to the south; and the Forth and Clyde canal to the north-west. All these railways and canals now belong to the North British and Caledonian Railway Companies. The opening of this Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway gave an immediate impetus to the development of minerals along its route; and many proprietors of barren acres became rich—the town of Coatbridge was also by its means stimulated, in the early growth of that prosperity which it has since attained.

It has been a successful line, as may be seen from the increasing revenue, viz.—

1828,	-	£2,837	13	11	1835,	-	£6,260	3	9
1829,	-	3,450	5	0	1836,	-	6,792	11	11
1830,	-	3,538	4	1	1837,	-	7,203	1	9
1831,	-	3,602	1	6	1838,	-	11,172	18	0
1832,	-	3,278	1	4	1839,	-	13,985	10	6
1833,	-	4,578	15	8	1840,	-	16,991	3	7
1834,	-	5,081	17	3					



GARTSHORE HOUSE, RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER WHITELAW, ESQ.

Gartshore

Is a place of great antiquity, the family of Gartshore of that Ilk—as they were called—being in possession of a charter so far back as the reign of Alexander II.

“William Cumin, Count of Buchan: To all men and his friends who may see or hear this charter, Greeting. Let them know now and in all time coming that I have given in Excambion, granted, and by this charter confirmed to John son of Galfred (in exchange) for a half of
and for a toft and croft of ground which is situated in the town of Donnyberryn, That of the land of Gartshore, with its proper divisions, boundaries, and with all its just pertinents. Which of ground Cristin Crumachetts bought. To be holden and had of me, and my heirs in Feu and heritage freely and quietly. Paying me and my heirs a half Mary (Mark) of silver at two terms: viz. at Pentecost 40 pence, and at Martinmas 40 pence for all service and exaction: And the service of the Lord the King. Witnesses Robert Winitier, Robert of Limolne, Rodolph Pontiloft, John of St. Clair.”

The charter is not dated, but is certain to have been granted between 1211 and 1231, during the reign of Alexander II.

On 21st December, 1553, James, Lord Fleming, confirmed a charter by which James, Duke of Chatelherault, Earl of Arran, sold to his eldest daughter, Barbary Hamilton, the liferent of Easter and Wester Gartshore and others: and from the Privy Council Register 22nd October, 1579, there is a caution for John Gartschoir, *alias* Golfurd, of Gartschoir: and again, on 20th June, 1594, John Gartscho of that Ilk, becomes surety for certain burgesses of Kirkintilloch.

About the end of the reign of King Charles I. the estate was in possession of Captain Patrick Gartshore of that Ilk, who was reckoned a “gentleman of honour and a brave soldier.” He is likely to have been the “Laird of

Gartshore" who appears in the records of Parliament as a Commissioner on Loans and Taxes, 1643; on the Committee of War, 1647-48; and as Member of Parliament for Dumbartonshire, 1685-86.

When he died without issue the succession devolved on his immediate younger brother James Gartshore, D.D., Parson of Cardross. The doctor possessed the estate for some years, but as it was burdened with a liferent to his brother's widow, and encumbered with debt contracted by his brother while in the army; he, for payment of these obligations, assigned the property to his youngest brother, Alexander Gartshore, who was bred a merchant.

John Hamilton, Writer to the Signet, was despatched by the Jacobites in Scotland in 1708 to the Duke of Hamilton, then at Ashton in England, with the intelligence of the projected invasion by the Pretender. He married a daughter of Gartshore of Gartshore and had two daughters, of whom the eldest, Helen, was married to Sir Patrick Murray, fourth Baronet of Ochtertyre.

"Dr. Maxwell Gartshore was son of the Rev. Dr. James Gartshore, stated to be grandson of James Gartshore of that Ilk, Dumbartonshire, whose family was nearly ruined through their loyalty to Charles I. Dr. James Gartshore entered the Church, and obtained the parish of Anwoth in 1714. In 1721 he was translated to the parish of Kirkcudbright, which he retained until his death in 1760. He married the only daughter of the Rev. William Maxwell, minister of Minigaff, and sister to Colonel William Maxwell of Cardoness. His son, Dr. Maxwell Gartshore, married secondly in 1795, the widow of William Murrell, merchant, London, and of Charlton, Kent—she died in 1797. Doctor Maxwell Gartshore died in 1812. We find it recorded that he was of very high standing as a man of science, etc., and a great philanthropist. Once a week he received at his house all the literary and other talent assembled in London. He is stated to have possessed rare qualities, and was an honour to his country."

Alexander Gartshore held the property in 1713, and in 1771 John Gartshore was registered in it as heir to his

grandfather. Miss Marjory Gartshore, his sister German, and only child of the deceased John Gartshore, merchant in Glasgow, succeeded in 1806 to the estates. She died 9th January, 1814, and was succeeded by John Murray, second son of Sir Patrick Murray, sixth Baronet of Ochertyre, who assumed the name of Gartshore.

Mr. Murray Gartshore was born 11th October, 1804. He got a commission as ensign in the 72nd Regiment, and was gazetted 1st August, 1823. He afterwards joined the 42nd Royal Highlanders, and whilst in the army was stationed, among other places, at Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu; was appointed Resident at Paxo in 1835, and promoted to Ithaca in 1836.

At Corfu, 5th August, 1836, he married Mary, fourth daughter of Sir Howard Douglas, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands; and in 1840 he sold out of the army and went to live at Gartshore.

He had three children: Mary Anne Georgina; Anne, who died in 1847; and John, who died in 1857.

Mrs. Murray Gartshore, who was well known for her musical talent, died in 1851 at Ropehill, Lymington, Hants; where they had gone on account of their son's health.

Sheriff Allison wrote of this lady:—

“About this time we formed an acquaintance with a most charming person, now, alas! no more, who was not only herself a very great acquisition to our society in Lanarkshire, but was the means of introducing us to her father, one of the many gallant and distinguished officers of the British army. General Sir Howard Douglas's fourth daughter, Mary, had married, early in life, when her father was Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands,—Captain Murray Gartshore, second son of Sir Patrick Murray of Ochertyre, in Perthshire, from whom he inherited a considerable estate, at no great distance from Glasgow, in Dumbartonshire. He was at that time in the 42nd Highlanders; and our first

acquaintance with him was in 1841, when he was stationed with his regiment in Glasgow. He soon, however, sold out, and settled with his wife on his estate of Gartshore, about twelve miles from Possil. A great intimacy sprang up between the two families, and we found Mrs. Gartshore an invaluable addition to our society. Gifted by nature with brilliant talents, which had been improved to the utmost by a liberal education, highly polished in her manners, and eloquent in conversation, she possessed at the same time those peculiar powers which, had her sphere in life been different, would have raised her to the very highest position on the stage. She once said to me, ‘Nature intended me for a *prima donna*, but chance made me a baronet’s daughter, so my life has been *manqué*.’ That was truly her feeling, and the words were spoken without either vanity or affectation, for she felt the ambition to obtain such distinction, and was conscious of the powers which would have secured her in obtaining it. She had extraordinary dramatic powers both in singing and acting; was a superb pianist, and equally capable of representing with the highest effect the characters or scenes of others, and of imagining either new pieces for the stage, or fresh melodies for song. She was at once a first-rate musician, a good composer, and a brilliant actress. The simplicity of her character enhanced the value of this extraordinary combination of gifts; but it was impossible that such talents could long remain buried in obscurity at the foot of the Campsie Hills. Her fame ere long spread to London, in the very first circles of which she passed several months during the season for the last years of her life. The manner in which she was there fêted and run after was extraordinary. All drawing-rooms were thrown open to her, from her godmother’s, the Duchess of Gloucester, downwards; every one was anxious to secure the aid of her brilliant powers to throw a radiance over their assemblies. . . . During the autumn of 1847, we had the honour of receiving at Possil, Prince Waldemar of Prussia with his suite, who remained with us two days, which were most delightfully spent. We had a charming party in the house to meet them, among whom was Mr. and Mrs. Murray Gartshore.”

Mr. Murray Gartshore married secondly 29th July, 1852, Augusta Louisa, widow of the Rev. William Casabon Purdon, of Tinneranna, County Clare, Vicar of Loxley, Warwickshire; and the only child of the Rev. George F. Tavel (by Lady Augusta Fitzroy, his wife; daughter of

Augustus, third Duke of Grafton). In 1870 Mr. Murray Gartshore sold the estate of Gartshore to Alexander Whitelaw, Esq., of Woodhall, and lived in Stirling till 1873, when he bought the estate of Ravelston from his nephew, Sir Patrick Keith Murray, and settled there with his family. Mr. Murray Gartshore had a paralytic shock in August, 1877, from which he never fully recovered, and on 22nd June, 1884, he peacefully breathed his last.

While resident at Gartshore he took an active interest in all the public affairs of his county and parish, and the town of Kirkintilloch, where his appearance was familiar for many years. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant for Dumbartonshire, and took a warm interest in the Volunteer movement; the 1st Dumbartonshire Regiment of Rifle Volunteers being raised by him on 1st October, 1859, of which he was commissioned Colonel. He was also Chairman of the Parochial Board for a good many years, and was especially interested and active in the movement for establishing Industrial Schools, which were the means of education being given at a nominal rate to many who would otherwise have grown up in ignorance. This was long before the days of compulsory education.

Those who knew the late Mr. Murray Gartshore will agree with us that his character was a singularly beautiful one.

Although of ancient descent, he never seemed to be conscious of it, being by instinct and feeling a thorough gentleman; and was at all times accessible to rich or poor alike; his manners and address being such as made it always a pleasure to meet him—there was no pretension or self-assertion about him.

Upright in all his dealings, he never wittingly swerved from the path of integrity.

He was also a man of warm sympathies, and an affectionate nature; dear to all his friends, and to whoever came into close relations with him.

He was really kind—not obtrusively, but genuinely so—to many, that only a considerate, benevolent nature would have thought of aiding or befriending, and from whom he could expect no return.*

He aimed at living a true Christian life, and if he fell short of the beautiful ideal, it was because nothing else is possible for frail human nature.

The following extracts from a sermon preached after his death by Rev. A. Keay, Stockbridge Free Church, 29th June, 1884, will show that his career ended in keeping with what was known of him while at Gartshore.

“His strength both of body and mind had been considerably shattered by the natural infirmities of age, and by the inroads of disease before I came amongst you; but I remember well with what warmth, appreciation, and gratitude many in his elder’s district spoke to me of his great sympathy and kindness, when I went my first rounds amongst them; and how they regretted that he was no longer able to discharge the duties to which he had devoted himself so faithfully. He was sorely missed by those to whom he had ministered counsel, comfort, and help. . . . He was a man of genuine kindness of heart and simplicity of character—a very Nathanael in whom there was no guile; a true man of God. A man of greater humility I have seldom met with, and it did not need the testimony of letters found amongst his papers after death to tell us on what his hopes for eternity rested. In these letters he stated in the most explicit terms his sense of personal unworthiness, and his entire dependence as a lost sinner on the precious blood of Christ. . . . His whole character and conduct was a living epistle, known

* One authentic anecdote of him may be here related. He was driving from Kirkintilloch to Gartshore one hot day in summer, and overtook a baker carrying a heavy load of bread on a board on his head. The captain, as he was then called, stopped his carriage and insisted on the baker entering it bread and all; and took him on as far as their roads lay together.

and read of all men. There is one thing I would like specially to mention, because it was among his last thoughts, before he was laid aside by his very severe illness; and that was his deep interest in the poor children of Stockbridge. Through me he gave a sum of money every month in order to provide a free breakfast to a large number of the poor children. This has been kept up, as you are aware, during the winter. . . . He loved our communion seasons. We liked to see his venerable form—we shall see it no more. He is not here to-day, but his Master is here. Let us, brethren, seek to follow him as he followed Christ. Let us see that every one of us may be found walking in the lowly footsteps which were characteristic of him in all his ways.”

The ancient mansion-house of Gartshore, which sheltered so many of that name, was built in 1630. The initials above one of the windows, “A. G. & S. B.,” were those of Alexander Gartshore and Sarah Brand, his wife.”*

The house is now a thing of the past, being taken down by the present proprietor, Alexander Whitelaw, Esq., and replaced by a magnificent mansion, with new approaches, and the grounds have been rearranged and laid out with much taste.

Kindness and courtesy seem to be hereditary in the Murrays and Gartshores. The present Sir Patrick Murray of Ochertyre has a beautiful lake on his property, and not only are his grounds and the lake open to the public, but he keeps several boats for their use, and also a supply of coals and wood; so that they may have tea at pleasure. A well-known inhabitant of Kirkintilloch used to say that “it requires three generations to make a gentleman,” and it does seem as if he were about right; at all events what we have recorded is in favour of his theory.

William Muir the Birdstone poet, has some lines on “Miss Gartshore of Gartshore, who died at an advanced age, January, 1814.”

* Near the old Gartshore School is an ancient burying-ground, the resting-place of a number of people who died of a plague in 1649, which also desolated Glasgow at that time.

Here Miss Gartshore lies,
 Entomb'd mid the sighs
 Of her mourning parochial poor,
 Who oft felt her aid,
 With an angel's soft tread,
 Try the latch of the hovel's dark door.

Ostentation's pert air
 Never, never came there
 To blazon the donor's proud name,
 But charity mild,
 With the looks of a child,
 That blush'd as it told *why* it came.

Also "on John Gartshore, Esquire of Gartshore, who died 20th December, 1805, universally lamented for his affability and simplicity of character."

While he dwelt upon earth,
 His ingenuous worth,
 Made him rank every man as his brother;
 Their merit was not
 In the cloth of their coat,
 Though some take this rule and no other.

The child in his way,
 The old mendicant grey,
 Could stop him to hear their discourse,
 Their distress or their news,
 Would relax his mild brows,
 And open by magic his purse.

With him, from the crows,
 Their inveterate foes,
 They were safe in his woodlands to breed,
 Their slow pinion'd flight,
 Was his theme of delight,
 As they winnow'd the air round his head.

Take him all in all,
 Since Adam's first fall
 (When pride and depravity enter'd),
 You'll hardly find one,
 Like honest Squire John,
 Where wealth and humility centr'd.

The Grays of Orogang.*

“THIS beautifully situated little estate lies within a mile of Kirkintilloch, near the junction of the Bothlin Burn with the Luggie Water, and close to the old burying-ground, in which stand the ruins of the original parish church, dedicated to St. Ninian.

“It is with good reason believed to be the ‘Oxgate’ bestowed in the reign of William the Lyon, by William Comyn, Earl of Buchan, and Lord of Kirkintilloch, on the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, and confirmed by his grandson John Comyn, with some additional lands, and thirty cart-loads of peats annually from the moss of Kirkintilloch. From the retours it appears to have belonged in the seventeenth century to a family of Fleming.

“The Grays of Chryston and Condorrat have been owners of the property in this district at least as early as the beginning of the sixteenth century. The first of the name who owned Orogang was a younger son of Gray of Condorrat, who in 1730 acquired it by purchase. His descendant, William Gray of Orogang, the maternal grandfather of Sir Charles Stirling, was a well-known politician in the times before the Reform Bill, when party spirit ran high, and took a leading part in the Parliamentary elections for Dumbarton and Lanark shires. He was a Whig of the old school, and a keen partisan, and amusing stories are yet current of stratagems by which opposition voters were secreted on the eve of a county contest (and in these days one or two votes were sufficient to turn the scale), in which the Laird of Orogang, who was a freeholder both in Lanark and Dumbarton shires, was a chief agent. The male line

* From “The Stirlings of Craigbernard and Glorat,”

of his family ended with his son Henry. The estate was sold in 1856 by the children of Captain Stirling and his wife, Mrs. Ann Henrietta Gray, as heirs of their grandfather."

Waterside.

WHOEVER is tired of railways, tramways, telegraphs, the electric light, and all the artificial means of bothering people who wish quietness; let him visit Waterside, a village lying about two miles E.S.E. of Kirkintilloch, near the road leading to Gartshore. We warn him, however, in case he may choose to drive there in his carriage and pair, that he need not contemplate flying through the place like a meteor, and going right on. That is too fast for Waterside; any one driving in must turn round and drive out again the way he came.

Pedestrianism suits Waterside better, and a footpath leaves the main road at Merkland, which makes the journey from Kirkintilloch somewhat shorter; and from Lenzie the village can be reached by the footpath and iron bridge across the Bothlin.

Merkland is the scene of the life and death of the poet, David Gray.

Immediately on leaving the main road, and entering the footpath is a building like a very small chapel, neatly built of substantial square stones; this is a burying place or sepulchre built by the late Mr. Thomson of Merkland, in which his own remains, and those of several of his relations—including Rev. Dr. Blakely—are interred. The building bears date 1840. It is built on the side of a hill,



WATERSIDE.

and in consequence of part of the foundation giving way, it has had to be fastened together by two iron bars.

The walk from this to Waterside along the bank of the Luggie is simply charming, the only feeling being that it is too short. On the opposite side of the river the bank is higher, and the ancient mill of Duntiblae or Drumteblay—which has been repeatedly referred to—appears in sight. It was long occupied as a “spade forge” by the late Mr. Andrew Hill, who here made spades and shovels of unequalled quality, which were always in great demand over the West of Scotland. His successor, Mr. John Goodwin, still carries on the manufacture in the old name, and we are informed keeps up the good old established reputation. The old mill was originally a meal mill,* and was burnt about fifty years ago—Mr. Forrest being then miller—when a storey was taken off the height of the walls, and such was the excellency of the workmanship, that the lime was more difficult to unloose than the stones. Immediately above the old mill are the remains of a distillery, and beyond that, at the dam across the stream, is another mill bearing date 1779, originally a lint mill, but now converted into a forge, being an auxiliary of the old mill.

The dam intersects the river opposite the village, and was built in very ancient times to supply the old mill. It has the effect of giving a beautiful water-fall.

The village of Waterside is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the river, with only the public road intervening, and the whole scene is uncommonly beautiful. The houses here are regularly built and slated, and a substantial building of two storeys bears the inscription:—

* A native of Waterside, who had gone to India many years ago, was amazed in the course of a quarrel between two sailors, to hear one telling the other that he could swear like a Duntiblae miller.

“Waterside Subscription School, erected May 24th, 1839. Wm. Aitken & Co., contractors.” It is now superseded by the Board School, and is used as a public hall. The rest of the village is quaint and peculiar, being the production of a former age, and untouched by the modern spirit of improvement. The houses, in some places, appear as if they had been dancing the polka, and retained their positions when the music stopped. Some have their fronts square to the road, some the gable, and others one corner. The outhouses in some cases front the road, having apparently moved round from the back. Many of the houses have thatched roofs, with quaint gables and windows, and a growing crop amongst the roof-straw. Slates have supplanted thatch altogether in a goodly number, and others have both slates and thatch in parti-coloured pattern.

There are no fluctuations in this interesting place, not even in population, which in 1871 was 426; in 1881, 420; and 1891, 446.*

The inhabitants rule their own affairs, undisturbed by Provost, Magistrates, Dean of Guild, or Commissioners, and have no local taxes. Being in the county of Dumbarton, they are subject to visits from the county police, and inspectors of weights and measures; otherwise they have been left in peaceful tranquility. The advent of the county council, however, is about to bring them into contact with the outside world. Water has hitherto been supplied by wells pretty numerous sunk, and from the river Luggie; although that beautiful stream is now too much polluted to be useful for any domestic purpose. The county council

* 1891—Males, 224; females, 222. Separate families, 111; houses inhabited, 103; uninhabited, 1; building, 1. Persons speaking Gaelic and English, 2. Number of rooms with one or more windows, 192.

have determined that the water supply is inadequate for the purposes of health, and have arranged with the Commissioners of Kirkintilloch to furnish water ; so that Waterside will shortly feel the effects of sanitary legislation, and its accompaniment of taxation.

The community appears to have had its origin in the art of weaving, being up till a recent period almost wholly composed of members of that craft ; and from their isolated position, resemble the inhabitants of a Highland glen of last century, where the whole clan lived in undisturbed solitude and security. The Waterside people are not all of one surname, of course, but the surnames are few in proportion to the number of bearers ; and the same Christian and surname are often borne by three, four or more individuals. As a matter of necessity, therefore, nicknames are used as distinguishing epithets, such as "Elder John," "Deacon Stirling," "Mason Will," "Mucrae Davy," "Kaury" (left-handed), etc., on the same principle as Dandie Dinmont called his terriers :—"Auld Pepper and Auld Mustard, and young Pepper and young Mustard, and little Pepper and little Mustard."* A stranger, therefore, seeking a person whose proper name is only known to him, is often sorely puzzled ; and a new postman requires about a week to learn the intricacies of the navigation.

As may be supposed, the Waterside folk are essentially clannish, and intermarriage amongst their own community is frequent : some think this has had a detrimental effect, but the village has the reputation of being a healthy one, and the proportion of aged people is large.

* A Kirkintilloch Divine, passing along the road, came upon a sleeping man. Arousing him, the minister asked who he was. "Oh ! dae ye no ken me?" replied the man, "I'm Ship Jock, frae Waterside." "I am afraid you have dropped your anchor rather soon this time, Jock. You had better pull it in again, and sail on for another mile."

Neither a hotel, public-house nor prison exists in Water-side, and it is time that Sir Wilfrid Lawson knew this—it would cheer his heart. Not that we mean to give out that all the inhabitants are teetotallers, for that we do not know; and we rather think that some of them will agree with the “Bard of Chapel Green,” who said:—

“A wee drap in the corner o’ a press,
Keeps in the credit when a hoose is bare,
A visitor returns wi’ noble grace,
After twa biddens, to a wee drap mair.”*

We have said that the people are clannish, and along with that Scottish characteristic is their equally Scottish feeling of sturdy independence. As a community or as individuals they will “tak’ dunts frae naebody.”

This truth found the late Mr. Thomson of Merkland to his cost. The foot-path leading along Luggie-side to the village—which we have described—was on his lands, and has existed from time immemorial. Mr. Thomson, however, seems to have fretted at the thoroughfare, and resolved to divert the traffic into a different channel. He first consulted the neighbouring proprietors, who made no objection; and then made a new footpath along the turnpike road, reaching the village from a different point; his neighbours again meeting and declaring their satisfaction with the new road, and agreeing that the ancient foot-path should be closed. Accordingly it was shut up by a fence being erected across it, and hand-bills pasted up warning pedestrians against trespass.

The Waterside people, who had never been consulted in

* A clergyman was administering consolation to a dying Highlander, when he was shocked by the patient asking him if there “was any whisky in heaven?” Half apologetically he added, “Ye ken, sir, it’s no’ that I care for it, but it looks weel on the table.”

the matter—although they were the parties most deeply interested—were naturally indignant, and having met together, marched in a body to the obnoxious fence, and tore it up, tearing also the hand-bills *down*.

Mr. Thomson, however, was not to be baffled, and speedily erected another and much stronger fence, fortified by a wide and deep ditch. The Waterside men, however—whose disposition Mr. Thomson seems not to have known—again held a meeting; and as the war was becoming hotter, their combative spirit rose in proportion. They soon turned out in a body, and, preceded by their band of music, marched to the seat of war. It is not recorded what tune was played on the occasion, but we should think it must have been “Hey tuttie, taittie,” as played by the Scots at Bannockburn, or, possibly, “Hey! Johnnie Cope.” The engagement, however, was successful for the Waterside heroes, as they soon demolished the strong fence, and filled up the ditch. Mr. Thomson—who might represent King Edward on the occasion—standing on the top of the hill, watch in hand, eyeing the whole proceedings. Whether he wished to ascertain the time it took to destroy his defences is not known, but he had several friends with him as witnesses of the assault. Three of the assailants were soon after summoned to the court at Kirkintilloch, and fined.

What were the poor weavers of Waterside to do now? How could they fight against a rich landed proprietor like Mr. Thomson of Merkland? Rob Roy said “a willing hand never lacked weapon,” and so it turned out on this occasion. An inhabitant of Waterside had a friend in Kilsyth, an intelligent man, who “kent a heap,” and forthwith he was despatched to consult the man of wisdom.

After hearing a detailed account of the whole proceedings, the Kilsyth gentleman advised his friend to consult a

lawyer in Edinburgh, whose name he gave, and who would likely take up the case on spec. if he found it hopeful. This was accordingly done, and the gentleman learned in the law, after visiting Waterside, and considering the whole case, agreed to prosecute it on his own responsibility.

Accordingly a summons was served on Mr. Thomson, in name of Malcolm Pollok, John Pickens, and John Shaw. The case being purely one of prescriptive right, no witnesses were required, and it was speedily decided in the Outer House of the Court of Session, in favour of the pursuers. Mr. Thomson was not satisfied however, but waited till the last day for lodging an appeal, which he did, to the Inner House, which again gave a decision against him.

Both roads remain open till this day, so that Waterside gained on all points. A curious legal opinion was given after the case was settled, viz., that if Mr. Thomson could have proved that he had spent sixpence in repairing the old footpath the decision might have been different.

The inhabitants of Waterside also fought a tough contest with the Barony Parochial Board, to preserve their right of way to Lenzie, but both parties came to an agreement to substitute the present road for the old one. The new road is carried over the Bothlin by a handsome iron bridge, from which a view of the surrounding scenery is unequalled.

Another matter notable in the history of Waterside is the life and death of the gas work.

At a time when the weaving trade was good, a movement was made to have a gas work, and a meeting of about a dozen of the principal inhabitants was held, when it was resolved to erect a work. Subscriptions for £20 were received, and a number of shares issued at £1 each,

the balance required being borrowed. The work was erected, pipes laid throughout the village, and for some years everything seemed to work smoothly, a dividend of 5 per cent. being regularly paid on the capital. By and by, however, times of adversity came—paraffin oil was coming into use, and some preferred it to gas, and cut off their gas connection. Dark rumours ran of people burning gas and paying nothing; the dividends ceased, and the meetings became stormy and recriminative. There was no supervision of the works or pipes, the only official being the man who made the gas at 12s. per week; and at this crisis he had the boldness to apply to the chairman of directors or “preses,” as he was called, for a rise of wages. The preses was so astounded at the demand in the circumstances that he flatly refused an advance, and said he would rather do the work himself. On consulting his brother directors, they applauded his noble resolution, and thanked him for his patriotic spirit; and he forthwith commenced his self-imposed duties.

As he knew nothing whatever of making gas, he got a friend—who had been a year at the occupation—to come for a few days and instruct him. Very soon after he was left by himself, however, whether from the damper being up when he supposed it was down, or from some other cause inexplicable, the retort was partially melted, and had to be replaced. In a short time the new retort was found to be twisted, and in despair the preses went to his co-directors, and intimated his wish to give up his job. They, however, were in no way dissatisfied, and not only encouraged him to go on, but advanced his wages on the spot to 15s. per week. Another new retort having been built in, he proceeded with his operations, but ere long was dismayed to find a crack in it. He at once summoned a

friend to consult with him, and devise what should be done, who advised him "to fire up well, and perhaps the crack would close again."

What between leakage at the retort, and leakage all along the line, the gas work did not live long. It was sold off, pipes and all, and the shareholders not only lost their £1 shares, but had to pay about 6s. additional. The only things that now mark its former existence are the chimney stalk, and the gas pipe carried on wood across the river to Duntiblae forge, which still remains, like the belfry at the Old Aisle to mark what has been.

Our readers must not infer that the inhabitants of Waterside are a turbulent community, although they inherit the strongly-marked characteristics of the Scottish race of fifty years ago. They are tenacious of their rights, but have always been an intelligent and orderly people, and are all, or nearly all, members of the various churches in Kirkintilloch. Weaving has been their staple occupation in the past, and nowhere could operatives be trusted to turn out better work; and as the wives generally carried the finished webs to the manufacturers in Kirkintilloch, it was a pleasant sight to see them with snow-white caps, carrying the goods carefully wrapped in pure white sheets. This is now more rare, as weaving has become a sorry occupation, and all the young men naturally seek employment at the various collieries and public works in the neighbourhood.

The educational wants of the village are well supplied by Gartconner School in the immediate vicinity.

One very common name in Waterside, "Stirling," has a romantic origin.

The clan MacGregor were despoiled of much of their lands in the sixteenth century by the Earls of Argyle and Breadalbane, who managed to get them engrossed in

charters, which they easily obtained from the Crown, and thus constituted a legal right in their own favour without regard to justice. The MacGregors naturally resented this, and were not slow to retaliate with the sword, and a feud began which lasted for about a hundred years, the MacGregors becoming more and more desperate and ferocious. The clan had also a long-standing quarrel with the Colquhouns of Luss, and a battle was fought at Glenfruin, in which the MacGregors, although greatly outnumbered, were victorious. A party of students, who were merely spectators, were said to have been all killed by a gigantic MacGregor after the battle, and this so roused the Government that an act of the Privy Council was passed, dated 3rd April, 1603, by which the name "MacGregor" was expressly abolished.

Three of the clan had been living in Stirling, and came to Waterside to take up a permanent abode. They called themselves "Stirling," no doubt on the principle that one name is as good as another, and it was suggested by the town they had just left. One of these men got quarters at Muckcroft, and the other two settled down on the little hill immediately to the south-east of the present village of Waterside. Notwithstanding the bad name which the clan of their origin had acquired for turbulence—but which there is little doubt was originally due to oppression, which drives wise men mad—the whole three "Stirlings" proved to be quiet and industrious men. A disciple of Darwin might, however, find traces of their characteristics in their descendants.

Waterside has always produced noted curlers. The first club was formed in 1820, by William Jamieson, then the miller of Duntiblae, who was president; and the other members, so far as can be gathered from the memories of

the oldest inhabitants, were George Jarvie, a blacksmith; and Andrew, John, William, and David Stirling; not necessarily brothers or cousins, although all four bearing the same surname.

They had every facility for perfecting themselves in the game, as the president made a pond on the mill-lands adjacent to their homes, while time was accounted of little value; the result being that during hard frost they were always at it—one winter, in fact, they curled every week-day for six weeks in succession. The weavers, however, generally worked at their occupation from dusk till twelve each night, and devoted daylight to the roaring game—at that period they could earn 2s. to 2s. 6d. in six or seven hours.

It is not to be supposed that the wives would look calmly on while their husbands were spending so much time at play instead of work, and on one occasion the women held a meeting to devise measures to amend such an unsatisfactory state of affairs. The result of their deliberations was, to go out over-night, and plentifully besprinkle the ice with salt, and next day was worse than a thaw for the curlers, who had to stay at home.

The smith's wife was remonstrating with her husband one morning for spending so much time away from his work, he being determined on another day's curling. He put forward as an excuse that iron could not be worked during frost, and she being sceptical of this, he took her into the smithy, heated a piece of *cast* iron in the fire, and began to hammer it, when it flew into pieces. This ocular demonstration enabled the smith to carry out his intention.

The old Borderers who lived by cattle-stealing got a strong hint from the lady of the mansion, when her larder

was becoming bare, by her presenting at dinner a covered dish which contained only a pair of spurs. The wife of a Waterside weaver gave her husband a hint in the same vein. He came home one night very hungry after a day's curling. She had the table spread and the pot boiling briskly, but to his surprise she lifted out of it, not a piece of beef or mutton but a curling-stone, and gravely placed it before him.

The president must have been as great a wag as the smith, although lamentably unscrupulous. A decent woman, a neighbour of his, had set a hen on a valuable lot of game-fowl eggs which she had procured. The president quietly abstracted the eggs and substituted duck eggs in their room. In due time the eggs were hatched, and the president went to see the "chickens." He ventured the remark, "Nannie, they've surely gey braid nebs?" Nannie answered, "Braid or no' braid, they're the rale game."

A tinker called on him one day with a fine young bull-dog. Having duly admired it, he told the tinker that the dog had only one fault—his tail was too long, and advised him to cut an inch off. The tinker agreed with this, and asked him if he would do it while he held the dog. He declined this, however, but offered to hold the animal while the tinker himself performed the operation with an axe. All being ready, and the axe poised to give the blow, the president watched the decisive moment, and had the cruelty to push in the dog's body, which was nearly cut in two by the blow. The president at once ran out of the door, and not a moment too soon, as the tinker, without hesitation, flung the axe at him.

William Stirling, known as "Muckcroft," was the best curler of his day about Waterside, and an equally noted

curler of that period was James Lowrie, mason, Kilsyth, who is still remembered by many. At length the two champions met and played a match, when "Muckcroft," being victorious, said to his opponent, "I've ta'en the brush frae the tod the day."*

At a match between Waterside and Campsie Clubs William Stirling had the last shot to play; his opponents had a stone on the tee, partially guarded by two others, with only a narrow port between; he sent his stone with such force and unerring aim that it brushed aside the two guards, and split the stone lying on the tee into pieces.

The original or "Old Club" joined the Royal Caledonian Curling Club in 1853, and in 1857, there being forty-two members, a new or "junior" club was formed, which existed till 1887, when there were so few curlers that it was resolved to amalgamate the two clubs. The old club won eleven district medals, one provincial medal, and three parish trophies, viz.:—a silver cup presented by Bailie Wallace, a gold locket presented by J. W. Burns, Esq. of Kilmahew, and a valuable gold medal presented by Sir Archibald Orr Ewing, Bart., M.P. for the county.

The junior club won ten royal district medals and one provincial. Since the two clubs amalgamated they have won three royal medals.

* The fox is called "Todlowrie." In "The Fortunes of Nigel," King James calls on Ritchie Moniplies, who was behind the arras, "Todlowrie, come out o' your den."





THE OLD AISLE.

The Old Aisle.

The artist's marble rests,
 On the lips that I have pressed,
 In their bloom
 And the names I lov'd to hear,
 Have been carved for many a year,
 On the tomb.

THE following history of the burying-ground is exhibited in the visitors' room of the lodge at the entrance gate :—

“KIRKINTILLOCH OLD AISLE BURYING GROUND, A.D. 1140.

“The old aisle church of Kirkintilloch was founded by Thorald, proprietor of the Barony of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld, and High Sheriff of Stirlingshire, about 1140. It appears, from the chronicles of Melrose, that King David I. granted a charter to the Abbey of Kelso, which was witnessed, ‘apud Strivelin Johanne Glasguensi, Episcopo, Toraldo, Vicecomite, and others’. John, Bishop of Glasgow, died 28th May, 1147, and Herbert, Abbot of Kelso, was elected his successor. In the same year (1147) the King granted a charter to Cambuskenneth Abbey, viz., ‘Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Striveling et canonicis in ea,’ conveying ‘*terram de Kambuskinel,*’ etc., witnessed by seventeen persons, among whom is ‘*Herbertus electus de Glasgu.*’ The chartularies of Arbroath, Dunfermline, and other monasteries, contain royal charters granted between 1165 and 1214, witnessed by William, son of Thorald. In the chartulary of Cambuskenneth is a charter by ‘*Willielmus filius Thoraldi Vicecomes de Strivelyn,*’ granting to that abbey the church of Kirkintilloch, ‘*cum dimida carrucata terre pro anima mea et animis patris mei et matris meæ,*’ witnessed by ‘*Alano filio ejus,*’ and others. In the same chartulary is a bull by Pope Celestine III., dated at Rome, on the Ides of May, 1195, enumerating and confirming grants previously made to the abbey, among which are mentioned land ‘*in villa de Bynnin, ex concessione et confirmatione Jocelyni, Episcopi, Glasguensis, et Willielmi filii Thoraldi et ex regia confirmatione Ecclesiæ de Kirkintulloch cum dimidia carrucata terre.*’ Jocelyn or Gotelin was Bishop of Glasgow from 1174 to 1199. In this chartulary there is also a confirmation by King Alexander II., dated 27th March, 1226, of the abbey's possessions, including the kirk of Kirkintilloch, and its half carrucate

of land. In Bagimont's Roll, 1275, the vicarage of Kirkintilloch was taxed £2 13s. 4d., being a tenth of its estimated yearly revenue.

"William, son of Thorald, was succeeded by his son, 'Alexander, filius Willielmi filii Thoraldi' (see chartulary of Dunfermline), who was styled 'Viscomes de Strivelyn.' He granted to the See of Glasgow, 'tres marcas annuatim in pura et perpetua elemosina de Molendino meo de Cadder.' John, a brother of Alexander, succeeded. There is a royal charter of confirmation to the See of Glasgow (see chartulary of Glasgow) of certain lands, date 1242, witnessed by 'Johanne Vicecomite de Strivelyn.'

"The Comyn family, of whom Thorald, William, Alexander, and John, above mentioned, were members, continued to be proprietors of Kirkintilloch, and Cumbernauld Barony, and heritable Sheriffs of Stirlingshire, until their forfeiture, consequent on their rivalry with Robert de Bruce. The barony was then granted to Robert Fleming, who died in 1313 or 1314. 'The Bruce' confirmed a charter to Malcolm Fleming, son of Robert, of the 'whole barony of Kirkintilloch, with its pertinents, which formerly belonged to John Comyn, Knight'; also created him Earl of Wigton, and also appointed him Sheriff of Dumbartonshire and Governor of Dumbarton Castle. Afterwards the estate is described in the title-deeds as the Barony of Lenzie. In 1390 David Fleming, by a charter, in which he is styled, 'Davi, Lord of Bigare and Lenzie,' mortified his lands of Duntiblay, with a part of its mill, to a chapel in the town of Kirkintilloch. John, Lord Fleming, Chamberlain of Scotland during the minority of King James V., kept back for seven years payment of the tythes of his lands in Kirkintilloch, amounting to thirty-three bolls of wheat and two bolls of barley each year, and was prosecuted at the instance of the abbot and monks of Cambuskenneth. Thereafter they leased the tythes to the Fleming family for £80 yearly. At the Reformation time John, Earl of Mar, acquired the property of the Cambuskenneth Abbey, and sold or transferred Kirkintilloch tythes and church to the Earl of Wigton. In 1621 (see Acta Parl. IV., 607) the people of Cumbernauld district petitioned Parliament to have Lenzie Barony made two parishes, or to have the church brought nearer to the centre of the parish. In 1646 a new church was built at Cumbernauld for Easter Lenzie, now made a separate parish, and the chapel in Kirkintilloch became the church of the western parish. The old church was then deserted.

"Its precincts, called 'The Old Aisle,' have never been deserted;

and, after being continuously a graveyard for seven hundred years, they have now received the enlargement sanctioned by the Sheriff of the county on 7th May, 1863, and compose with it the burying-ground of the parish of Kirkintilloch, in terms of the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act, 1855."

At Carrickstone, in the parish of Cumbernauld, near the track of the old Roman wall, is an ancient Roman *ara* or altar, which is now set up on the road-side, and has evidently given the name to the place, as it is known as the Carrick-stone. Tradition says that on this height Bruce, marching from Carrick in Ayrshire, rested his army on his way to Bannockburn, and on this ancient stone fixed his standard. "A feeling of reverence seems to have long clung to it, on account of it having been, at one time, used as a resting-place, where the coffins of the dead were placed while being conveyed to the 'Auld Isle,' formerly the common graveyard of the then united parishes of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch, or Easter and Wester Lenzie." Before the bridge at "Brig'en" was built, the Luggie was crossed by burial parties at a ford, and in the centre of the stream was a large stone, on which the bearers rested the coffin.

Tradition says that a market was held at St. Ninian's church every Sunday after service, and this was so common throughout Scotland as to render it more than likely to have been the practice there also.

"The holding of markets on Sunday was a custom which originated at a very remote period, and from the long time the practice continued, it had doubtless been found convenient both for expositor and purchaser. Indeed, the same course was carried on even after the Reformation; and it was not until the year 1593 that Parliament thought of legislating upon the point, when an Act was passed 'to discharge, remove, and put away all fairis and marcattis haldin on Sondays'; but the people were so much prejudiced in favour of the custom that nearly

a century elapsed before the terms of the Act were even generally complied with."—*Jervise*.

No more romantic and beautiful burying-ground than the Old Aisle can be seen anywhere.

The ancient part, which has been in use so long, consists of about an acre, and stands on the summit of a gentle acclivity, but entirely secluded from all signs of life as regards the immediate surroundings. The old belfry is the most conspicuous object, and, like an ancient banner, proclaims by its presence the antiquity of the place. As may be expected, the ground is long ago fully occupied, or, more properly speaking, every yard of it has been tenanted and retenanted for ages; and the ground is now covered, as a rule, with old time-worn tombstones, the inscriptions on which are mostly illegible. David Gray, the poet, is interred in this part.

Under the new *régimé* about six acres have been added to the area and enclosed; three acres sloping gently down to the south-west, and the other three to the south-east, ending in a retired and beautiful dell; a prominent object in the foreground being the iron bridge over the Bothlin burn.

In these are interred many well-known inhabitants of the town and parish, among whom we can only mention Miss Clugston, the philanthropist. An elegant monument of red sandstone marks her last resting place, faced with a massive tablet of bronze in the form of a Gothic window. An admirable likeness of the deceased lady is on the top, and the inscriptions are with great good taste—short, but expressive; the institutions founded through the exertions of that noble spirit being her best monument, and will keep her memory fresh and fragrant long after the red sandstone has crumbled into dust. The inscriptions bear:

—Beatrice Clugston, 1827-1888. Dunoon Homes, Broomhill Home, Glasgow Convalescent Home. Charity, Mercy, Humility.

The history of the Old Aisle would require a volume in itself, and we heartily wish and hope that some Guthrie Smith will arise in the near future to do the subject the justice it deserves.

Lenzie.

THE town of Lenzie has a remarkable and unique history; and is a prominent object lesson to all railway companies, as showing what benefits a railway may confer upon a neighbourhood—and at the same time upon itself—when conducted on liberal commercial principles.

When the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway was opened for traffic, 8th February, 1842, the name “Lenzie” had not been given to the locality. Garngabber was the nearest station for the people of Kirkintilloch and the then sparsely populated district around.

When the branch railway to Lennoxtown was opened in 1851, the junction on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway was called “Campsie Junction,” and the station was removed there.

The whole district was then very uninviting—cold, bare, and barren—so much so that a respected relative of ours who knew it well, used to speak of it in contempt:—
“Campsie Junction! a laverock would hardly licht on’t.”

There were then but few houses—possibly half-a-dozen altogether, which had been built before the Campsie branch was made. Fortunately for the locality, however, the late

Mr. J. B. Thomson, passenger superintendent of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, took a fancy to live there, in a cottage on the road to Kirkintilloch. He got a telegraph wire from the station to his house for purposes of his own ; although rumour said that its primary one was to wire from Glasgow whether he wished steaks or chops for dinner. He did better than that, though, for he got a sufficient number of trains to stop regularly at the station. By and by three cottages were built "on spec." on the south side of the station by the late Mr. M'Callum, grocer, George Square, Glasgow, but they turned out badly, and could neither be let nor sold. They were well built and substantial, but the proper time for them had not yet come.

The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, however, soon after set the ball a-rolling.

They gave out that any one building a villa, at a cost of not less than £500 ; should travel to and from Glasgow free, for five years ; and for every £100 over £500 ; a year would be added to the privilege—thus, a man who spent £1,000 on his house, travelled free for ten years—and if as much as £2,000 was spent, this gave the right for two free tickets for ten years.

This liberal and attractive policy soon bore fruit. People were tempted by the advantages of the short journey to Glasgow, the frequent trains, and the charm of travelling from five to ten years without a copper to pay—they began to think that it was not such a barren place after all. Just like Marion in the song, when she is half resolved to marry old Donald, and says, "I thocht ye'd been aulder than threescore and twa." First one built a villa, then another, and another, and so on. Mr. M'Callum's three cottages were snapped up, good shops were opened,

then whole squares of houses as well as villas were built, and Lenzie is now quite a large place, with all the comforts and appliances of civilisation. In fact, it is more advanced than some places with greater pretensions, for it has no hotel nor public-house, and no prison ; and jogs along quite well without them.

It has three churches ; a large combination public school for the parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cadder, besides good private academies ; a public hall ; and a Convalescent Home, of which more anon. There is also an excellent golf course, of about seven acres, with a handsome clubhouse built on it, and lawn tennis and cricket ground besides. The Kirkintilloch people are so good as to supply the place with water and gas, and take the sewage right away down to the Kelvin, where it is passed over a farm, and the innocuous residue flows into the river.

Lenzie stands in the parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cadder ; the North British Railway running along almost on the boundaries of the two : no one now thinks of associating it with barrenness ; for trees, shrubs, and hedges for shelter and ornament, are the order of the day, and it is quite an attractive locality. The air, although keen, is bracing and healthful.

A learned judge of the Court of Session, in an address to the Glasgow Juridical Society some years ago, made the somewhat remarkable statement that law was founded on common-sense—if that is so, surely railway directing can stand on no higher platform—and we have seen how the common-sense of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway directors nursed Lenzie into life. It was a barren farm, but by a judicious application of free-ticket manure, a good crop of villas followed.

But there arose “a new king which knew not Joseph.”

The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway was sold to the great North British Railway Company. Robert Burns says, "Common-sense was aff and up the Cowgate, fast, fast, that day," and when the new directors came, common-sense went off by an express train, and has never returned. The North British Railway Company abandoned the old liberal policy as if it had injured them, and Lenzie was left to its own resources. Fortunately it had attained the vigour of youth, and was able to fight its own battle.

Just let us examine the nursing policy for a little, and see wherein it injures the railway company, if there is injury at all, and not, on the contrary, unmixed benefit.

When a man builds a house at Lenzie—or anywhere else within easy reach of Glasgow, near a railway station, and costing, say, £1,000, he runs a certain risk. His outlay is certain, but the future benefits are uncertain. He may build it in hope of enjoying it for many years, but the contingencies of life are so many that he may be obliged to sell it in a few years; and the chances are against his realising the cost, even after deducting a fair allowance for tear and wear during the time he may have occupied it. He is more likely to experience the truth of the proverb that "fools build houses for wise men to occupy."

Lose who may, however, the railway company always gain by the villa. It may be bought and sold half-a-dozen times, but, generally speaking, it is occupied; "men may come and men may go," but the railway goes on for ever. The family requires groceries, coal, and the innumerable wants of a household, all of which come by rail and pay carriage. The children go to school in town, and pay. The lady cannot get a new servant or a new dress out from Glasgow without paying toll to the company, nor can she or her family visit their friends without the same operation,

and when a dinner party of a dozen is organised to come from Glasgow, it means one pound to the railway company right off.

In consideration of the benefits accruing to the company by the erection of a villa, and the risk the owner runs ; what although they take him into and out from the city for five or ten years free—what does the sacrifice amount to when fairly looked in the face? The trains are seldom over-crowded, and although twenty or thirty free ticket-holders were travelling from Lenzie every day, it would make no difference—it would not affect the dividend, and just see what an increase of paying traffic follows at once through their families and friends. Any one although not a railway director can see that the best and most permanent source of traffic for any railway is a town at each station.

The North British Railway Company made a mistake when they abandoned the good old enlightened policy. They may think they saved money, but that is only an optical delusion, for they lost it in the long run. Lenzie might have been a half larger to-day but for that error, and the original policy, which has shown such good results, especially for the railway company, might with advantage be resumed. That is the remedy for the congestion of Glasgow. There is ample room for a lot of people at Lenzie yet, and also at Kirkintilloch.

An immense sum has been spent in constructing the underground railway from Bellgrove *via* Maryhill and on to Kilsyth, along the Kelvin Valley. The sum is expended, a dividend is expected, the Kelvin Valley is all beautiful, the stations are all good and near to Glasgow, and there are thousands who would be glad to build and occupy houses if they had any inducement to do so. There is room for half-a-dozen Lenzies if the old policy were

resumed. Why wait for twenty or thirty years for the traffic to come which can be nursed into life in seven or ten, upon no experimental lines either, but only doing what succeeded at Lenzie?

It is time, however, that we revert to "Campsie Junction." The name was found to be inconvenient. People travelling from Glasgow to Campsie, on reaching Campsie Junction and hearing the name called out, thought they should get out and wait for some other train. Strangers got muddled between the names "Campsie" and "Campsie Junction," and letters were often misdirected by mistake. At last that grand remedy for all evils—a public meeting—was called in 1869, and a resolution was passed unanimously to petition the directors to change the name from Campsie Junction to Lenzie, being the ancient name of the barony. Mr. Robert Young, one of the directors, who was thoroughly acquainted with the locality—being a native of Kirkintilloch—acted the part of "a friend at court," and the change was made without any difficulty. Lenzie is such a more euphonious name than Campsie Junction that the change might be estimated as of some value—say a half per cent. on the Lenzie traffic.

The Kelvin Valley Railway from Maryhill to Kilsyth was opened 19th October, 1866.

The extension of the Campsie branch from Lennoxtown to Killearn was opened 19th October, 1866, and from Killearn to Aberfoyle, 1st October, 1882.

The underground railway from Bellgrove to Partick, and thence to Maryhill and Kelvin Valley, was opened 15th March, 1886. The Kilsyth and Bonnybridge Railway was opened 2nd July, 1888. All these railways are of benefit to Lenzie directly or indirectly.

The railway station of Lenzie is now large and com-

modious ; the late Mr. Brock was station agent for over thirty years, and his successor, Mr. Carlow, has now been there twenty years.

In 1870 there were only fourteen houses in South Lenzie, as against thirty-three in North Lenzie. In 1880 there were 144 in South Lenzie, and 112 in North Lenzie.

CENSUS, 1891.

	LENZIE. Kirkintilloch Parish.	LENZIE. Cadder Parish.	Total.
Separate families, - - - -	190	207	397
Houses inhabited, - - - -	181	204	385
" uninhabited, - - - -	6	31	37
Males, - - - -	696	511	
Females, - - - -	949	649	
	—1645	—1160	2805
Persons speaking Gaelic and English,	42	41	83
Number of rooms with one or more windows, - - - -	1798	1085	2883

Union Church, Lenzie.

WHILE the population of Lenzie was small, most of the resident families were connected with one or other of the churches of Kirkintilloch, but met together on Sunday evenings at Lenzie, the meetings being latterly conducted by the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, of the United Presbyterian Church, then resident at Lenzie as teacher of the academy. The waiting-room on the north side of the station was used for the purpose, and, after a time, the Lenzie Hall ; and when Mr. Caldwell removed from the locality, arrangements were made by which clergymen of almost every evangelical denomination were invited and gave their services.

On 23rd September, 1873, the Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, upon a petition being presented to them, agreed to form a congregation of twenty-five members of the Free and the United Presbyterian Churches under their care. The Rev. William Miller, of Falkirk, was, on 8th March, 1874, presented with a unanimous call to become their pastor, which he accepted, and was inducted on 28th March.

The church was opened for service on 8th August, 1875, the collection for the day amounting to £434 4s. 7d. The total cost of the church was about £4,030; and in 1875 the congregation purchased a manse, at a cost, including fittings and embellishments, of about £1,900.

The church was clear of debt some years ago, and has since been painted, and an organ provided. The members now number over 300.

From the results attained by this congregation it is evident that a hearty spirit of unanimity and liberality must have pervaded it from first to last; all the more gratifying as arising from a fusion of several denominations, of which it is to be regretted there are so many.

The other two churches of Lenzie are—the Established, Rev. William Brownlie, A.M.; and the Episcopal, Rev. Henry W. Kirby; but we regret that, for lack of information, we can give no particulars of these.



Glasgow Convalescent Home, Lenzie.

WAS instituted in 1865, and is situated at Lenzie, on the lands of Auchinloch, about a mile to the south-east of the railway station. It has accommodation for seventy-five patients, of whom thirty are taken from the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, ten from the Western Infirmary, and thirty-five from the general public, the subscribers having the privilege of recommending the latter cases. The ordinary expenditure is a little over £2,000 a-year, and in 1892 there were 1,526 patients admitted. There are two visiting medical officers.

Patients from the Royal or Western Infirmaries must procure a certificate, signed by one of the physicians or surgeons, in the following terms: "I do hereby certify that the bearer (name) has been a patient in the Infirmary of Glasgow, under my care, for the last (state time); that his complaint is ; that he is a fit and proper person to be received into the Convalescent Home, and I am of opinion that he should be allowed to remain there for (state time)." And if from the general public, must procure and deliver (1) a line of recommendation from any respectable householder in Glasgow or its neighbourhood; and (2) a certificate in the same terms as aforesaid, signed by a duly qualified physician or surgeon, and countersigned by one of the medical officers on the board of the home.

All contributors of £10 or more, and all annual subscribers of £1 1s. or more, are entitled to recommend one patient for every £10 of contribution or £1 1s. of annual subscription. Public works rank as ordinary subscribers, and are entitled to send one patient annually for every £1 1s. of annual subscription. Societies

and church congregations subscribing annually rank as ordinary subscribers, and are entitled to send one patient for every £1 1s. of annual subscription; and the lines of recommendation must be signed by the secretary or treasurer of the society, and by the minister or an elder of the congregation. Non-subscribers may get patients admitted on payment of £2 2s. for each patient, and in that case the line of recommendation must be signed by the minister or an elder of the applicant's church, or by a respectable householder. No patients are admitted into the home unless they are in poor circumstances, and considered unable to pay for themselves; and the following cases are not received: (1) Persons labouring under any acute disease which requires active medical treatment; (2) Persons labouring under or recovering from any contagious disease; (3) Persons labouring under any incurable disease, unless they are likely to benefit from a short residence in the home; (4) Persons who are in a helpless condition; (5) Persons who are not really in a convalescent state; and (6) Persons subject to epileptic or other fits, or who are of unsound mind.

Under ordinary circumstances the period of the patient's residence is limited to three weeks, though it is in the power of the visiting medical officer to order the period to be restricted or prolonged; but in no case is the time of residence prolonged beyond six weeks in one year, unless specially authorised by the directors.

In the event of any of the patients relapsing into illness, or being attacked by any acute or contagious disease, or being guilty of misconduct in the home, by not conforming to the rules of the home or otherwise, it is in the power of the visiting medical officer and the matron jointly to remove such patients forthwith from the home.

The institution is under the direction of a board of sixteen managers, viz.:—

The Lord Provost of Glasgow for the time being.

The other managers are elected annually as follows :—

One manager by the Town Council of the city of Glasgow ;

Two managers by the directors of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary ;

Two managers by the medical officers of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary ;

One manager by the Senatus of the University of Glasgow ;

One manager by the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow ;

One manager by the Merchants' House of Glasgow ;

One manager by the Trades' House of Glasgow ; and

Six managers by the yearly general meeting of subscribers to the convalescent home.

Two additions have been made to the home within these last three years, and, when completed, the home and site will have cost about £12,800.

This institution has for these last twenty-eight years done a vast amount of good to suffering humanity. The sixteen managers are gentlemen of position, elected on a wide basis, who carefully and systematically manage the affairs ; and it needs no words of ours to recommend it heartily to the support of the general public.



Barony Parochial Asylum, Woodilee, Lenzie.

ABOUT the year 1870 the accommodation for lunatics at the Barony Parochial Poorhouse at Barnhill was beginning to be found quite inadequate for the increasing wants of the parish—a number of patients being boarded outside at considerable expense—and the estate of Woodilee, of 167 acres, was purchased at the end of 1871, with a view to meet the then present and future requirements, and provide a farm asylum for the largest and most populous parish in Scotland.

Plans were prepared by Messrs. James Salmon & Son, architects, Glasgow, under the superintendence of the General Board of Lunacy and the asylum committee of the parochial board; and the building was thereafter erected with all despatch.

The main building is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and is 700 feet long, with a corridor running its entire length: the principal external features being two massive and handsome towers, each rising to the height of 150 feet from the centre of the building, and a very elegant fleche, which surmounts the chapel. In the centre of the administrative block is situated the kitchen, where the food is cooked by steam. The dining hall and recreation hall are each 89 ft. by 44 ft. 6 in., on each side of the former being conservatory corridors entering into the chapel, where worship is conducted daily in presence of about 400 patients. Its principal window is fitted with three divisions of stained glass, representing Faith, Hope, and Charity; the work of Mr. Ballantine, of Edinburgh. In the two main towers large tanks have been fitted for the supply of water throughout the building. Every

freedom is allowed to the patients both inside and out, the men being chiefly employed, as already indicated, on the land and farm, and the women in usual household duties.

The asylum, which is acknowledged to be one of the finest and most fully-equipped in the country, has been visited by specialists and others from all parts of Scotland and England, as well as from the Continent and America, all of whom have expressed their admiration of the arrangements which are provided for the treatment of the insane. It is about a mile distant from Lenzie Station, and occupies a conspicuous position, bordering the main line between Glasgow and Edinburgh on the North British Railway, from which there is a siding going around the buildings.

Recognising the liberal manner in which the parochial board had, by its erection, provided for all the lunatics of the parish, the General Board of Lunacy in 1881 granted the ratepayers thereof total exemption from assessments for lunacy purposes levied by the district board; while under the powers conferred by the Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Act, 1887, the general board has created the Barony Parish into a separate lunacy district, with Woodilee as its district asylum. Its present staff consists of upwards of ninety male and female attendants, tradesmen and other officers, under a medical superintendent and assistant.

It was opened upon the 22nd October, 1875, under the superintendence of Dr. Rutherford, now medical superintendent of Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries. Since then the parochial board has acquired the adjoining estate of Wester Muckcroft, consisting of 148 acres, upon which there is a house and farm, where patients engaged in farm

work are accommodated. In addition, sixty-four acres have been acquired, and eighty acres are held on lease. In 1879 it was resolved to erect a thoroughly-equipped farm succursal, which has since been occupied by patients who work upon the farm. The total land in connection with the asylum amounts to 459 acres, the greater portion of it being under cultivation; so that there is ample scope for the employment of patients in out-door work. The total cost to date of the land, buildings, farm, drainage of land, railway siding, furnishings, etc., amounts to about £250,000.

The license by the General Board of Lunacy has been extended from time to time, the whole buildings being presently licensed to accommodate 670 patients—320 males and 350 females. On 14th September, 1893, the numbers resident were 297 males and 296 females, total, 593; in addition to which there were boarded by the parish with private families, in various parts of the country, upwards of 149 patients, for whom curative treatment in the asylum was no longer necessary nor advantageous. The asylum is managed by a special committee appointed by the board, under rules framed by the General Board of Lunacy and the Home Secretary, and is visited twice a-year by the Commissioners in Lunacy, whose reports are published in the annual report of the General Board of Lunacy.

A special feature of the asylum is its system of sewage irrigation, which was commenced in 1879, and now extends to about eighty acres of land, with gradual periodical extension. The sewage is conveyed in iron pipes distributed throughout the fields, from which it is run off by hydrants placed at convenient places. The pasturage derives thereby immense benefit, more especially

in dry seasons, and no deleterious effect upon the sanitary condition of the institution has ever been observed.

The asylum is being completed for a time by additions, and when these are finished the total length of the buildings will be 1,427 feet: the length of the internal corridor reaching from end to end 1,396 feet—or over a quarter of a mile—and the area covered by the buildings measured over extreme projections 132 acres.

When completed the asylum will be capable of accommodating 850 patients.

Water is supplied by the Kirkintilloch commissioners, and the whole premises are lighted by gas made from paraffin oil, the apparatus being furnished by Messrs. T. & S. Alexander, ironmongers, Kirkintilloch. The gas so made is giving satisfaction, and is found to be cheaper than ordinary gas made from coal. The average cost of gas from Kirkintilloch Gas Works for three years was £294 3s., while the cost of oil gas for the first year was only £173 8s. 4d. Allowing for instalment on capital outlay, £48 10s., and interest, £47 5s. 9d., the total cost for the year was £269 4s. 1d. The proportion of principal and interest on capital will, however, decrease annually until it ceases altogether.



Twechar

HAS risen from a small hamlet to be quite a little town in the course of these last thirty years. It is one of the centres of the valuable Kilsyth mineral district, which has been developed by Messrs. William Baird & Co., of Gartsherrie, who own the bulk of the houses of Twechar; chiefly occupied by miners and artisans belonging to the collieries. The population of the village was in 1881, 671; and in 1891, 789.

Twechar stands near the north-east boundary of the parish, and in spite of coal-pits, rubbish-heaps, and coke-ovens, is still a pleasant locality in which to dwell.

Auchenvole Castle,

ALTHOUGH of modern construction, is built on the site of a veritable old castle, which had a draw-bridge and moat, filled from the river Kelvin. Mr. James Duncan, of Twechar, has, in his boyhood, crossed the draw-bridge. A small part of the old castle is retained in the present building, which stands on an outburst of trap or whin rock, although surrounded by swampy lands on all sides.

Owing to the lamentable illness of the proprietor, Mr. Burt Wright, we have been unable to get any information of its history. It was long in the possession of the Starks of Auchenvole, under the superiority of the Flemings of Cumbernauld; and latterly came into the possession of the Wallaces, the last of the name being well known in Kilsyth and Kirkintilloch. At his death Mr. Burt Wright

inherited the estate. The old castle of Auchenvole was said to be haunted by a ghost, but since it was reconstructed the rumour has died, and possibly the ghost also.

The Martyrs' Stone,

ALTHOUGH not in Kirkintilloch parish, is so well known that an account of it is requisite.

It is about two miles from the cross of Kirkintilloch, on the side of the road leading to Kilsyth, just when entering a part of the road which is greatly admired, being shaded by rows of large trees on either side.

The stone was erected in commemoration of John Wharry and James Smith, who, as Woodrow tells, "were put to death on the charge of being concerned in an attack on a body of soldiers who were conveying a prisoner named Alexander Smith to Edinburgh."

The soldiers were attacked at Inchbelly Bridge, in Campsie parish, by a number of men, and, after a short tussle, their prisoner was taken from them, and one of their number killed. The rescue party thereupon made off with their friend in the direction of Auchinrëoch, and the soldiers, who had been taken by surprise, rallied themselves, and in great fury began to search the neighbourhood for any stragglers. Very soon they discovered John Wharry and James Smith sitting in a wood, and having made them prisoners, they carried them off to Glasgow.

The two men had been found unarmed, and the only evidence that could be brought against them was that they were discovered near the place of the encounter, but this

was considered sufficient ; and as it was necessary to do something to awe the people of a district where, on two occasions, a soldier had been killed, they were sentenced to have their right hands cut off, and then to be hanged, and their bodies carried to Inchbelly Bridge, and there hung in chains.

This sentence was carried out on the day on which the circuit was to commence its sittings in Glasgow, and, no doubt, the execution added much to the impressiveness of the sitting.

Of the two martyrs the historian says that “their carriage at their execution was cheerful and gallant. John Wharry was ordered to lay his hand on the block, and, thinking they required him to lay his head down, he did so with much courage.”

Major Balfour thereupon angrily said, “It is not your head but your hand we are seeking.” John answered, “He had then heard wrong, but was most willing to lay down not only his hand, but his neck, and all the members of his body, for the cause of Christ.”

When his hand was cut off he was not observed to shrink, but holding up the stump with great courage, said, “This and other blood will yet raise the buried covenants.” James Smith died in much peace and comfort, not in the least discomposed.

“When they were but half-choked (says the ‘Cloud of Witnesses’) they were cut down, and in that condition carried on two carts to Inchbelly Bridge. Some honest people had provided coffins for them, and caused bring them near, at which Balfour raged terribly, and caused break them in pieces.” The bodies were, therefore, buried coffinless in the moss.

The inscription on the stone is as follows :—

“’Twas martyrs’ blood bought Scotland’s liberty. •

Erected February 1865, in room of the old tomb-stone, by the people of Kirkintilloch and neighbourhood.

ORIGINAL INSCRIPTION.

In this field lie the corps of John Wharry and James Smith, who suffered at Glasgow 13th June 1683, for their adherence to the word o God, and Scotland’s covenanted work of Reformation.

‘And they overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony; and they loved not their lives unto the death.’
—Rev. xii. 2.

Halt, courteous passenger and look on
Our bodies dead, lying under this stone ;
Altho we did commit no deed, nor fact
That was against the Bridegroom’s contract,
Yet we to Glasgow were as prisoners brought,
And against us false witnesses they sought.
There, sentence cruel and unjust they past,
And then our corps on scaffold they did cast.
There we our lives and right hands also lost,
The pain was ours, but theirs shall be the cost,
From Glasgow we were brought unto this place,
In chains of iron hung up for a certain space,
Then taken down, interred here we ly,
From ’neath this stone our blood to heaven doth cry,
Had foreign foes, Turks or Mahometans,
Had Scythians, Tartars, Arabian caravans,
Had cruel Spaniards, the Pope’s blood seed
Commenced the same, less strange had been the deed.
But Protestants profest, once covenanted to
Our countrymen this bloody deed could do,
Yet notwithstanding of their hellish rage,
The noble Wharry, stepping on the stage,
With courage bold and with a heart not faint
Exclaims, this blood now seals our covenant.
Ending, they who would follow Christ must take
Their cross upon their back, the world forsake.”

Broomhill Home for Incurables.

THE Association for the Relief of Incurables for Glasgow and the west of Scotland was formed in 1875 by Miss Beatrice Clugston, along with a number of gentlemen. In that year a bazaar was held in the Kibble Crystal Palace Botanic Gardens, which realised £14,000, a sum which, before the end of the year, was increased by donations to £24,000. At the outset, assistance was given to incurably afflicted persons in their own homes, but with £14,000 of the above sum the estate of Broomhill, Kirkintilloch, was purchased, and the large mansion-house in the attractive grounds, which extend to about eighty acres, was altered and adapted for the purposes of a "home," and opened in 1876, with accommodation for sixty-two beds.

A new wing was built at a cost of £8,000, and opened in 1884, and, altogether, the home can now accommodate 115 patients, besides matron, twelve nurses, nine servants, and a male attendant. A large number of the inmates are sufferers from paralysis, but include also persons affected with cardiac, brain and spinal disease, chronic rheumatism, phthisis, scrofula, cancer, epilepsy, general debility, and congenital deformities. The cost per head is about 5s. a-week, and the ages vary from childhood to old age. There are two visiting medical officers, and the annual expenditure is about £3,000.

The object of the institution is the gratuitous relief of deserving persons, not paupers, who have been rendered helpless by disease. Those who are friendless, or who require nursing and medical treatment such as can only be obtained in a public institution, are admitted to the establishment at Broomhill, where, for the remainder of

their lives, they have all the comforts of a home. Their religious wants, and the education and training of the young, receive careful attention. Applicants are admitted at the discretion of the directors, if found suitable, after examination by the medical examining officer.

On the recommendation of the out-door relief committee, persons who appear to be incurably afflicted, but who prefer to remain in their own homes, obtain pecuniary assistance, and there are about 190 such out-door patients, who receive monthly pensions ranging from 6s. to 20s. Those in Glasgow who require medical attendance are visited by the senior students in connection with Anderson's College Dispensary, an arrangement which has been carried on since 1879. The amount thus disbursed is about £1,000 per annum, and is distributed by ladies.

The association is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations, and to some extent by contributions towards the board of in-patients either by themselves or their friends. A ladies' auxiliary, started in 1884, also raises over £1,000 a-year, chiefly in small sums. This is an institution which Glasgow and the West of Scotland may be proud to possess, and which commends itself to universal support.

There can hardly be one still living in the parish of Kirkintilloch who remembers Broomhill House being built in the early part of the century by John Lang, Esq., the circumstance being only now commemorated by the verses of William Muir, written shortly after, some of which are appended. It was long occupied by John Bartholomew, Esq., who built an extensive addition to the home. His brother Robert inherited the estate at his death.

“Let ancient seats their reverend oaks
And rounded turrets boast,
Where 'mid the cry of clam'rous rooks
The human voice is lost.
Their gothic groups of tow'r and tree
Are melancholy still,
'Tis sweeter far, I'm sure, to see
The villa of Broomhill.

“There Art and Nature hand in hand,
A thousand feats display,
Art points to Nature with her wand,
And Nature ne'er says nay.
Blest architects whose mutual pow'rs,
Man's utmost wish fulfil,
Ye'll soon, like Eden, plant with bow'rs
The villa of Broomhill.

“Upon a rising mound it rests,
Within a hollow vale,
And sees in front the taper masts,
Bend with the swelling sail.*
Behind, the Kelvin steals along,
Fed by the mountain rill,
On which stands, like a fortress strong,
The villa of Broomhill.

“Far as the eye from east to west
Can dart the visual ray,
Or north to Campsie's rocky breast,
A thousand prospects play.
Below, the garden, wall'd and warm,
Bids early dews distil,
And Nature lingers there to charm
The villa of Broomhill.”

* The Forth and Clyde Canal is within sight.



THE COWGATE.

Kirkintilloch Town.

THERE are nineteen different ways in which the name of the great poet Shakespeare may be spelt. Sir Herbert Maxwell tells us that there were twenty five different ways of spelling his native place, Galloway; and in ancient charters and other documents the name of the old town of Kirkintilloch has been pretty well twisted in the same manner. It appears as Caerpentulach, Caerpentilloch, Cairpentaloch, Kyrkyntulok, Kirkyntulach, Kirkyntulloch, Kirkentulacht, Kirkintholach, Kirkintulach, Kirkintullocht, Kerkentuloch, Kirkintolach, Kirkintullach, Kirkentilloch, Kirkintulloch, and finally settles down into Kirkintilloch.*

The original name was Caer-pen-tulach, signifying in the Cambro-British speech, *the fort on the head or end of the hill*, and this would describe exactly its appearance when the Roman fort at the Peel—near the present parish church—stood prominently at the end of the hill on which the town is now built. The name Caer-pen-tulach was applied to the district as well as the fort, and the origin of Kirkintilloch thus dates from the first or at least the second century.

Possibly no other town in Scotland has an equal record; and if the Lord Mayor of London invited all the Provosts in the kingdom to a banquet, and gave each precedence according to the period when the town he represented had a name and a beginning, however humble; it seems certain

* Sir William Brereton who visited the town in 1636, calls it "Cuntellon"—and Jorevin de Rocheford who saw it in 1661, in a book published in Paris, terms it "Cartelock."

that the man who would take precedence of all others would not be the Provost of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, or Paisley, but the Provost of Kirkintilloch.

It is most likely that the erection of the fort—always containing a garrison—would induce natives and, perhaps, old veterans of the Roman army, to settle down and cultivate their crops under the protection of the troops, and the nucleus of a village thus formed would, in course of time, grow into a town.

Be that as it may, it had attained to some importance in the reign of William the Lion, who gave a “Grant of liberty of a burgh at Kirkintilloch” to William Cumyn (or Comyn), a translation of which we are enabled to give.

The document conveying this grant unfortunately gives no year—and this, it seems, was a common omission in charters of the time—otherwise it is in good business shape. The year of its execution is, however, problematical, and all that we can be certain of is, that it was not later than December, 1214, when William died. Most writers give 1170 as the year, and others 1184, but on what grounds we are unable to discover.

“GRANT OF LIBERTY OF A BURGH AT KIRKINTILLOCH.

“William, by the grace of God, King of Scots, to all honest men of his whole realm, clergy and laity—Greeting, —Know those present and to come; that I have granted, and by my present charter confirmed, to William Cumyn and his heirs that they should have a burgh at Kirkintilloch, and a market upon the Thursday, with the liberties and privileges belonging to a burgh; as freely, and quietly, and honourably as any of my barons have a burgh from my gift within my realm.

“Witnesses,—Alan son of Ronald my constable;

William de Boscho my chancellor; Philip de Valen my chamberlain; Phillip de Mowbra; Alexander my sheriff of Stirling; Harbert de Camera; Adam his son.

“Given at Foreis the second day of October, and extracted out of the register of the dean, canons, and chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, by me, Richard Harbertsoun, notary public, and clerk of the said chapter, *pro tempore*. Witness my hand. Signed.”

Following the above grant was a charter by William Cumyn to the burgh, which unfortunately is not extant, but we give a confirmation of it by William, Earl of Wigton, with additional privileges.

“To all who shall see or hear this Charter. William Earl of Wigtown, Lord Fleming and Cumbernauld, Lord Superior of the Lordship and Barony of Lenzie, of which barony the burgh and lands of Kirkintilloch with their pertinents underwritten are proper parts and pertinents, Greeting. Forasmuch as by authentic instruments and documents, and other ancient evidents, It clearly appears to us that William, formerly King of the Scots, erected the foresaid town and burgh-lands thereof with houses, tenements, yards, and other pertinents of the said town and burgh of Kirkintilloch into a burgh of barony, In favour of William Cumming; And also that the said William Cumming in feu farm and heritage for ever—Gave, sold, alienated, and disposed, In favour of certain inhabitants or burgesses of the said burgh, and their successors; the foresaid town, burgh lands thereof, with the houses, tenements, and others above written with the pertinents. And Sicklike that he gave and granted to them and their foresaids, the liberty of a free burgh of barony, with power of courts, election of bailies yearly, and other privileges, as at more length expressed in the above charter granted to the said burgesses as the same of date with the Sasine following thereon more fully bears. And Sicklike that divers others our predecessors holding of the Kings of Scotland the said free burgh of Kirkintilloch with all and singular the privileges of a burgh of barony; particularly Malcolm, Lord Fleming, High Chamberlain of Scotland, and baron of the said barony of Lenzie,

our predecessor of famous memory, by charters with his own hand subscribed and duly sealed, whereof the first of date at Cumbernauld the tenth day of the month of December 1525, and the other of date at Boghall the tenth day of the month of February 1527, heritably gave and granted to the foresaid burgesses and possessors of the said burgh and lands thereof for the time and their successors. All and Hail the burgh lands and tenements lawfully and by right and custom anciently pertaining and belonging to the said burgh of Kirkintilloch lying in the said barony, and within the Sherifffdom of Dumbarton. To be holden by the said burgesses, their heirs and assignees of the said Malcolm Fleming, his heirs and successors in feu farm and heritage for ever, with the hail liberties of a feu Charter, with Courts, and their exits and amerciaments, with power also yearly of choosing, continuing, on-putting, and off-putting bailies, sergeants, officers, writers, and clerks of court, buying and selling such burgh lands and tenements, making and receiving resignations of said lands and tenements, in the hands of the said bailies state and sasine giving and delivering thereon, with all other liberties and rights belonging to a free burgh of barony, and as freely as any other burgh lands and tenements within a burgh of barony within the Kingdom of Scotland have been held or possessed by any persons whomsoever. Paying therefrom yearly the said burgesses and feuars of the said lands and tenements their heirs and successors to the said Malcolm Lord Fleming, his heirs and successors whatsoever, of twelve merks usual money of the Kingdom of Scotland of yearly feu duty, at two terms of the year, viz. Whitsunday, and Martinmas in winter, by equal portions, As at more length specified in the foresaid charters of the dates foresaid containing in themselves the boundings of the said lands and precepts of sasine with full and ample warrandice. And that the foresaid burgesses and feuars of Kirkintilloch have been infest and seized in the foresaid burgh lands and tenements of the said burgh, with their liberties, profits and righteous pertinents set forth in the charters above mentioned, and by virtue of the precepts of sasine in them contained as is more fully expressed in the instruments of sasine following thereupon whereof the one is dated 1st January 1527, and the other 9th June 1528, under the hand and seal of Gavin Clarke Notary Public, and duly registered. And that John, sometime Earl of Wigtoun therein designed Lord Wigtoun our Grandfather by his letters of ratification

and confirmation subscribed by him of date 22nd September 1617, ratified and approved and for himself and his successors for ever confirmed to the said burgesses of Kirkintilloch the foresaid charters of the burgh lands, tenements, liberties and others above written, granted by the said Malcolm Fleming or others whomsoever his predecessors. . . . And moreover that the said John Earl of Wigtoun our grandfather, and John, Earl of Wigtoun our father, in virtue of a certain contract entered into between them on the one part, and the said burgesses and bailies of Kirkintilloch for the time, for themselves and their successors on the other part, made of date sett in tack to the said burgesses as heritable proprietors of the lands of Kirkintilloch with their pertinents and their heirs and successors severally according to their respective inrerests therein, all and sundry teinds, parsonage, and vicarage of the foresaid lands of Kirkintilloch with their haill pertinents for the space of many years yet to come, thereintill specially insert, with several other couditions then agreed and ended betwixt them, the said noble Earls our grandfather and father by virtue of the said contract for certain sums of money then paid to them by the said burgesses, and for several other causes them moving. *De Novo* ratified, approved, and for ever confirmed the foresaid charters, instruments of sasine, and other evidents. . . . And we being resolved and inclined in more ample form to establish, strengthen, and corroborate, and in no ways impugn, infringe, or gainsay the foresaid charters and sasines, ratifications, and confirmations thereof, and other titles, evidents, documents, liberties, immunities, and privileges, and others above written, granted by our said noble and famous predecessors to the said burgesses and their foresaids. Therefore witt ye us for the causes specially above written, and also for the sum of five hundred and fifty merks usual money of this realm, fully and completely paid to us by James Findlay and John Guiding present bailies of the said burgh for themselves and the other burgesses and heritable proprietors of the said town and lands of Kirkintilloch, with the pertinents after-named, viz.—Mr. James, John, and Malcolm Flemings, Robert Burne, James and David Dalrymple, John Cunningburgh, John Wilsoune, John Pettegrew, William Hendrie, Andrew Stirling, James Dollar, William Scot, Robert Stirling, James Winchester, George Ralstoune, John Smyth, and James Cunningburgh, burgesses of the west side of the water of Luggie, and James Fleming, Patrick, John, and Andrew

Findlayes, John Calder, John Brune, Robert and Robert Dollars elder and younger, John Dollar, Walter Bull, William Hendrie, William Booke, David and Thomas Calders, Andrew Aichisoune, William and John Muirs, and John Andersoune, burgesses of the east side of the said water of Luggie, and heritable proprietors of the said lands town and burgh of Kirkintilloch, and for Bartholomew Miller, James and John Hendries, George Stirling, John Bankier, James Bissert, Robert Mochrie, John Cowane, James Bryce, James Bull, Alexander Findlay, John and Alexander Baxters, portioners and heritable proprietors of the burgh acres, tenements, and yeards of the said burgh. and for the hail other persons heritable proprietors, the same as well not named as named, and for each of the foresaid persons, their interests and several parts, pendicles, and divisions of the tenements, biggings, yards, arable land, mosses, muirs, meadows, pasturage and pertinents thereof whatsoever without any hurt or prejudice to the foresaid former infestments, evidents, or rights generally and particularly above written, but for the greater force and validity of the same *accumulando jura jurius* to have ratified, approved, and by this our present charter for ever confirmed. . . . Moreover, witt ye us the said William, Earl of Wigtoun, lord superior foresaid, for the said sum of money, and for divers other good onerous causes and considerations, well and truly made, done, and performed to us and our honourable predecessors by the said burgesses, heritors, incorporations, and community of said burgh, with which we hold us as well contented and renounce all objections to the contrary, *de novo*, to have given, granted, alienated, and in feu farm heritably for ever demitted. . . . to the said . . . bailies . . . burgesses heritors and portioners of Kirkintilloch, and their heirs, successors, and assignees whatsoever. All and Singular the lands and others specially and generally under written, viz.: The burgh lands, tenements of lands, town and burgh of Kirkintilloch, with the hail buildings back and fore, high and laigh, yards, orchards, barns, office houses, and other buildings whatsoever, tofts, crofts, commons, mosses, meadows, grass, and pasturage, extending to a five pound land of old extent including and comprehending therein as special parts and pertinents thereof, thirty-three parts and portions of land, and one-half part and portion of land divided amongst the said burgesses and their predecessors, and commonly called the thretty-thrie and one-half new land 'maillings,' and including the towns and lands of Boghead and Gartclash, with the

pertinents, with the burgh acres of the said town and burgh, infield, outfield, free ish and entry, coals, coal-heughs, stone and lime, annexis, connexis, and all parts, pendicles, priviledges, immunities, profits, and others their pertinents whatsoever, including also and specially comprehending these vacant pieces and portions of land lying within the said burgh on the west side of the water of Luggie between the Tolbooth, the houses of the said David Dalrymple, James Bissert, and John Bankier, and the common ways of the said burgh, bounding them on all sides; and all which lands of burgh and town particularly foresaid lye within the parish of Wester Lenzie, barony thereof, and sheriffdom of Dumbarton, specially bounded and marched as follows *in vulgari*, beginand at the north eist neuk of Short's Croft, and from thence marching southward upon the eist syd of the dyke hill and eister yeard conforme to the march stones yrin fixit, all belonging to James Findlay upon the west, and Eistermaynes upon the eist pairs of the sds marches, and from thence eist the north syd of the hie King's waye, to the eist syd of Martin's bank, and betwixt the same and Morrice bank, southward to Graham's Dyke, and from thence eist alongs Graham's Dyke to the march of Auchindavie callit the Chapman's Slack, from thence south throw the mids of the Gallowmoss to the north ends of the Langmuir, from thence eist and north-eist the north ends of the said Langmuir to the lands of Shyrvey, from thence south and south-eist betwixt the lands of Gartclosh and Drumhill to the lands of Eister Gartschoir, conforme to the marches yrin fixit, from thence south to the burne betwixt the lands of Eister Gartschoir upon the south, and of Gartclosh upon the north, and from thence west the said burne callit the Blackburne, to the north end of the said lands belonging to Wester Gartschoir, callit Gartconnell and Foirdscroft, falls upon the south syd, and the comone lands of Kirkintilloch upon the north, from thence south ovr to the water of Luggie, and descending the said water to the north-end of the march-dyke, betwixt the Oxgange and Newland lands of Kirkintilloch, and from thence south the said dyke to the north-eist end of the Kirkland, and from thence west and south-west by the north ends of Kirkland and Oxgang lands, to the north end of the Hallone, and from thence south the said Loane, and by the eist end of the Loch of Kirkintilloch to the north end of the lands of Gartingabber, from thence west be the south syd of the said loch, to the eist syd of the Playing-pot, from thence south about the eist end of the Midlmuir of Kirkintilloch, and then west betwixt the

Midlmuir and the lands of Gartingabber, to the mids of the flowing betwixt Kirkintulloch and Achinloch, and then west, comprehending the lands of Bogheid, and from the west end yrof, betwixt the same and the Coatters Lands belonging to Achinloch, northward to the mids of the bogg betwixt the lands of Eister Calder and Bogheid, from thence eist the mids of the said bogg to the burne callit the Park burne, from thence north and north-west yt burne to the Clattering foird, from thence eist to the Fall-dykes, upon the south end of the Park falls, unto the dyke betwixt the Croft of Kirkintilloch and the falls of Westermaynes, from thence north to the said dyke betwixt the croft of Kirkintulloch upon the eist, and the Westermaynes upon the west, comprehending that piece of grund pertaining to Johne Fleiming of Woodally, callit Cumynschach, from thence eist betwixt the lands of the Peill upon the north, and Robert Boyd his lands upon the south, unto the west ends of the yeard belonging to John Morsonne, from thence north to the west end of the said yeards and houses pertaining to the said John Morsonne, John Cunningbruh, John Fleiming, and Robert Burnes, all upon the eist, and the said lands of Peill upon the west, and thence eist betwixt the kirk yeard upon the north, and the yeard and house of Robert Burnes upon the south, and from thence north be the new march stones at the eist end of the kirk yeard to the south syd of David Dalruple's cors house, from thence west to the south syd of the Tolbuth and James Bissert's house, and yn comprehending the yeard belonging to Bartholomo Miller at the west end of the kirk yeard, and foom thence north by the west end of the yeard belonging to George Stirling to the hie King's waye, and thence west the said waye, upon the south syd yrof to the Parklands, and fra thence north betwixt the haugh lands and Westermaynes upon the west and barrow lands of Kirkin-tilloch upon the eist to the lands of Haystoune, and from thence eist betwixt the lands of Haystoune and lands of Elyishauch upon the north, barrow-land and haugh-land of Kirkintilloch upon the south, and from thence south and south-eist betwixt the said lands of Eastermaynes upon the eist and north pairts, and lands of Robert Burnes upon the west and south pairts, and from thence eist, to the eist neuk of the said Shorts Croft upon the south, and the said Eastermaynes upon the north pairts.

And sicklike we have given, granted, disponed, and confirmed, and by the tenor of these presents give, grant, dispone and confirm to the

said baillies, burgesses, inhabitants and community of the said burgh, the liberty and privilege of choosing, making, and appointing, continuing and changing by themselves *yearly*, at their will and pleasure, and as often as they shall see fit, baillies, clerks, and writers of Court, sergeants, officers, and all other members of Court necessary, and that without the consent of us, and our foresaid, obtained or to be obtained thereto. And which baillies, clerks, sergeants, officers, and other members of Court necessary as yearly chosen, or to be chosen, we have made, nominated, and constituted, and also by the tenor of these presents for us and our successors, make, nominate, and appoint our baillies, clerks, writers of Court, sergeants, officers, and members of Court of the said lordship and barony of Lenzie in that part within the bounds of the said burgh, and lands above written and amongst all the inhabitants therein, sicklike and in the same manner as if they were yearly appointed by us and our foresaids, although no such appointment hereafter be made, neither shall be necessary. With full power and liberty to the baillies by themselves of calling Courts within the foresaid bounds, administering justice, duly fining and punishing delinquents, uplifting and applying to their own proper use the fines, amerciaments and casualties therefrom arising, in the same manner as they and their predecessors were formerly in possession of allenary. And sicklike with full power and commission to the said baillies and their clerks of Court so yearly chosen, or to be chosen, as our Commissioners and Superiors of the said lands to that effect by these presents lawfully constituted of receiving resignations, and infetling and seaseing all and Singular, the heritable proprietors of the said burgh, or of any parts thereof, whether as heirs of their predecessors or upon resignation of their authors, or in any other way according to the laws of this Kingdom, in all time coming, in their several lands, tenements, yeards, crofts, meadows, grass, pasturage, and others respectively above written, with their pertinents lying and bounded as above, and every other thing to do and perform, which to the said office of balliary pertains, which by these presents are declared by us, for ourselves and our successors, to be of as great force, strength, and effect, as if the haill premises were severally made or done by us and our foresaids. Moreover we have given, granted, and disponed, and by the tenor hereof, give, grant and dispone, to the said baillies, burgesses, and community of our said burgh of Kirkintilloch, all and sundry liberties, immunities,

and privileges at any time bygone granted to us and our predecessors by our Sovereign Lord or his predecessors, and the Estates of Parliament of this Kingdom, in favour of a free burgh of our Barony of Lenzie, and particularly and without prejudice to the generality above written, the liberty of holding all sorts of Mercats competent to any burgh of barony according to the laws of this Kingdom, and of erecting admitting and receiving all trades competent to such burghs, together with a weekly Mercat to be held the last day of every week, and liberty and privilege of having and holding two free fairs yearly . . . and with two other free fairs yearly if we shall obtain the same from our Sovereign Lord the King in our infeftments, to be holden also within the said burgh . . . reserving nevertheless to us, our successors and assignees in all time coming for our use and behoof the customs great and small of the said fairs and weekly mercats, together with all right, title, and interest, claim of right, property or possession, petitory or possessory, which we or our predecessors, heirs and successors had, have, or any way can claim, or pretend to have, to the foresaid lands, burgh of barony, privileges, immunities, liberties, offices and others, specially and generally above written, with the pertinents or to any part thereof, or to the mails, profits, duties, and emoluments thereof, for all years or terms bygone or to come, on account of ward, relief, nonentry, escheat, liferent, forefaulture, recognition, purforesture, disclamation, bastardy, last-heir, or any other way, infeftments, sasines, retours, or other writs of the lands and others before written, reduction, nullity or disposition of the said haill lands or greater part thereof, defect of confirmation, insufficient proof of holding, or change thereof, non-payment of feu duties due forth thereof, obliteration or loss of ancient evidents, or by virtue of whatever Acts of Parliament, or other acts of the law, or constitution of the said Kingdom of Scotland, or any other right or title whatsoever, or for whatever other cause bygone, preceeding the day of the date of these presents, renouncing, transferring, and overgiving the same, with all action, instance, and suit therefor from us, our heirs and successors, in favour of the said baillies, burgesses, community and their successors, now and for ever promising not to gainsay, and supplying all other defects and imperfections whatsoever, as well not named, as named, which we will to be held as expressed in this our present charter. Reserving nevertheless forth of our

foresaid charter, and infeftments following thereupon, to us and our successors, that part and portion of land lying in the Croft of Kirkintilloch, upon the east side of the water of Luggie commonly called the Unthank, belonging to the said land of Eistermaynes, as presently possessed by our tenants thereof, and according to the march stones therein fixed, and to be fixed, and in-putt. And sicklike reserving the Kirklands within the said burgh, on the west side of the water of Luggie, viz. these two acres of land or thereby, and the houses and yeard in the East Croft of Kirkintilloch, commonly called the Vicar Land, belonging to James Fleming of Osgang, and holding of our Sovereign Lord the King, and these other two acres of land, and yearly rent of six merks money foresaid, belonging to John Stark of Auchinvoil, commonly called Priestland, and holding of us, and the Prebends of Biggar, and also with that half acre of land, lying in the west end of Kirkintilloch, together with that yard in the middle of the said Burgh, commonly called the Lairdie-yeard belonging to Mr. James Fleming, and holding or us, and the Chaplains of Kirkintilloch, all bounded as is contained in the infeftments thereof. As also specially providing, that it shall not be leisinn to the said baillies, burgesses, community, and their successors to apply for any use the foresaid vacant pieces and portions of land upon the west side of the said water near the Tolbooth bounded as above, but to keep them empty as a fit place for publick Mercat in time of Fairs, and the weekly Mercat above written, for which use allenarly the foresaid pieces of land are given by us to them, and not otherwise. Having and holding, all and hail the foresaid burgh lands, and tenements of lands of the said town and burgh of Kirkintilloch, with houses, buildings, yards, common, muir-lands, commonly called the Newland Maillings, burgh-acres, priveleges, parts, pendicles, and pertinents thereof foresaid, extending, lying, and bounded as above, by the said baillies, and their successors in the office of bailiary, to be chosen yearly by the said burgesses, and by the said burgesses, their heirs and assignees foresaid of us, our heirs and successors in feu farm and heritage for ever, by all their righteous marches and divisions, old and new, as they lye in length and breadth, with houses, biggings, yards, crofts, plains, ways, roads, waters, lakes, lochs, rivers, mosses, muirs, meadows, grass, and pasturage, fowling, hunting, fishing, peats, turfs, cunings, cuningairs, doves, dove-coats, coals, coalheughs, woods, forests, and

growing timber, brewing, breweries, forges, and broom, stones, stone-quarries, stone and lime, with courts their exits and amerciaments, herezelds, and common pasturage, with free ish and entry, and all and sundry other liberties, advantages, profits and easements, as well not named as named, as well above ground as below, as well far as near, rights and priveleges belonging or that may belong to a free burgh of barony, freely, quietly, fully, entirely, honourably, well, and in peace, and as freely as any burgh lands and tenements within a burgh of barony in Scotland are had and holden by any whatsoever (reserving as above reserved). Paying thence yearly, the said baillies, burgesses, and heritors of Kirkintilloch, or their heirs and successors above written, to us, our heirs and successors, or to our Chamberlains in our name, the sum of twelve merks, usual money of this Kingdom of Scotland, as the yearly rent and feu duty, for the foresaid lands, at the two usual terms in the year viz. Whitsunday and Martinmas in winter, by equal portions, together with the services used and wont to be done to us, and our predecessors in time bygone. And also the heirs of the said burgesses, and their heirs successively paying to us and our successors the sum of ten merks money foresaid for each of their entry by the said baillies to a whole New Land Mailling, and the sum of five merks to a half thereof, when it shall happen, and the singular successors of the said burgesses paying to us, and our foresaids the sum of twenty pounds money above written for each of their entry to a whole New Land Mailling, and the sum of ten pounds to a half thereof, and although the said baillies, burgesses, and their foresaids formerly had set to them in Tack the said teinds of Kirkintilloch, in virtue of said contract by which, and now by this our charter they are bound to pay to us and our foresaids, the same sums and entry, yet, nevertheless, we declare by these presents that the said clauses shall not at all infer double payment of the said sums for entry, but shall be in all time coming in full satisfaction to us and our successors for our confirmation of the said evidents and lands above written, and for all other burden, exaction, question, demand, or secular service that can be required in time coming for the said lands, or for the entries thereof by whomsoever. And we the said William, Earl of Wigtonne, our heirs-male, as well of line, as of tailzie, provision, or conquest, executors, and successors whatsoever shall warrant, acquit, and for ever defend against all mortals, the foresaid charter. . . . Moreover we have given and granted and give and grant to the foresaid

baillies, burgesses, community and their successors, our full consent to obtaining confirmation of our Sovereign Lord under the great seal of Scotland of these presents. . . .

In witness whereof these presents (written by David Calder, Writer in Monkland) are subscribed with our hand, and our proper seal is appended at Cumbernauld the twentyseventh day of the month of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and seventy. Before these witnesses Mr. Charles Fleiming our brother german, Mr. Robert Bennet, Minister of the Kirk of Kirkintilloch, Mr. Anthony Murray, our chamberlain, and George Murray our servant, and the said David Calder, (*sic subscribitur*) Wigtoune, Charles Fleiming testis, R. Bennet testis, A. Murray testis, Georg Moray testis. D. Calder testis."

Kirkintilloch is the chief town of the parish of its name ; and stands forty miles west from Edinburgh, twenty south-south west from Stirling, sixteen east from Dumbarton, sixteen west from Falkirk, seven north from Glasgow, seven west from Cumbernauld, five south-west from Kilsyth, four south-east from Campsie, and five south-east from Campsie Glen.

Its situation is from one hundred and fourteen to two hundred and fifty feet above sea level ; on the Forth and Clyde canal, the Lenzie and Aberfoil branch of the North British Railway, and on Luggie water, adjacent to its influx to the Kelvin.



The Earl of Wigton against the Town of Kirkintilloch.*E. CONTRA, DECEMBER 20, 1733.*

It would appear that the relations between the earl and the town were not always of an amicable nature, as shewn by a Process bearing the above title—the subjects of litigation being the jurisdiction of the earl over Kirkintilloch, and whether or not the burgh was thirled to the mill of Duntiblae. As the names and residences of the witnesses are interesting, and the evidence is curious, as revealing circumstances of the past, we give extracts—the document being much too long to be quoted in full.

THE EARL'S WITNESSES.

James M'Nair, late bailie in Kirkintulloch, aged 84, depones: That for forty years and upwards, the bailies of the Burgh of Kirkintulloch, have been in use to attend and answer the Earl of Wigton's three head courts at Cumbernauld each year, of the four years he was bailie; and that at the deponent's going to the said courts, his neighbour bailie went always along with the deponent to the said head courts. He knew the Earl of Wigton by his bailies, abstract from the two present bailies of the burgh, has always been in use to hold courts at Kirkintulloch, at which the bailies of the said burgh were present; but that my lord's bailie did sit as sole judge, and that the earl's bailie was in use to hear complaints made by the bailies, burgesses and other inhabitants of Kirkintulloch, and to determine in them: Depones, that in all matters criminal, the bailies of the burgh did not meddle with the criminals, especially in bloodwit, but referred to the Earl of Wigton's bailie for the time, to be judged and punished by him: Depones, he has seen the bailies of Kirkintulloch and several other burgesses attend and wait upon the Earl of Wigton's bailie at riding the fairs of Kirkintulloch and Cumbernauld: Depones, he knew the Earl of Wigton's bailie to have been in use to give regulations, with consent of the two bailies of the burgh, anent their streets mending and repairing, and their markets and customs; and that he knew the earl's bailie and officer fine and punish the committers of crimes within the said burgh

in the terms of the penal laws : Depones, that he knew the said earl's bailie turn out David Findlay of Bogside, then present bailie of the burgh, for some misdemeanour or other then alledg'd against him, and was never afterwards repon'd.

James Currie, clerk in Cumbernauld, aged 64, depones : That he knew the two bailies of Kirkintulloch from year to year since Candlemas 1680, been in use to attend and answer the Earl of Wigton's three head courts in the year, holden at Cumbernauld, and that he knew the earl's bailie fine the said bailies for their said absence, to which he was clerk : Depones, he knew the said Earl of Wigton's bailie to have been in use to hold courts at Kirkintulloch, and that the bailies, burgesses, and inhabitants of the said burgh, were in use to answer at these courts, sometimes as pursuers, and sometimes as defenders, as occasion offered : Depones, that when any of the inhabitants of Kirkintulloch were guilty of bleeding others by tuilzieing or the like, the deponent has heard the said bailies declare they had nothing to do with it, but say, " Let the Earl of Wigton and his bailie do therewith as they please " : Depones, that he has seen and been present when the earl's bailie was riding fairs at Kirkintulloch, Cumbernauld, and Denny. Since the same was favoured with a fair, the said bailies and burgesses attend and wait upon the said earl his bailie, and that the deponent, at riding of the said several fairs as clerk to his lordship's bailie, did call over a list of the names of the said bailies and burgesses of Kirkintulloch, and such of them as were absent were fined by the said earl's bailie : Depones, that he knew the Earl of Wigton's bailie make acts and statutes of courts, for preserving the slate-roofs, doors and windows of the kirk of Kirkintulloch, churchyard, and dykes, and stones therein. As also for markets and customs, weights and measures, to all which the deponent was clerk, and got the same signed by the earl's bailie, and further, that the said earl's bailie has been in use to keep courts at Kirkintulloch, and fine and poind such of the inhabitants as were guilty of fishing, fowling, hunting, raising muirburn in forbidden times, and for transgressing other public acts : Depones, he knew the foresaid earl's bailie to have been in constant use to appoint, admit, and receive birlaymen, for keeping good neighbourhood, and for preserving policy in and about the said town of Kirkintulloch ; That he knew that Bailie Finlay was turned out of his office by the Earl of Wigton's bailie, and never after reponed, but knows of no other except Bailie Dollar's case, and remembers the earl's bailie in the year 1684 did take from the bailies of the burgh the keys

of the tolbooth, which the earl's bailie kept till application and treaty was made for its redelivery ; That of late years he knew the said earl's bailie turn out Robert Dollar from being bailie of the said burgh, and declare him incapable, by a sentence signed by the said earl's bailie, and wrote by the said deponent as clerk.

Thomas Baird, baron officer in the Lenzie, aged 57, depones: That he has seen the earl's bailies keep courts in Kirkintulloch upon such as disturbed the peace of the said town, and fined them for their delinquencies. He has seen the earl's bailies keep courts at Cumbernauld upon the penal statutes against the easter barony of Lenzie, and siclike at Kirkintulloch, against such of the inhabitants thereof as were guilty of the said penal laws, and that he has known the earl's bailies appoint birlaymen for keeping good neighbourhood and preserving policy in Kirkintulloch ; that the earl's bailie did turn out Bailie Finlay for some alledged transgression, and that he saw the said Bailie Finlay confined prisoner at Cumbernauld for some days for said alledged crime.

Thomas Duncan, portioner of Kirkintulloch, aged 59, depones : That he knew the Earl of Wigton's bailies keep courts at Duntiblae mill against delinquents for abstracted multures, both against the bailies and inhabitants and burgesses of Kirkintulloch, as well as others as were within the sucken of the said mill, and that for abstractions. But knows not, whither the said inhabitants and burgesses were conveyened before the said courts for abstraction of corns, or other grains that grew in the town or burrowlands of Kirkintulloch, commonly called the muirmaillings or burrowlands ; or whether they grew in the mains lands: Depones, that he knew the two bailies of Kirkintulloch, with ten inhabitants of the said town, attend and wait upon the earl's bailies at the riding of fairs at Kirkintulloch and Cumbernauld, of which ten the said bailies were two, and warned the other eight to wait upon them, by their officer, and all which eight were either burgesses or stallingers of Kirkintulloch. That the bailies of the said burgh always named the visitor of the meal-market, and were the only judges thereof. That some of the inhabitants were ordered by authority of the said earl's bailie to take down some parts of the houses built by them upon the High Street, in so far as it encroached upon the street, as the birlaymen reported to the bailie that they were further out than their neighbourhood, but only as to one particular instance of one of the town called Patrick Burnside, who had so done.

THE TOWN OF KIRKINTULLOCH'S PROOF.

James Mure, portioner, of Kirkintulloch, depones : That within these thirty years he has known the bailies of Kirkintulloch determine in causes of blood and battery several times, also in matters of controversy about marches between heritor and heritor, and neighbour and neighbour, also in civil matters : Depones further, that he knew that the magistrates had about thirty years ago a visitor upon the mealmarket, the Earl of Wigton placed one in that office, after which both officiated until the parties thought proper to refer the controversy to two lawyers, who gave it for the town, since which time the town's visitor has continued in the office, the earl's visitor being laid aside, and since that time the magistrates have been judges of the mealmarket. That he knew one instance of the magistrates' determination in blood-wits against one William Lindsay an inhabitant of said town, and the deponent when he was a magistrate of the said town determined in a blood-wit.

Hugh Wilson, late bailie of Kirkintulloch, aged 60, deponed : That he has been bailie sundry times in twenty-four years, that while he was magistrate he has several times decided in the matters of blood-wit ; that at two of these trials James Curry, then clerk of the town was clerk of the process, and that in one of these last trials the other bailie of the town, John Boog sat and determined with him, and the other by himself. That the magistrates have been in use to appoint and choose birlaymen for regulating the marches within the town, and for preserving the policy thereof, that the magistrates ordered their officer to intimate and make publication to the inhabitants prohibiting them from all irregularities and immoralities. Depones, that the town of Kirkintulloch have a part of the church thereof allotted to them, conform to their valuation, and that the magistrates divide and subdivide the same amongst the inhabitants ; and that they are in use to name a visitor for their mealmarket.

Robert Dollar, feuar, and late bailie of Kirkintulloch, aged 69, deponed : That while he was a magistrate of the town which was about thirty-six years, and in that office he, the deponent judged in complaints about marches in the town, and any debates with meal-men, and also determined in civil matters between stranger and burgess. That the deponent has judged in blood-wits, but not often, and that he has also judged and punished thieves, and also in batteries.

David Findlay, elder of Bogside, portioner, and late bailie o

Kirkintulloch, aged 70, depones : That he has known the magistrates of Kirkintulloch to be judges in any causes came before them, not only in civil causes for debts, but also for riots, blood-wits, and breach of peace, and not only the inhabitants amongst themselves, but also betwixt the inhabitants and strangers, and this he has known to have been the practice for forty years without interruption. And depones that the earl's bailie did also judge in any cases where there was a complaint made to him, and saw no interfering betwixt the town's bailie and the earl's bailie, by reason whoever gave the first citation, and so prevented the other, was habit and repute to be the proper judge. And the earl's bailie did hold his courts in any place he thought fit, and sometimes in the Tolbooth, but seldom, but the town's bailies for the most part judged in the Tolbooth.

THE EARL'S PROOF ANENT THE MULTURE AND THIRLAGE.

James M'Nair, aged 84, depones : That the town of Kirkintulloch was, and is always repute a part of the Barony of Wester-lenzie, and the mill of Duntiblae to be the mill of the said barony. The lands pertaining to the inhabitants of Kirkintulloch about the town are and were always, habit and repute a part of the thirle and sucken of the mill of Duntiblae. That he has heard, that the miller of Duntiblae mill follow the inhabitants of Kirkintulloch to the Loch mill and receive his multure there for their said malt. That he judges the multure paid to the miller of Duntiblae mill for each boll of malt, one lippy, or one-fourth part of a peck of multure for each boll.

James Curry, clerk in Cumbernauld, aged 46, depones : That the five pound land of Banheath, said to belong to Sir James Hamilton, is holden and repute to be within the Barony of Easter and Wester-lenzies, and locally within the parish of Wester-lenzie, in which five pound land there is a mill for grinding victual called Wood-mill. But the said mill of Wood-mill was never held or repute to be the mill of the Barony of Wester-lenzie. Depones, that the lands pertaining to the inhabitants of Kirkintulloch about that town, or burrow acres, as they are called, were always habit and repute a part of the thirle and sucken of the mill of Duntiblae. The haille inhabitants of the said town have been in use to bring their malt, and grindable corns of whatever kind, whether growing upon their own lands or imported into the barony, to the said mill of Duntiblae, and did pay

in town-multure to the miller for working and grinding thereof. Depones, he knew when any of the inhabitants of Kirkintulloch did abstract their malt and corns, and carry the same to other mills, or sell it out of the barony, the 'miller always' pursued such persons before the Earl of Wigton's bailie at Kirkintulloch, and other places of the barony, and decerned them for such abstractions, conform to several processes intended thereanent, to which the deponent was clerk.

Robert Fleming, indweller in Kirkintulloch, aged 66, depones : . . . That the multure used to be paid to the miller of Duntiblae and servants for working and grinding each boll, to be one lippie or fourth part of a peck, mill measure ; and as to the oats, depones that the eighteenth part of any quantity of shealing pays of multure to the said miller the said eighteenth part ; and that each boll of bear grinded at said mill, pays of multure half a peck : and that each boll of pease pays of multure one fourth part of a peck. And being interrogate by the town of Kirkintulloch's doers some questions proposed by them, depones—That he himself was pursued by the said miller for abstracted multures for corns that grew upon the mains lands and was obliged to pay the multures of the same.

Andrew Small, in Gartclash, aged 60, depones : That the town or Kirkintulloch is oftentimes called to be in the Wester-Lenzie ; and that the Mill of Duntiblae is commonly called my lord's mill in the Wester-Lenzie. Depones, that he being in possession of one horse-gang of land in Gartclash, belonging to the town, and within the bounds thereof, the deponent always believes the said lands of Gartclash were a part of the thirle and sucken of the mill of Duntiblae ; and that the deponent being in possession of the said lands for three and thirty years, did the whole said space bring his haill grindable victual to Duntiblae Mill, to be grinded thereat.

Malcolm Fleming, in Gartclash, aged 76, depones : That the inhabitants of Kirkintulloch were in use to come to the miller of Duntiblae with their grindable victual, and it was commonly reported that they were a part of the thirle and sucken of the said mill.

Thomas Duncan, portioner, of Kirkintulloch, aged 59, depones : . . . That the multure in use to be paid to the miller of Duntiblae for working and grinding each boll of malt, was one fourth part of a peck, mill measure, and for every boll of corn that grows upon the Burrow rood and Muirlands pay for multure the eighteenth

part, and each boll of corn that grows upon the Mains lands the seventeenth part for multure, and the like quantity of multure for each boll of bear.

John Douglas, in Brokentower in the parish of , aged 55, depones : That it is thirty-six years since the deponent was a servant at the mill of Duntiblae, and served for five years, and uplifted the multure, and the multure of the Burrow-acres and Muirland was the eighteenth peck, and the Mains the seventeenth peck, which Mains belongs to the earl. And depones : That over and above the said multure they paid to the miller for services, a fourth part of meal for the boll of sheeling, in name of bannock.

William Fleming, weaver in Duntiblae, aged 50, depones : That he knows the inhabitants of Kirkintulloch pay of multure for the Burrow-woods and Muirlands, the eighteenth peck of the sheeling, and the possessors of the Mains the seventeenth peck of sheeling, and that all of them pay one fourth part of a peck of meal for each boll of sheeling, as the bannock to the miller and servants, and that all of them pay one fourth part of a peck of malt, for the multure of each boll ; and that those without the barony, who come to grind malt, and carry it again out of the sucken, pay the same quantity.

Luggie Bridge.

IN 1672 William, Earl of Wigton, built a bridge of three arches over the Luggie—the old bridge being quite ruinous.

The building of this new bridge is said to be “a maist necessary and useful bridge for the saife passage of all persons who travel from Edinbro’ and Stirling to Glasgow and Dumbarton, being situated on the highway leading to and fro these touns.”

The earl, in consideration of the expenses he incurred in building the new bridge, was permitted, by Act of Parliament—for the space of five years after the opening of the same—to exact an imposition of four pennies Scots for



LUGGIE BRIDGE.

every ox, horse, or cow ; four pennies for every ten sheep ; and eight pennies for every loadened cart.

Whether the present bridge was the one built by the earl is a matter of doubt. Tradition says that the earl's bridge was swept away during a flood, and that the present one was built to replace it.

Be that as it may, Luggie Bridge known sixty years ago, remains still, although scarcely recognisable. It was then a narrow bridge, with walls so low that it was the delight of schoolboys to walk along their tops.*

When tolls and road trusts were abolished in 1881, the road trustees, under whose charge the bridge then was, and whose office was about to expire, had some funds in hand, and wisely resolved to improve Luggie Bridge before it passed out of their hands.

After fixing on a plan, they engaged a contractor, who took down the walls and erected strong buttresses or brackets, springing from the piers of the bridge, and of strength sufficient to carry a foot-path on either side of the bridge, in addition to the breadth of the former road. In lieu of the walls, cast-iron railings were erected of sufficient height to be safe against anything except deliberate suicide. The bridge is well lighted by five handsome lamps, and the whole appearance of the structure is entirely changed, the old steep approaches being also levelled up.

The traveller of fifty years ago will remember the narrow and rather steep road over the bridge, which at all times gave one the idea of going through a gate or pass, and on dark nights especially, pedestrians had to "look out" for horses, cows, or vehicles, as there was little room and some

* A woman of Kirkintilloch was asked by a stranger, who was admiring the Luggie, "What river is that?" She replied—"That's no' a river at a'; that's the Luggie."

risk of accident. Now, however, passengers are safe by night or day on well-lighted pavements, and young Jehus need never abate the speed of their chariots—there is room for all.

The Monument

ERECTED at Luggie Green by public subscription, is in commemoration of the death of a fine young man, Mr. Hazelton R. Robson.

The river Luggie was in heavy flood, and a child fell in. The alarm reached the ears of Mr. Robson, who happened to be following his occupation of a surveyor on the banks of the stream. He at once volunteered to swim out to the child, but took the precaution of tying a clothes-rope round his body, which was held by some persons on shore. Mr. Robson reached the child, and would in all probability have rescued it; but the people on shore, from want of skill, or presence of mind, instead of running down along with the current, and hauling in the rope gradually, allowed Mr. Robson and the child to drift below them, and then attempted to draw them in by main force. The consequence was that the rope broke, and both Mr. Robson and the child were drowned. The bodies were recovered the same night, and Mr. Robson's was duly interred in the Glasgow Necropolis.

The sad event caused a universal feeling of admiration of Mr. Robson's heroic effort, and regret on account of his death. Mr. George Readman of the Clydesdale Bank, and other friends, took the matter up, and resolved to erect a memento of the sad calamity, the result being the handsome monument we all know.

The base is of light grey Creetown granite ; and the column of beautiful Peterhead red granite ; the whole being enclosed by an elegant iron railing. The following is the inscription :—"Erected by public subscription to the memory of Hazelton Robert Robson, of Glasgów, aged 17 years, who during a heavy flood in the Luggie, and while nobly endeavouring to save the life of a little child, was drowned near this place on 5th September, 1876. His remains are interred in the Glasgow Necropolis." A monument with a similar inscription is also erected over Mr. Robson's remains by the same subscribers at the Necropolis, Glasgow.

On 5th September, 1877, the anniversary of the sad event, the monument at Luggie Green was formally unveiled, and handed over to the custody of Provost Wright and the Magistrates of Kirkintilloch.

It is sometimes said that the age of chivalry is gone, but every now and again men and women, as well as boys and girls, appear, whose heroic deeds prove that never did the fire of love and self-sacrifice burn brighter than at the present day, amid the surrounding gloom.

The following extract from a sermon by Dr. William Pulsford, minister of Trinity Congregational Church, Glasgow, gives fitting expression to the feelings due to such an event, and the lessons it conveys.

Dr. Pulsford said at the close of his discourse that "there had been no such benefactors to the world which now is, as those who are the firmest believers in the world to come, through the revelation of the Lord Jesus Christ," and then added the following words : "I cannot refrain, before I sit down, from paying my tribute of admiration for the gentle character, devout piety, and true heroism of a Christian-bred youth belonging to this congregation who has just passed

away from us, but who will long be remembered and spoken of as 'the stranger' who, out of a crowd of the relatives, friends, and neighbours of a drowning child was the only one who plunged into the flood-stream to save an unknown, perishing life.

"I cannot disconnect that act from his character, nor his character from the elements which found and nourished it. He was a boy who built himself up by the Bible. He was a boy who knew God, and daily spoke to Him in prayer. At His feet he learnt the kindness which could not forget the sick and the sorrowing, nor any of those about him in need of sympathy and help. And as a result of the habits of his life, he was sensitive to feel and quick to render what aid he could. He was full of love and without fear. And so he passed away in an act of noble self-forgetfulness to save another at the certain risk and experienced loss of his own life."

The Aqueduct

DESERVES a few words, as many strangers visit it.

When the Forth and Clyde canal was made, it was carried over the river Luggie on a handsome aqueduct of solid masonry with a wide arch spanning the river. This was found to be exceedingly fortunate for the making of the Campsie Branch Railway as there was ample room for it. The river had only to be slightly diverted for the purpose, but the result leaves a sight rather uncommon, viz., a river, a railway, and a canal, all superimposed the one on the other.

Occasionally may be observed the river silently flowing underneath, while a train is thundering over the railway above it, and at the same moment the tall masts of a ship are seen, crossing the railway above the whole.



THE AQUEDUCT.

The Old Cross=stone

STOOD at the Cross from time immemorial down till 1815, when it was "wantonly and maliciously tumbled down and broken" by a party of young fellows who were "out for a spree" one night. William Muir, the Birdston poet, thus laments the circumstance :—

Lang was thou station'd at the cross,
An' stood fu' big, upright, an' doss.
How lang, record is at a loss,
I dread to ken.

Thou'rt aulder far than Joseph's close,*
Poor auld cross stane.

When thou was set upo' thy feet,
To look about to ilka street,
The bodies thought thee as complete
Frae en' to en'

As that braw steeple, ev'ry whit,
Poor auld cross stane.

Whar now will glowrin' bodies stop,
To see a sale for public roup,
O' "carts an' harrows, growing crop?"
In letters plain,

On thee they were a' plaistered up,
Poor auld cross stane.

Bairns ran about thee at their games,
An' cry'd on ane anither's names,
They lik'd thee better than their hames,
Thou was their den ;

But fate's deprived them now, it seems,
O' the cross stane.

Ye baillies, if ye're worth a bubble,
Spare nae expense, and spare nae trouble,
To catch the sacrilegious rabble,
An mak' them fain,
Awa' in convict ships to hobble,
Frae the cross stane.

* An ancient close at the cross.

ODDS AND ENDS.

THE road leading from the Washington inn along the north side of the town to the Kilsyth road, with its bridge over the Luggie, was only made about the end of last century. Previous to that, the whole road traffic passed through Kirkintilloch ; and some idea of its magnitude is conveyed, when it was not an infrequent circumstance for a line of carriers' carts to be standing at the one time extending in close array, from where the Washington Inn now is, all the way up East High Street to the Black Bull Inn ; besides another lot in the rear at Adamslie, where there was a public-house.

The old ruin still remaining at north Luggie Bridge, just referred to, is all that is left of a cotton mill carried on by Sir John Stirling of Glorat. It was the first cotton mill in Scotland, and no doubt flourished before the inventions of Arkwright and others revolutionised the trade. There was a road to the mill from West High Street at Lady Morson's, latterly John Allan's property, called Braehead ; and long after the mill ceased to work, the Stirlings of Glorat sent a horse and cart along the road to preserve their right of way. Sir John went to America in his youth where he no doubt learned the value of the cotton industry, and he there married before 1771, an American lady, Gloriana, daughter of Samuel Folsome of Stratford, Connecticut. She proved to be a fruitful vine, for she was the mother of nineteen children, the two last being twins. Joseph, one of these twins lived at the Hillhead, and died there not many years ago. Sir John with his large family lived while in Kirkintilloch in the two-storey house next Luggie Green, afterwards occupied by Mr. Peter

Neilson and daughters, well known as teachers. Sir John succeeded to the estate of Glorat, and also Renton in Berwickshire, on the death of his father Sir Alexander Stirling.

Mr. Gray was laird of Oxfang about seventy-five years ago, and in these days had “a’ the say” about Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld as well, for he was hand and glove with the Flemings of Cumbernauld. The old road from Kirkintilloch *via* Meiklehill to the Old Aisle passed in front of Oxfang House so near that persons still living remember Mr. Gray’s children playing in front of it. He had influence enough however to get the road diverted, and built the bridge which now stands over the Luggie—and called St. Ringan’s bridge—for that purpose—it was built by Charles Robson, mason.

Mr. Gray in draining his land found the stones of the old St Ninian’s church very handy, those of the building above ground were appropriated and taken away long before, but he found sufficient for his purpose by digging out the old foundations. While so engaged, inside of the church the workmen came upon a stone coffin containing the skeleton of a very tall man. Mr. Gray who was present along with a relation who happened to be a man of uncommonly high stature, had the curiosity to apply one of the leg bones of the skeleton to his relative’s limbs to see which was longest, and declared that the dead man must have been the taller—he also said that he was one of the Boyds of Badenheath. One of Mr. Gray’s daughters was married to Mr. Rothead Miller, Duntiblae, and another to Sir Samuel Stirling of Glorat.

Mr. John Watt of Luggie Bank had also the property of Glentore, New Monkland. A neighbour and friend of his at Glentore, a Mr. Clarke, had differed with Mr. Watt about

a young lady. The two had been drinking together in an inn and left it in altercation, but Watt being the most quarrelsome. Next morning Watt was found dead, and Clarke was tried for the crime of murder, but was acquitted on the evidence that Watt had deviated from the road to his own house in order to follow up Clarke. Over Watt's grave a pile of stones was raised, which is known as "Watt's Cairn" to this day. A daughter of Mr. Watt—Mrs. Freebairn—built Glenluggie House, so long occupied by the late Mr. Archibald Gilchrist, iron founder.

It was a saying in the town in old times that there were only two ladies in Kirkintilloch entitled to be called Mrs., except on market days, when there were three. The two were the minister's wife, and the bailie's wife, the third being Mrs. Grant, who came to the market from Glasgow on market days, and kept a stall there. Why she was elevated into the title of Mrs. in such a limited aristocracy, was partly due to the tragical death of her son. He was employed in a Glasgow jeweller's extensive establishment in which was kept a gun of the best make. Probably suspecting peculation, the proprietors set the gun one night, loaded, and arranged with apparatus in such a position that any one entering would receive the contents, and next morning young Grant was found shot dead.

Tradition runs that a lady, from some unhappy circumstances of her life, not specified, died and was buried, but was unable to rest in her grave. She was sometimes seen and heard on dark nights flying through the country, and had a favourite route for her flight. She rose from the back of Woodilee wood, came across by the Old Aisle, down by Kirkside farm, across the mill-dam, thence over the Redbrae where she vanished—her song dying away with her, for she sung during her progress these words :—

“The Woodilee and the Wamphlat, and a’ Duntiblae,
And bonnie Johnnie Fleming was laird o’ a’ thae.”

A man was going from Adamslie towards Kirkintilloch, on a fine summer day trailing a large branch of a tree along the road, and raising clouds of dust. A party of soldiers overtook him and asked him to stop till they had marched past, but he, paying no heed to their request, the officer in command threatened to inform the magistrate of his behaviour, when he replied, “Ye needna fash, I’m the magistrate mysel’.”

The Broadcroft has been a right-of-way for the public for generations. The late Dr. Marshall’s property was previously held by a Mr. Oswald, and William Knox had a grocer’s shop in the Cowgate where Mrs. Meek’s is now. Dr. Marshall intended to have a road across the Croft to his church and shut off the public, but found this impracticable, as Mr. Knox and others asserted their rights. He then feued the one side of it and fenced off the footpath which forms the lower part, which might indeed be called the Narrow Croft, or Kyber Pass. It is to be hoped that ere long there may be a good street made instead, so that access from the east side of the town to the Cowgate for both pedestrians and vehicles may be such as the wants of the inhabitants require.

The house and shop in East High Street, long occupied by the late Mrs. Robert Hendry, latterly by the late John Mitchell, butcher, and which may be remembered by the shop with its window protruding across the pavement, was the house occupied by the Boyds of Badenheath, and most likely built by them.

The punishment of the pillory existed in Kirkintilloch, although there are no distinct records of it, but there was a space between the jail and the “Blue Tower” where persons

convicted of theft had to stand for a certain time every day, with the articles they had stolen suspended round their necks. They were in charge of David Risk, the town officer, and were subjected to a running fire of jeers from the mob.

Flax Manufacture.

THE poet Robert Henryson in 1430-50 thus writes:—

The lint ryped, the churle pulled the lyne,
Ripled the bolles, and in beating it set ;
It steeped in the burne, and dried syne,
And with ane beittel knocked it and bet.
Syne swyngled it weill, and heckled in the flet,
His wyfe it span and twinde it into thread.

Although the regular market of Kirkintilloch was undoubtedly held at the cross for ages on the ground specified and set apart for the purpose in the charter of the burgh, there is evidence to show that the lint market was held at the Eastside every Saturday. As every farmer grew lint at one period, the market was a large one, for it was the centre of a very wide area. Lint was brought on the backs of horses led one after another, from such distant places as Fintry and the district around it. The street at the east side called "Ledgate," got its name from the gangs of led horses coming regularly along it. The abnormal width of the Eastside is no doubt due to the circumstance of the lint market being held there, and the bailies' taking care that sufficient width was left unbuilt upon for the purpose.

The Blue Tower, which stood near the steeple—and on the site of which a house was built for the late Mr. Adams,

schoolmaster—was supposed, with some reason, to be part of the Castle of Kirkintilloch.

Opposite the church-gate, at the top of the Back-causeway, stood a large house, called "The Rood House." Above the doorway and windows were Latin inscriptions, one being, "Gloria Dei." Attached to the house was an orchard, which became the burying-ground of Dr. Marshall's church, and is called the "Orchard graveyard" at this day. No doubt this was the house and glebe of the chaplains of the church of the Virgin Mary, which, as we have seen, was endowed by Sir David Fleming, in 1379, with part of the lands of Duntiblae and the mill.

At the end of last century John Gillies, who was bellman of Kirkintilloch, began certain of his proclamations thus: "Oh yes, oh yes, oh yes; in the name of the Lady Clementina Fleming of Biggar and Cumbernauld," etc.

Dress in 1770.

"FROM old engravings round hats appear to have been worn so early as 1770, but they were not generally adopted till twenty years later. Cocked hats and plain worsted bonnets were worn before. Wigs and hair powder went out together at the same time as the cocked hat, though here and there an old gentleman was found who so far compromised with innovations as to retain his peruke, long after he adopted the new hat. About this period (says Dr. Strang) the dress of gentlemen was generally more showy than elegant. They wore coats which were of blue, gray, or mixture cloth, invariably unbuttoned, which permitted the wearers to display in full force their rather gaudy waist-

coats. Their shirts, which were also pretty conspicuous, were ornamented with a broad frill at the breast and wrists; and around the neck was tied a large, white, stuffed neck-cloth, which generally covered the whole chin. Tight buttoned drab breeches, white stockings and shoes with buckles, were the almost invariable order of the day, except in wet weather, and then a pair of black 'spats,' or half boots were worn.

"The ladies were not so elegantly attired when out of doors as they are now. A long, narrow, black silk cloak, trimmed with black lace, was the common dress of the married, and a dark or coloured spencer of the young and single.

"Parasols were almost unknown; but in their stead was used a fan, sometimes two feet long when closed, and suspended from the wrist by a ribbon. In defiance of all the laws of physiology, ladies of 'the mode' wore heavy beaver hats and calashes in the dog days, and with equal consistency, adorned themselves with a silk bonnet of the smallest size in winter.

"But it is in the garb of the common people—particularly of servant girls—that a change is observable as compared with the practice now prevailing. It was then the custom for the generality of female servants to go about without either shoes or stockings; and they were not allowed to wear a long dress, except on Sundays, and even then were limited to the commonest fabric that could be procured. In most kitchens there hung a then common article of dress, a dark brown duffle cloak, with a hood attached to it, and this was used indiscriminately by the servants in stormy weather."

Umbrellas were first introduced to Glasgow in 1782 by Dr. Jamieson, but people were slow in adopting them—

considering their use as effeminate—and trusted more to their plaids.

A minister of Dumbartonshire—who had one of the two umbrellas in his parish—was visited one evening by one of his elders, a farmer, who stayed till rather a late hour. When the guest was leaving, heavy rain was falling and the farmer was induced, much against his will to take the minister's umbrella. On reaching home neither he nor his wife could take down the umbrella, and the house door was too narrow to allow it to enter in its expanded shape. The umbrella was consigned to the cart-shed for the night; and next day a horse and cart and two men took it home, still up, the one man driving the horse, and the other holding the umbrella, to prevent its being blown away.

Social Life.

WE give the following particulars from “Roger's Social Life,” which no doubt illustrates life in Kirkintilloch parish, as well as other parts of Scotland:—

“At the Reformation it was enacted by the General Assembly that all who wished to marry must submit their names to the minister or session-clerk for proclamation of banns on three successive Sundays. Subsequently it was permitted on payment of a larger fee that the banns might be completed by one public announcement, the words, ‘for the first, second, and third time,’ being added.

“In times immediately subsequent to the Reformation forty days were required to ensue between the time of ‘booking’ and the day of marriage. During the interval the bride was supposed to receive no visitors save her

relations and early friends. Young folks rubbed shoulders with the bride, so as to obtain matrimonial infection."

We have the authority of an experienced matron for the following as a complete inventory of a bride's plenishing, according to old Scottish notions, and which—especially in the country—is often still regarded as indispensable:—(1) A chest of drawers, "split new," and ordered for the occasion; (2) bed and table linen, or *naiprie*, as it is styled, with a supply of blankets; (3) a "set" of silver tea spoons, and in some districts (4) an eight-day clock. But the *sine qua non* of all was (5) A LADLE.—*Wilson*.

"A process of feet-washing was enacted. One or two evenings before the nuptial ceremony a party of the bridegroom's friends assembled at his dwelling. Into his *spence* or parlour they bore a washing-tub, with towels and soap. Volunteering to wash his feet as a respectful service, the privilege was readily granted to them. But no sooner was the bridegroom's unclothed limbs plunged into the water than commenced a horrid saturnalia. The limbs were besmeared with grease and soot. Then were applied brushes of coarse bristle, and when the cleansing process was completed the besmearing was renewed. The merriment was prolonged till both the performers and the bridegroom were utterly exhausted. Feasting followed at the bridegroom's cost.

"In rural districts it was held that a bride should on her marriage day appear uncovered, but wear a cap ever afterwards. All declined to marry in May. . . . The Lowlander was averse to marry on Friday, but the Highlander chose that day as the most hopeful.

"Creeling the bridegroom was during the last century practised in Berwickshire. Early in the morning after the marriage there was strapped to the bridegroom's back a basket of stones or gravel, and a large-handled broom laid on his left shoulder. Thus equipped, he was forced to run

fleety, while the bride was expected to follow and to disengage him of his burden.

“By sundry rites was the newly married wife welcomed to her home. At the threshold was held over her head a sieve containing bread and cheese, and as she entered the dwelling there was broken upon her head the *infar-cake*, a cake of shortbread specially prepared, while all joined in the song—

Welcome to your ain fireside,
Health and wealth attend the bride;
Wanters noo your true weird make,
Joes are spaed by th’ infar-cake.

“In anticipation of a birth, the women of the family prepared a large and rich cheese called the *kenno*, as the males of the household were supposed to be ignorant of its existence. After the birth it was cut in portions and distributed among the matrons who were in attendance. The mother and child were then *sained*—that is, a fir-candle was whirled round the bed three several times. By means of this rite evil influence was held to be averted.

“The new-born child was plunged in a vessel of cold water, into which was cast a live coal. Thereafter was the infant, if a male, wrapped in a woman’s shift; if a girl, in a man’s shirt. Before touching the little one, female visitors were expected to cross themselves with a burning brand. The child was not to be unduly commended, lest it should be *forespoken*, which implied consequences detrimental to fortune.

“When a child was baptised, the infant was placed in a basket, on which was spread a white cloth, with portions of bread and cheese. It was then suspended by a crook over the fire-place, which was three times moved round. Thereby was destroyed the noxious influence of the fairies

and other malignant powers. When baptism was to be performed in church, the bearer carried portions of bread and cheese, which she offered to the person first met. If the offer was rejected, bad luck for the child was apprehended.

“When several children were baptised together, it was deemed essential that the males should be presented first; when a girl was prior to a boy handed up, it was apprehended that she would afterwards be disfigured by a beard.

“Prognostications of death were superstitiously entertained. When a tallow candle shed grease over the edge in a semi-circular form, it was held to betoken that the person to whom it was turned was about to die. When, after moving across a dead body, a cat proceeded to the roof of a house, it was deemed an omen that the head of the house was to be gathered to his fathers.

“When a sick person was believed to be at the point of death no occupant of his dwelling-house was allowed to sleep. On the event of his death the house-clock was stopped, and the dial-plate concealed. When a body was enshrouded, the house-mirrors were covered, and a bell was placed under the head, and a small vessel, with earth and salt, laid upon the breast. When the head of a family was removed, white paint was scattered upon the door of his dwelling, the spots so formed being held to denote the tears of the household.

“Tea was introduced in Scotland by the Duke of York, when, in 1682, as high commissioner he held court at Holyrood. But its acceptance was slow. The price of a pound of tea in 1715 was 25s. For many years it was used as a medicine. In country places, even a century ago, farmers’ wives, in preparing it for their guests, carefully

removed the liquor, which they believed to be unwholesome, and served up with butter or honey the boiled leaves."

When tea was first introduced into Scotland, the worthy Lady Pumphraston, a dame of no small quality, had sent to her, as an exquisite delicacy, a pound of *green* tea. Her ladyship, anxious to give the welcome present every justice, had it dressed as a condiment to a rump of salted meat, but she afterwards complained that it was of no use, and that no amount of boiling would render these *foreign greens* tender! In Kincardineshire, a worthy man, with a little capital, set up a woollen mill. Coming home one evening at the end of the first year he appeared in great good humour, and meeting his wife at the door, he says, "Ye'll mak' a drap tea till's, gudewife." Tea was then a considerable rarity, and looked upon in the light of a luxury. "Ou, ay," says his wife, "but what's ado wi' ye the nicht?" "Eh, 'oman, the milly's doin' fine; she has cleared hersel' already, and something forbye." The next night he was looking rather disconsolate. On his wife inquiring if again he was to have tea, "Na," says he, "we'll ha'e nae mair o' that stuff. That stupid blockhead, Jock, in balancing the books, added in the Anno Domini along wi' the pounds."

"In the light of modern experience a resolution respecting the use of tea by the tenants of William Fullarton of Fullarton, in 1744, is extremely ludicrous. It proceeds: 'We, being all farmers by profession, think it needless to restrain ourselves formally from indulging in that foreign and consumptive luxury called tea; for when we consider the slender constitutions of many of the higher rank, amongst whom it is used, we conclude that it would be but an improper diet to qualify us for the more *robust* and *manly* parts of our business; and therefore we shall give our testimony against it, and leave the enjoyment of it altogether to those who can afford to be *weak, indolent, and useless*.'

"In the middle of the fourteenth century the pound sterling and the pound Scots were equal in value, each being actually one pound of silver. In 1366 the pound of

silver was worth 25s. in both countries, but in 1373 the Scottish currency was reduced to three-fourths of that of England. At the beginning of the reign of Queen Mary, the pound of silver in England was coined into £3, and in Scotland into £9 12s. In Scotland it increased in 1562 to £15 15s., while in England the value remained stationary. In 1565 the pound weight of silver was £3 sterling in tale, and £18 in Scottish money. By Keith we are informed that in 1570 a pound Scots was seven times more valuable than when in 1734 he composed his history. And it is estimated that in purchasing the necessaries of life, the pound Scots of 1570 would be at least sixteen times more valuable than at the present time. Taking into account the difference in the value of money, John Knox's stipend of 400 merks as minister of Edinburgh was equal in present money value to £700 or £800 sterling.

"Beer was at first imported, but in the fifteenth century brewers from Germany planted themselves in the principal towns. In Kinross-shire 'the browst' which the gudewife 'o' Lochrin' produced from a peck o' maut, is commemorated thus :

'Twenty pints o' strong ale,
 Twenty pints o' sma,
 Twenty pints o' hinkie pinkie,
 Twenty pints o' ploughman's drinkie,
 Twenty pints o' splitter splatter,
 And twenty pints wes waur than water.'

"In the eighteenth century ale was usually brewed in three qualities—described as *ostler ale*, *household ale*, and *strong ale*—the last being reserved for holiday times. Household ale was retailed at 2d. per pint, hence the liquor was popularly known as twopenny. In 'Tam o' Shanter, Burns writes,

'Wi' tippenny we fear nae evil.'

“Whisky, that is uisege-beatha, or water of life, was manufactured in the fifteenth century. At first used as a medicine it was dispensed only by persons specially authorised. In 1579 persons of substance were allowed to manufacture whisky for use in their own families. About 1742 a taste for foreign spirits having been created, home-made liquor ceased to be in demand. Smuggling became a species of trade, preferred by many tenant-farmers on both coasts to irksome labour in the fields. From the time of the Union till the close of the century, contrabandists stood high in popular esteem, commended for venturous daring, they were regarded as benefactors by lessening the price of commodities; also by defying ‘our auld enemies of England,’ as the shirking of the excise duties was supposed effectually to do. The illegality of their employment was forgotten or disregarded . . . where persons of all ranks were openly and unscrupulously their customers. In the year 1800, about 10,000 gallons of foreign spirits were smuggled into the country every month. Contraband traffic at length fell by judicious legislation. The commutation law of Mr. Pitt, by reducing the duties upon excisable articles, assailed the contrabandist with his own weapons, and ultimately overwhelmed him. At the same time illicit distillation was revived. Unlicensed stills arose in Highland glens, and on lowland muirs; also in the backyards of hamlets, and in ordinary farm-courts. The process of distilling was so simple, that the crofter’s wife could conduct it in a booth, while her husband laboured on the farm. When peculation was effected with outward decency, the conscience of the pilferer was quiescent. As the pious minister of Roseneath early in the century was remonstrating with a parishioner, who acknowledged that he distilled without license, he was met with the rejoinder, ‘I alloo

nae sweerin' at the still, and everything's dune dacently and in order; I canna see ony harm in't.' At length in 1806 illicit distillation was made the subject of a stern enactment, which was rigidly enforced, with eminent benefit to the revenue. The duty derived from spirits in Scotland in 1777 was £8,000; in 1806 it increased to a quarter of a million."

Sir Walter Scott made excursions into Liddesdale accompanied by Mr. Robert Shortreed, sheriff-substitute of Roxburghshire, and the following is told of one of these in Lockhart's life of Sir Walter:—"On reaching one evening, some Charlies-hope or other (I forget the name) among those wildernesses, they found a kindly reception as usual: but to their agreeable surprise after some days of hard living, a measured and orderly hospitality as respected liquor. Soon after supper, at which a bottle of elderberry wine alone had been produced, a young student of divinity, who happened to be in the house, was called upon to take the 'big ha' Bible,' in the good old fashion of Burns's Saturday Night; and some progress had already been made in the service, when the good man of the farm, whose 'tendency,' as Mr. Mitchell says, 'was soporific,' scandalized his wife and the dominie by starting suddenly from his knees, and rubbing his eyes, with a stentorian exclamation of 'By ——, here's the keg at last!' and in tumbled, as he spake the word, a couple of sturdy herdsman, whom, on hearing a day before of the advocate's approaching visit, he had despatched to a certain smuggler's haunt, at some considerable distance, in quest of a supply of *run* brandy from the Solway Frith. The pious exercise of the household was hopelessly interrupted. With a thousand apologies for his hitherto shabby entertainment, this jolly Elliot, or Armstrong, had the welcome *keg* mounted on the

table without a moment's delay, and gentle and simple, not forgetting the dominie, continued carousing about it until daylight streamed in upon the party.

"Sir Walter Scott seldom failed, when I saw him in company with his Liddesdale companion, to mimic with infinite humour the sudden outburst of his old host, on hearing the clatter of horses' feet, which he knew to indicate the arrival of the keg—the consternation of the dame—and the rueful despair with which the young clergyman closed the book."

ROB ROY, 1716.*

THE character of this remarkable man has been much misunderstood and misrepresented, and we recommend all who wish information on the subject, to study Mr. Millar's history for themselves, as it is founded on authentic documents. With all Rob's lawless actions he invariably showed more true nobility of character than the three eminent noblemen who drove him to desperation and violence, by deeds of gross treachery and cruelty, of which Rob himself was incapable.

The Duke of Montrose had collected 250 soldiers, and after pillaging Rob's house, burnt it, and carried off all the gear they could lay hands on. Græme of Killearn the duke's factor took an active part in these proceedings, and Rob, like a true Highlander, watched his opportunity of retaliation.

Learning that Græme was to collect the Duke's Martinmas rents at the inn of Chapellarroch, between Buchanan House

* The history of Rob Roy, by A. H. Millar, F.S.A.
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and Drymen, he went there with a sufficient force on the appointed day, and remained concealed till all the tenants had paid their rents, and were carousing with the factor in the large room of the inn. Rob stalked in fully armed, and requested the tenants to leave, which they were glad to do. He then obliged Græme to shew his books and papers, which he took possession of, along with the money collected, which amounted to £3,227 2s. 8d. Scots. Rob determined not only to keep this money as part payment of the damages he had received at the duke's hands, but he resolved to carry off the factor and hold him to ransom, and so obtain another instalment of his debt. He first obliged Græme to write to the duke demanding 3,400 merks as payment of the balance due by the duke "for loss and damages sustained." Græme was then forced to accompany Rob and his band wherever they went, and as they were obliged for their own safety to be continually on the move, the poor factor had a sorry time of it.

They travelled first to the shores of Loch Katrine, and then throughout the district which lies between that loch and the Lake of Menteith, during six weary days.

As soon as the duke received his factor's letter he conceived that Buchanan House was no safe dwelling against Rob Roy, and he accordingly fled to Glasgow, and wrote three letters—one to Lord Townsend, another to General Carpenter, and a third to the Under-Secretary of State—detailing the outrage.

As the factor received no answer to his letter from the duke, Rob began to think there was no utility in keeping him longer in custody, and he accordingly carried him rapidly through Stirlingshire to Kirkintilloch, and left him there with his books and papers to find his way to his patron's house at Glasgow as he best could.

As Græme had embittered Rob's life, and rendered him a homeless outcast, Rob deserves credit for his forbearance towards him.

We wish much that we could have recorded whether Rob himself actually entered Kirkintilloch or not, on this occasion ; and it would have been interesting had we been able to say that he refreshed himself and his followers at the " Black Bull."

We have given all the information we possess however, and we fear that taking all the circumstances into account, Rob is likely to have come over the hills with his prisoner, and allowed him his freedom as soon as they came in sight of the town.

Prince Charlie and Highlanders, 1746.

A GOOD deal of misapprehension exists regarding the time and circumstances of the visit of the " Heelanmen " to the town in 1746, and we have been at some pains to get the most likely and most correct version of it.

When Charles raised his army in the Highlands he marched southwards, crossing the Forth at the Fords of Frew, and thence to Falkirk, Linlithgow and Edinburgh. In the retreat from Derby he came by Dumfries, and reached Glasgow with his whole army.

On 25th December 1745 a division commanded by Lord George Murray entered that city ; next day, straggling parties came in ; and on 27th, the Prince came with the main body. On 28th his father was proclaimed King at the Cross ; and a demand was made on the city for 12,000 shirts, 6,000 cloth coats, 6,000 waistcoats, 6,000 pairs hose,

6,000 pairs shoes, and 6,000 bonnets, under pain of military execution. On Sunday 29th there was no sermon in the city. On Monday 30th the rebel army was reviewed on Glasgow Green, being 4,500 strong. Many families had the soldiers quartered on them and there was a good deal of plundering. The Hon. Andrew Cochrane, who was then Lord Provost of Glasgow, wrote: "The Custom-house is shut up, and the officers have absconded, though we have 4,000 hogsheads of tobacco lying in the river undischarged."

On Friday 3rd January 1746 the Prince marched his army from Glasgow in two divisions; one, consisting of six battalions of the clans, under Lord George Murray, spent the first night at Cumbernauld, and the next at Falkirk, where they fixed their quarters: the other division, commanded by Charles himself, took the road through Kirkintilloch to Kilsyth where it passed the night, and next day took up quarters in Denny, Bannockburn, and St. Ninians.

There is no doubt therefore that Prince Charles himself passed through Kirkintilloch with his division, and tradition as well as history corroborates this. There is as little doubt that the thieving propensities of the Highlanders would be exercised, more especially as they were a retreating army, which is always apt to be demoralised.

A young boy called Miller was herding cows on what is now the canal bank opposite Broomhill, and saw the Prince with the Highlanders marching eastwards. Miller lived to be an old man, and often repeated what he had seen on that occasion.

The late Mr. Stevenson of Beechmount has frequently told the author that he knew in his youth an aged woman who had lived all her life at Bishopbriggs, and remembered

clearly when a young girl of seeing the Highlanders descending the hill from Glasgow with the bagpipes playing.

A decent woman in Kirkintilloch, when the Highlanders passed through, had a mare in the plough which the Celts took with them in spite of the owner's remonstrances. She was determined not to be silenced, however, and followed the army till it halted, when she obtained speech of Prince Charlie, to whom she laid forth the hardship of her case. The Prince ordered the mare to be brought to him, and asked the woman if she was quite sure it was hers. As soon as the mare saw her old mistress she neighed, and this so convinced the chevalier that he allowed them both to depart in peace, and the plucky female rode back on her mare to their own home.

At that time there stood near the Cross, just at the mouth of the "Kiln Close," a barn, with the gable fronting the street having a "bole" or small aperture for the admission of air. Farther down the close was a kiln for drying grain from which the close took its name.

The Prince with his men had marched away down East High Street but some stragglers remained, no doubt for purposes of plunder. A man called Dawson—from what precise motive was never ascertained, although quite likely he was exasperated at having been robbed—saw a Highlander standing beside the old Cross stone. Dawson went into the barn with his gun and fired at the man through the bole, and the victim being killed or fatally wounded, sunk down at the foot of the Cross stone. Dawson concealed himself among the straw with which the barn was partially filled, and was quickly hunted by five or six enraged Highlanders with drawn swords, who diligently probed all over the straw, in order if possible to prick the assassin. It is said that the

sun shone brightly on one half of the barn, and that the other in which Dawson lay was in comparative gloom, but at all events he remained undiscovered.

This is in accordance with probability, and the story of the escape of the assassin down the Kiln Close, and over Campsie hills is not likely, as he would not elude the pursuit of half a dozen nimble-footed Celts on his track, had that been the case.

Meanwhile the alarm reached the Prince who halted his army and threatened to march back and burn the town ; but the magistrates who had hurried after him, representing to him that the murder had been committed without the sanction or knowledge of any one but the assassin himself, and beseeching the Prince for mercy, he was pleased to commute the punishment for a fine. It is said that the gentle and brave Lochiel advocated mercy on the town. What was the amount of the fine, how the money was raised, or how it was paid, we have been unable to discover, but Mr. Reid, great-grandfather of the present Mr. Reid of Carlstoun, furnished part of the money.

On the Sunday before or after this event a solitary Highlander intent on plunder, called at a farm-house on Cadder estate, and the family being at church and only a young lad left in charge, Donald began to help himself, paying no attention to the youth's movements. With spirit beyond his years, however, he went out, loaded a gun, and shot the Highlander dead on the spot.



Resurrectionists.

IN 1813 a consignment of rags reached the Broomielaw of Glasgow from Ireland, being one of a number that had preceded it. In consequence of some error in the consignment papers, the rags were allowed to lie for some days, when the effluvia from them became so great as to compel the authorities to examine the cause. Every person was horrified to find that a number of human bodies had been packed among the rags, and investigation soon proved that the bodies had been sent to be sold to the hospital for the purposes of dissection, and that from £10 to £20 were paid for each. The Irish traffic then, of course, ceased, but in the interest of anatomical science it was necessary to procure "subjects," and the axiom that "supply follows demand" held true here. Medical students balloted among themselves, and those chosen had to go to graveyards in town and country, and uplift or dig out the corpses of parties recently buried, and, in particular, those who had died of diseases not well defined.

Sir Robert Christison says :—"A hole was dug down to the coffin only where the head lay, a canvas being stretched around to receive the earth, and to prevent any of it spoiling the smooth uniformity of the grass. The digging was done with short, flat, dagger-shaped implements of wood, to avoid the clicking noise of iron striking stones. On reaching the coffin two broad iron hooks, under the lid, pulled forcibly up with a rope, broke off a sufficient portion of the lid to allow the body to be dragged out ; and sacking was heaped over the hole to deaden the sound of the cracking wood. The body was stripped of the grave clothes, which were scrupulously buried again; it was secured in a sack, and the surface of the ground was carefully restored to its original condition, which was not difficult, as the sod over a freshly-filled grave must always present signs of recent disturbance. The whole process could be completed in an hour, even though

the grave might be six feet deep, because the soil was loose, and the digging was done impetuously by frequent relays of active men."

As soon as this practice became generally known, however, the general public took alarm, and devised measures to defeat the surreptitious abstraction of the bodies; possibly of friends or relatives. Parties were organised to watch the graveyards night and day, and many who could afford it had their family "lair" covered over with strong iron bars to prevent them being tampered with.

About this time a girl called Marion Cowie, daughter of William Cowie, farmer, Oxbang, observed three men in the churchyard of the Old Aisle busily digging with spades. Her suspicions being aroused, she ran down the Haw Loan Road, and gave the intelligence to the first person she met, the news thereafter flying like wildfire to Kirkintilloch and Waterside. Very soon the inhabitants streamed from these places towards the Old Aisle, but the three men had, in the meantime, disappeared. The people, however, divided themselves into search parties for the purpose of unearthing the scoundrels, who might be under hiding.

Their exertions for a while were fruitless, but at length one of them called Robert Kinniburgh or "Kinney" who was examining a drain, happened to tread on the hand of a man who lay concealed, which made the fellow cry out. He was urged with furious threats to tell where his two companions had gone, but indeed he had nothing to tell, as all three had acted, each for himself, and absconded on the first alarm.

The crowd, which was now very great, and much excited, was divided in opinion as to what should be done with the prisoner; some demanding that he should be hanged on a tree near the belfry of the Old Aisle, where they were congregated. Better counsels prevailed however, and it

was resolved to take him to the Tolbooth of Kirkintilloch, whither he was escorted by the whole crowd. The journey was a severe one for the captive, as many were exasperated against him, and tore up the fences on the roadside to furnish weapons with which they belaboured the poor wretch at intervals. At last he was lodged in jail, and the crowd dispersed, but he was removed early next morning for greater safety, and afterwards tried for the offence; receiving a few days' imprisonment as punishment.

The three men had managed to exhume the body, which was the object of their operations; and had doubled it up, and forced it into a sack, which they had placed against the west side of the boundary wall of the old cemetery. The two men who escaped were never afterwards captured. The body was that of Mrs. Murdoch, known better by her maiden name of Jennie Scobbie.

A tragedy of greater import happened about this period, when the inhuman deeds of Burke and Hare were shocking the ears of the people of Scotland. Arthur Walker, who was then carrier between Kirkintilloch and Glasgow, was a thriving industrious man, and had built the property known as "The Beehive" in Townhead: he went daily to Glasgow with his cart.

A simple and inoffensive old man, who was generally accounted half witted, lived in what was known as "The Back Row." His name was James M'Kenzie, but he was known best by the appellation of "Daft Jamie."

Jamie had formed a strong attachment for Arthur Walker, his horse, and his occupation; and was in the habit of going every night along the road to Glasgow to meet Arthur coming home; and Jamie not only returned with him, but helped him to unload his cart and deliver the parcels which had been entrusted to his care. Jamie's services did not end

here, however, for not until the horse was fed, groomed, and littered down for the night, would he consent to retire homewards.

One night Jamie went to meet his friend as usual, but he never appeared to Arthur, who came home alone. The alarm got abroad and search was made for poor Jamie in every direction, but without avail, he was never seen or heard of afterwards; and the belief then and since entertained is, that he was kidnapped and murdered and his body sold.

In St. Mary's or the "Old Church" burying-ground, the body of a Mrs. Dickson had been interred; and her son, Thomas Dickson, flesher, was keeping watch along with other friends, he being armed with his butcher's-axe or cleaver. Hearing some sound they rushed out and saw a man clambering over the wall; when Dickson gave him a stroke with his weapon wielded with all his force, but the fellow disappeared. It was currently reported to have been a Campsie man thus nefariously engaged; as he did not reappear in Campsie for some weeks after, and then with a wooden leg.

We give the following from an active agent and eyewitness. A girl named Duncan died, and was buried in the Old Aisle. Shortly afterwards her father was told that the body had been stolen, and he became so uneasy that he went along with a friend (our informant) and exhumed the coffin which was found to contain the body all right. Very soon after a rumour spread that the head was stolen, and the father along with the same friend made another examination, this time finding the report true, for the head had been sawn off and abstracted.



Cholera.

THE author of "The Parish of Campsie" thus writes of its visitation :—

"Cholera broke out in Kirkintilloch on 22nd January, 1832. There was considerable difference of opinion as to whether it was introduced there by a sailor suffering from it, or through the medium of a cargo of horns, hoofs, woollen rags, etc., from the Baltic, which was discharged at Hillhead, for the Hurlet and Campsie Alum Company's works at Campsie for the manufacture of their prussiates. It raged in Kirkintilloch with terrible virulence, about forty deaths having taken place in the square formed by Moodie's Land, Townhead, Freeland Place, and the Canal Bank, or Luggie Bank Road.

"It was attempted to draw a sanitary cordon round Campsie, the roads were watched, and tramps or vagrants were not permitted to enter, in case of bringing infection. So rigidly was this carried out, that some families residing in Kirkintilloch, but employed in Kincaid Printfield, were compelled either to flit into Milton, or be excluded from entering the parish, and they removed their dwelling-places accordingly. Notwithstanding all these precautions, cholera broke out in Lennoxton, but was confined to the east end of the village."

The total number of cases in Kirkintilloch was ninety-six, of these, sixty were cured; and there died ten children, fourteen females, and twelve full-grown males.

Considering the sanitary condition of the town at the time, this is not surprising, and besides, medical knowledge of cholera and other diseases has made wonderful progress since 1832.

Dennis Doolan and Patrick Redding

WERE two Irishmen, who were executed at Bishopbriggs for murder on 14th May, 1841.

Although not properly connected with Kirkintilloch, the tragedy took place so near, the men were so well known, and the excitement was so great, that a short statement of the affair is appropriate. A good many of the fellow-workmen of the actors lived in the town. Dennis Doolan had lodged in it, and the author remembers seeing a troop of Hussars—who had stayed overnight—marching along the Cowgate *en route* for the scene of execution.

The navvies employed in making the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway were nearly all Irish, and members of “the United Hibernian Labourers.” A man called Green, an Englishman, was a foreman or “ganger” over a squad of men. He had discharged a brother of Dennis Doolan, and Dennis, along with Redding, and a third man called Hickie, met together overnight, and resolved to give Green a severe beating, although without any proved intention at that time of killing him. It was arranged that Hickie provide weapons for the other two, and that Doolan should strike the first blow, and Redding was to follow it up with a second. Hickie procured two short iron bars, one of which he gave to each of the others.

In the early morning Doolan and Redding went out with the iron bars concealed up their sleeves, and met Green, who spoke to them, and then leaned over the rail of a bridge looking at the workmen engaged underneath. Doolan came behind him and felled him to the ground by a stroke on the head, Redding giving him a second blow on the head while he was lying, one or both of which blows killed the poor man.

Green was buried in the Old Aisle, and the three men were apprehended and tried for murder. Hickie received a transportation pardon, but the other two, both Irish Ribbonmen, were left for execution, to be hung on the spot where the murder was committed. The united labourers on the line, 10,000 in number, made no secret of their intention to rescue the prisoners, and it was known that many thousands in Glasgow sympathised with these sentiments. On the other hand, the public, who were horrified at the brutality of the murder, were earnest in support of the law being enforced.

The authorities resolved to provide sufficient strength to have this done, and the military told off for the execution numbered 600 cavalry, and 1,200 infantry, with two guns. The scaffold was sent from Glasgow the day before, and protected all night by a strong guard of infantry.

The two criminals were taken from the jail in Glasgow in presence of about 200,000 spectators, who maintained a profound silence, only the tramping of the horses being heard. The men were seated on an open carriage with a priest and the hangman, the latter muffled to the ears, and two coffins were also on the carriage.

The crowd that accompanied the cortege to Bishopbriggs was so great that in going out they spread themselves on either side of the road to a distance of a quarter of a mile, advancing abreast of the carriages with great quietness. At least 150,000 persons were present at the execution, which passed over without disturbance.

In returning to Glasgow the behaviour of the crowd was very different from that in going out—the noise of talking, singing, and shouting was so great that the officers in command could not be heard by their men.



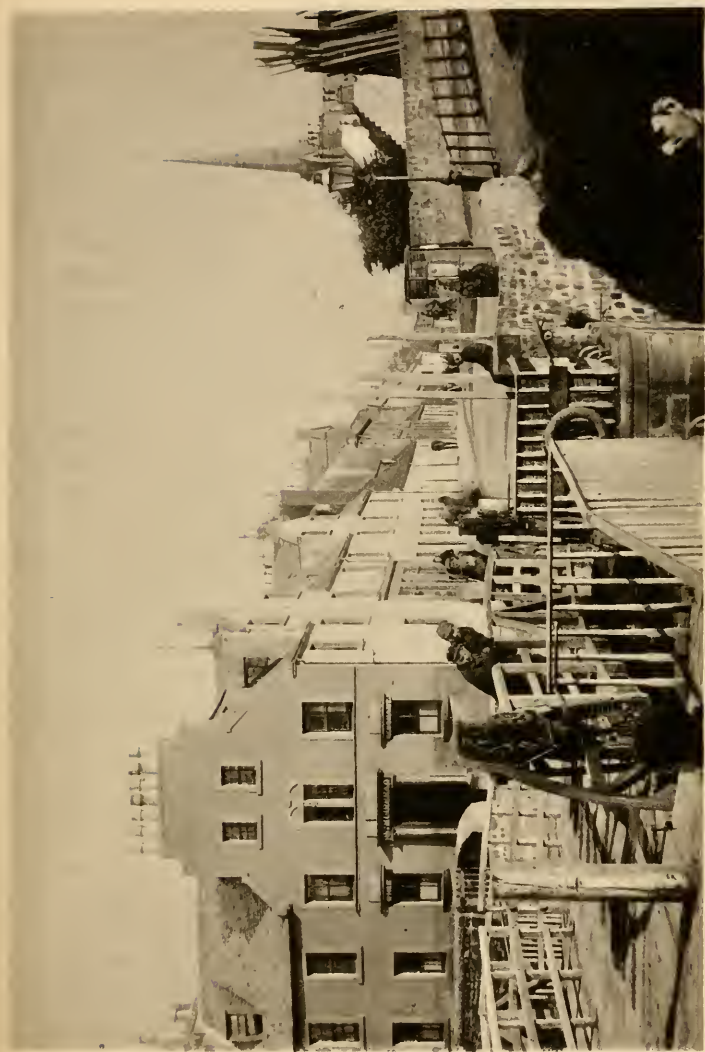
“’Tis Sixty Years Since.”

IF any person who knew Kirkintilloch fifty to sixty years ago and left it then, were to return to it now, he would scarcely know the ancient town. Some of the old familiar objects still remain, but very few. The old court-house and jail with the steeple and bell are still unchanged, and the Townhead “Brig” over the canal has not been dispensed with; the canal itself having still the old familiar aspect. Everything else, speaking generally, has been “transmogrified,” embellished, or replaced: even “Luggie Brig” he would find as an old friend with a new face.

Thatch roofs are now a thing of the past; only a few being left; and the old buildings are replaced by handsome houses and shops; few empty spaces next the streets being now unoccupied. Pavements are universal with well-made kerbs; and the sewerage of the town may be said to be perfect. Some handsome new churches have been erected, and many elegant villas at Bellfield and other suburbs. Water is brought in abundance from the Campsie hills by gravitation.

The present generation can scarcely conceive the appearance and condition of the town, say about 1838.

Most likely the first houses would be built around the Cross near the old fort, and the east road from it to the river Luggie for watering of cows probably, would determine the line of East High Street; West High Street would no doubt be always the road to Glasgow; and the Cowgate is almost sure to have been from its name, the “gate” or road along which the cows were driven to pasture; although all these names are too old for their origin to be handed down even by tradition.



TOWNHEAD, FROM THE CANAL BRIDGE.

As the place began to increase and new buildings were erected, the magistrates would no doubt see that these roads or streets were kept a certain width clear of buildings or obstructions, but in all other respects everyone must have been left to the freedom of his own will to build his house high or low as he chose, and with either the front or the gable, or one of the corners facing the street, just as he fancied. As regards side streets, they were out of municipal control altogether, and seem to have been originally formed, and the houses built, as the proprietors found it convenient for their own purposes. At all events such was the opinion generated at the sight of the town about the period named—to use a phrase much used by boys at that time, the place seemed to have “hung as it grew.”

Many of the houses had thatch roofs, and there were neither pavements nor drainage. Huge open gutters or “sheuchs” on either side of the streets, received all the sewage, and the odour from them in warm weather was anything but agreeable. Water-closets had not then been invented, and every house had its own “midden” or dunghill, which was only emptied when it was full to overflowing.

It is said that the city of Cologne at one time afforded seventeen distinct smells, and Kirkintilloch although deficient in number, might rival it in the distinctness of its smells. Little wonder that fevers and other diseases were rife, or that cholera committed its ravages.

All this is completely changed now, and is only referred to as a matter of history. Nor are the people at that period to be blamed: the evils were the growth of centuries of habit; and sanitary science was unknown and undreamt of, most towns in Scotland being in the same state.

The towns of England seem to have been no better, for John Shakespeare, father of our great dramatist, was in 1552 sued along with others for piling up a dunghill in Hanley Street, Stratford-on-Avon: and in 1558 he was, among other persons fined "fourpence" for not keeping their gutters clean. David Garrick, the celebrated actor who in 1769 conducted a gala or festival in honour of Shakespeare, wrote of Stratford-on-Avon as "the most dirty, unseemly, ill-paved, wretched looking town in all Britain."

"I asked the magistrates of Inverness one day, when the dirt was almost above one's shoes, why they suffered the town to be so excessively dirty and did not employ people to clean the streets? The answer was—'It will not be long before we shall have a shower.'—*Burt*, 1630."

When the municipal authorities of a certain Scotch town, anxious to improve its sanitary condition, were endeavouring to persuade the inhabitants to remove the heaps of ashes and refuse which lay before their doors, one old dame—indignant at this encroachment upon her rights—seized the broomstick, mounted guard upon her rubbish, and exclaimed in tragic tones to the councillors, "Na, na, gentlemen, ye may tak' my life, if ye will hae't, but ye shanna touch my midden."

They were, after all, only in somewhat of the condition of the Saxon Princess Rowena, whose bedroom walls "were covered with richly embroidered hangings, and illuminated with large wax torches; but the walls were so full of crevices that the hangings shook to the night blast, and the flame of the torches streamed sideways into the air; *comfort being unknown it was unmissed*." The wells of the town were great and valuable institutions, being few in number and the only resource of the inhabitants for water. Only two of these were public wells; one in the Townhead, and another in the Cowgate; and such was their importance, and the demand on their resources, that large committees were appointed to see fair play, and that each could only draw water in turn. There was a good well at the granary* near

* Now occupied by Mr. Marshall's woodyard, but formerly the granary of a brewery on or near the same site.

Luggie Bridge, another on the opposite side of the street at Bailie Dickson's, and one at Braehead, the water of which had the reputation of being good but hard. A fourth was at the Peel, and it is a slur on some one that it is not open at this day as a curiosity, which it would be to many. The late Hugh Macdonald author of “*Rambles round Glasgow*” visited it, and thus writes of it in 1856 :—

“A well faced with stone still occupies a portion of the fosse ; and while we are lingering on the spot, a boy from the neighbouring town comes to fill his “stoups” at the very fountain from whence the soldiers of Antonine may have drawn the same cool and crystal fluid 2,000 years ago”

In a drought the people had to get water from the river Luggie which served for some purposes, but bakers had to get good water carted from considerable distances.

Before the introduction of gas it can easily be guessed that walking the streets on moonless nights was never a recreation, and for children it was a painful task. To add to the horrors of the “sheuchs,” and the danger of falling in, the air was thick with rumours of resurrectionists, and stories of Burke and Hare. There was also a pretty strong belief in ghosts and witches.

With all the modern improvements, however, and the increased comforts and conveniences of civilisation, somehow or other Kirkintilloch was even a more lively and “heartsome” place then than now.

These were the days of the mail coaches and carriers' carts, before railways were much in vogue ; and the old town had her full share of the profit and excitement of the traffic on the roads, which were the principal mediums of conveyance for passengers and goods.

But the canal was quite as interesting as the roads, for

the trade on it was also very great. All the traffic between Edinburgh and Glasgow, Falkirk, and other places on the route, passed through Kirkintilloch; and the passenger boats were objects of unceasing interest. Boat-houses or sheds were erected on either side of the Townhead bridge, for the convenience of the travelling public.

There were three kinds of boats for passengers then in use, viz. : "swifts," "flies," or "hoolets," and "luggage boats."

The "swift," as its name betokens, was the fastest, and carried only passengers, with their personal luggage. The traffic paid the canal company well, and they spared no pains nor expense to get the best horses, in order to keep up the reputation for speed and regularity which the "swifts" had acquired. They were drawn by two horses in each—one in front of the other, the rider on the rear horse being always a young lad in smart livery, guiding both animals, and carrying a long whip to aid him, which he could crack like a pistol-shot.

No one in Kirkintilloch now cares a button about the arrival of a train from Glasgow unless friends are coming, but the arrival of the "swift" from Glasgow every evening was an event that interested the whole inhabitants. If the majority did not expect friends, they knew others who did, and all shared an interest in the event of the day. In fact, there was a feverish expectation pervading the whole place for an hour previously, which nothing could allay, but the arrival and departure of the object itself, after which the town settled down for the night. There was always a small crowd, more especially of boys, awaiting the arrival of the "swift," and straining their eyes to catch the first peep of it coming round the turn; and, when she did appear, not an eye was diverted from her till she fairly drew up. But a good deal happened before that event. The Irish post-boy

always reserved a trot for the avenue, and the “swift,” in approaching Kirkintilloch, put its best foot foremost—if we may use the expression—the post-boy having always in reserve not only a trot but a full gallop.

We shall try to impart to our readers some idea of the grandeur of the scene which impressed our youthful imagination so, that at the expiry of over fifty years the recollection vividly remains. Let the reader imagine himself to be standing at the canal bridge while the boat is gliding “swiftly” towards him and just approaching the foot of the hill : suddenly a loud blast of the captain’s horn is heard, plainly announcing “look out, we are coming,” just as if the Kirkintilloch people would not know, or might forget—why, they were looking out for the captain far more anxiously than he was for them. The blast however might be meant for the post-boy too ; at all events as soon as he heard it, crack went his whip, and off went the horses at a gallop up the hill. They were no time in mounting that hill, you saw them at the foot, and before you had time to breathe there were the two panting animals alongside of you, the post-boy sitting like a king on his throne, and as grandly dressed. Talk of the Derby ! it is nothing to it.

The “hoolets” went chiefly by night, as their name implies, but some went by day as well. They were drawn by three or sometimes four horses, the driver riding a pony alongside. They carried goods and passengers, but, going at a slow rate, seldom carried more than ten or twelve travellers in each. They were favourites with many however, for fast travelling was not coveted then as it is now, and they were comfortable, easy-going vessels with two decks, and a steward’s room where eatables, and more especially drinkables, were sold. Newspapers in these days were scarce, and readers still scarcer, so that the people on board

were driven to pass the time in spinning yarns as sailors call it, and cracking jokes.

There is a part of the canal near Auchinsterry where there is a very sharp curve—the sharpest on the whole canal—it is known as the Elbow Point, but better still as “the Deil’s Elbow.” A sailor had been entertaining his fellow travellers from Glasgow with the wonders he had seen and the places he had sailed. The boat was just turning the Elbow Point, when a passenger asked him if he had ever sailed round the Deil’s Elbow. “No,” said the sailor, “I never heard of it.” “I beat you there,” said the other, “for I have sailed round it many times, and here it is.” In the time of harvest, many Irishmen came over to the Broomielaw and took passage by the “hoolets” for the eastern counties. They often wore leggings of a material not now used for that purpose, being simply a straw rope twisted round the leg from the ankle to the knee, and very often they carried geese in their arms, brought all the way from Ireland.

The “luggage” boats carried generally only goods, and travelled slowly—they were built to carry forty tons.

The canal company had extensive stables built at regular stations all along the canal, and the horses were very frequently changed, the speed at which they were driven being such as could not be long maintained. The first stage from Glasgow was at Lambhill, next, Glasgow Bridge, then Shirva, Craigmarloch, and so on.

The canal company in 1852 leased their passenger traffic to Messrs. A. & J. Taylor who kept a boat plying, drawn by horses, till 1860, when they procured a new screw steamer, the *Rockvillia*. It was sold after a few years to Mr. George Aitken, who carried it on with much acceptance to the public—with whom he was a favourite—till he was unfortunately drowned, when the boat was sold to go to

Paisley; she carried twenty-six cabin, and sixty steerage passengers.

The glories of canal passenger traffic have been revived this year, better than ever, by Messrs. James Aitken & Co., Limited, who have the s.s. *Fairy Queen* built at Irvine and carrying about 250 passengers. She is two-decked, and is another *Columba* in miniature—one advantage being that in the event of her sinking, the passengers have just to remain on the upper deck, and they will not be immersed, the canal not being deep enough to drown them. The *Fairy Queen* is an elegant and commodious vessel and has a comfortable saloon, besides a refreshment room. She plies between Glasgow, Kirkintilloch, and Craigmarloch, and is well patronised, especially by picnic parties.

There is a place on the canal a little west of Kirkintilloch called by the singular name of Hungryside—the captain of one of the swifts used to say that it was wrong-named altogether, for more fat women came on board there than any place on the canal.

Besides all this, an immense amount of cartage of goods was going on. The Hurlet and Campsie Alum Company brought all their supplies by canal to Hillhead, from whence they were carted to their works at Campsie, and a large staff of horses and carts was required for the purpose.

The quantity of coals brought from the Monklands by rail and shipped at the basin was for these days very great, and vessels came regularly from all parts of Scotland for cargoes. The town people were by this means kept in regular and friendly communication with such distant ports as Aberdeen, Montrose, etc., not to mention a multitude of places nearer.

In this connection we give some statistics of the traffic by road and canal.

The canal and road traffic in 1837 was as follows :—

	Between	Name of Boats.	Number of Passengers.	General charge. Cabin.	Steerage.	Time occupied in Hours.
Glasgow	and Edinburgh,	"Swift,"	43,108	6/	4/	7½ to 8
"	and Falkirk,	"	39,156	3/	2/	4
"	and Stirling, } by Wyndford, }	"	26,936	4/6	3/	3½
"	and Edinburgh,	"Fly,"	31,740	5/	—	14
"	and Edinburgh,	"Luggage,"	12,718	—	—	20 to 24

153,658*

From Port-Dundas to junction with Union Canal is 24½ miles, and from thence to Edinburgh 31½ miles.

Passengers travelling by coaches—

	Between	Coaches per week.	Passengers per week.	No. of Passengers per annum.
Glasgow	and Edinburgh,	124	1,342	69,784
"	Stirling, and Perth,	62	597	31,044
"	Falkirk, and Alloa,	12	131	6,812

Passengers by gigs and horses—

Glasgow	and Stirling,	—	32	1,664
"	and Falkirk,	—	62	3,276

The fare by coach between Edinburgh and Glasgow was 14/ inside and 10/ outside—average charge between other places, 3d. per mile. Time from Edinburgh to Glasgow, five hours; and between other places, eight miles per hour. The distance by road from Edinburgh to Glasgow is, *via* Bathgate and Airdrie, 43 miles; *via* Shotts, 43 miles; and *via* Falkirk, 47½ miles.

Number of journeys by carriers' carts carrying one ton on an average.

	Between	Journeys per week.	Journeys per annum.
Glasgow	and Alloa,	33	1,716
"	Perth, and Aberdeen,	36½	1,889
"	Falkirk, Bo'ness, Grange- mouth, and Grahamston, }	92	4,784
"	Stirling,	139½	7,262
"	Denny.	53½	2,773
"	Bonnybridge,	24½	1,265
"	Deanston,	22½	1,178
"	Auchtermuchty,	20	1,040
"	Linlithgow,	15½	797
"	Crieff,	14½	745

* The number of passengers booked at the draw-bridge of Kirkintilloch for seven months in 1837 was 13,516, or 23,170 per annum.

As a result of the slow and limited means of communication with the outside world, the people of Kirkintilloch were thoroughly provincial in spirit. The parish was their country, and beyond it were folk with whom they had little or nothing to do. The town itself was divided into imaginary sections—the Cowgate and Broadcroft looked on the Townhead as a friendly people, but occupying a different territory; and Hillhead was a distant outpost.

As may be supposed, strangers had to run the gauntlet of all eyes and tongues; and if one settled down in the town, he was regarded as a foreigner or “incomer,” as the phrase was, for many a day.

People then lived a quieter and simpler life than now, and were never in a hurry. It was a proverb in use, “Naething should be done in a hurry except catching fleas.”

There was a great deal of quiet social enjoyment, which would be too slow for the present generation. Commercial travellers came by coach génerally, and stayed a night or two, being always hospitably entertained by the inhabitants, and made lions of, for the sake of the “gran’ crack” they gave, and the wonderful news they brought from the outside world, even so far distant sometimes as Manchester or Birmingham.



Drives and Walks.

THE Americans have a saying "It licks creation," but this is too tall talk even for Kirkintilloch : as regards drives and walks, however, it may fairly challenge Scotland, and, possibly, England and Ireland, too.

Owing partly to the configuration of the country, and partly to the circumstances of the town being intersected by both canal and railway, it stands pre-eminent for roads and walks.

The tourist who wishes to visit Kirkintilloch may travel by rail or by canal ; but if he prefers to drive, and is within ten miles of the town in any direction, he need be at no loss for a road, for he can enter its streets by any one of eight different and distinct public roads, converging from all points of the compass. In ancient times, in Italy, the people there had a saying, that "all roads led to Rome," but whether more than eight entered its streets is a matter of speculation.

If our traveller has the good sense to remain for a period, and breathe the fresh air of the Kelvin valley, he will find everything required for the outward or inward man, or woman either. In strolling through the town should he be a pedestrian, and fancy a walk in the surrounding country, he has ample choice, for there are no less than *seventeen* roads and walks ready at his pleasure : and whether he travels one, two, three, or four miles, he need not return the same way, as he will always have an alternative, and often two or three ; not one of which will he find barren or uninteresting.

The people of Helensburgh are justly proud of their

town, which they fondly call the "Brighton of Scotland." And it must be admitted that it is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Clyde, with streets in general broad, and many handsome villas. A stranger, however, is apt to tire of the place in a short time, without knowing the reason. All the streets are good, and many are so wide as to have trees growing in them; there is an infinite variety in the villas, which are invariably adorned with shelter trees, shrubs, hedges, etc.; and in the season the show of flowers is worth seeing.

"Then what is wrong with the place?" says the reader; "you're ill to please?" Well, then, Helensburgh is laid off too formally—in squares—just like a draught board; the streets, although pretty, are too much alike, and the repetition tires.

This in no way applies to Kirkintilloch, no one street is like another; all is infinite variety, and never-ending interest. The curve is the line of beauty; the straight line tires; and the curve rules in Kirkintilloch—no danger of the eye becoming fatigued with long straight streets wearisome squares, or dead flats.

In case our readers should think we are "bouncing" about the town and the surrounding country, we import a neutral and outside opinion, which in part at least corroborates us.

In the year 1859 Kirkintilloch had the honour of a visit from a full battery of Her Majesty's heavy artillery, of six guns, completely equipped with the requisite number of officers, men, horses, etc. They were *en route* for Dublin, but owing to some delay in the transport, they stayed over a week in the town. The officer in command was the afterwards notorious Major Yelverton, who with his wife Teresa Longworth, lived in the Crown Hotel. It was a

novel sight for the town people to have sentries pacing before the officers' quarters.

Every day the battery took a circuit for exercise out by the Kilsyth Road, thence round by Milton and back. The farrier sergeant declared that the "avenues" at the Martyrs' stone, and Antermony, were the finest he had seen in all his travels, either in Great Britain, India, or elsewhere.

The disciples of Isaac Walton have still some scope for their energies, although the Luggie and the Kelvin are both now much polluted. Above their confluence however the Kelvin still yields good baskets, that stream being long known as one of the best breeding rivers in the kingdom. The trouts are pink in colour and rich in quality, the build being superior and resembles that of the Lochleven trout.

About forty years ago when the Kelvin was comparatively free from impurities, large hauls were sometimes made. Mr. Robert Rodger informs us that about the year 1850 on a fine day in June he fished six hours from Broomhill upwards and creeled fifty trout weighing 25 lbs. On another occasion he got thirty large trout—with the worm—in the month of March. A trout was caught weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. which was stuffed and is still to be seen at Hayston, and Mr. Andrew Stirling—another enthusiastic angler—caught one of 4 lbs. not long ago, despite the impurities of the river.

The Burgh Seal has a representation of a fish, but whether the designer had Mr. Stirling's trout in view we do not know. It is appropriate however, for another reason, viz., that in old times the salmon fishing of the Kelvin was of some value, as we have elsewhere shewn. The castle on the seal must be Kirkintilloch Castle; but as for the three stars, the reader must form his own interpretation—*they are above us.*

From the Rev. Mr. Forman's Report in "New Statistical Account, 1845," the following are excerpts.

KIRKINTILLOCH TOWN AND PARISH.

CENSUS FOR CHURCH COMMISSION IN 1836.

	Number of souls.	Above 12
1. Barr,	328	223
2. Shirva,	202	157
3. Eastside,	555	441
4. High Street, north side,	676	436
5. High Street, south side,	163	102
6. Hillhead,	673	455
7. Waterside,	353	245
8. Gartshore,	284	206
9. Middlemuir,	92	63
10. Cowgate,	1,362	1,061
11. Townhead,	1,242	807
12. Gallowhill,	116	78
13. Belfield,	110	56
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,156	4,330

In the roll of the real valuation of the parish, there are no less than 311 proprietors of lands and houses, so that nearly every nineteenth person is possessed of some heritable property.

The number of proprietors of land of £10 and under per annum is 40; £10 to £20, 15; £20 to £50, 31; £50 to £100, 19; £100 to £150, 4; £150 to £200, 5; £200 to £300, 4.

This is exclusive of the larger estates, the principal being—

	Acres.	Rent of lands.	Woods.	Minerals.
Gartshore,	1,518	£1,488 6 0	£220	£250
Oxgang,	131	£387 0 0	—	—
Shirva,	170	£380 0 0	—	£200
Auchenvole,	151	£271 0 0	—	£300

"DRAWN UP BY MR. WILLIAM MOFFAT, PREACHER OF THE GOSPEL.

"Slaters 5, masons 12, house carpenters and cabinetmakers 30, tailors 20, bakers 12, shoemakers 24, blacksmiths and locksmiths 10, house-

painters and glaziers 4, hair dressers 2, saddlers 2, weavers 2,000. In the church extension list are the following heads of families, viz., 7 founders, 10 printers in cloth, 13 sailors, 5 maltmen, 20 merchants and grocers, 7 carters, 2 plasterers, 2 thatchers, 2 quarriers, 1 millwright, 3 gardeners, 2 sawyers, 2 carriers, 2 butchers, 1 musician, 2 calenderers, 6 hatters, 3 painters, 1 nailer, 4 toll-keepers, 60 labourers, 3 surgeons.

“There are about 148 horses in the parish employed entirely in agriculture, or about 4 to every 100 acres. In the town there are 20 common carriers’ horses taxed at 10s. 6d. each for road money. There are also in the parish 740 cows—generally about 12 to 14 milch cows or including young cattle 20 in all to the 100 acres of arable land. The keep of a horse per annum to the farmer is about £12.

“The road-money collected is at the rate of £2 stg. on every £100 of valuation. It is as follows: landward part £74 16s. 6d., burgh £63: 20 horses in the town £10 10s.=£148 6s. 6d.

“The mills* for working up the agricultural produce are

	Acres of land attached.	Value per annum as rental.
Woodmills (Mr. Wilson), oats, flour, etc.,	6	£40
Duntiblae, oats, flour, etc.,	3	70
Fergushill, flax,	20	50
Boghead, flax,	12	25
Hole, flax,	45	95

MANUFACTURES.†

“The principal manufacture in the town is that of cotton goods for

* Stone querns or hand mills for grinding corn were in use in Scotland when water mills were introduced, and the people were averse to give them up. The government, which wished to encourage the water mills, therefore in 1284, during the reign of Alexander III., passed the following enactment:—“That na man sall presume to grind quheit, maishoek, or rye, with hand mylnes, except he be compelled be storm, or be lack of mylnes, quhilk sould grind the samen, and in this case, gif a man grinds at hand mylnes, he sall gif the threttein measure as multer: and gif anie man contraveins this our prohibition, he sail tine his hand mylnes perpetuallie.”

† Weaving is said to have been introduced into Kirkintilloch originally by the ancestor of the Freelands of Westernmains who came from Holland.

exportation. The principal manufacturers are, Mr. John Marshall, and Mr. Grey of Duntiblae. Mr. Marshall at one period employed from 1,200 to 1,400 hands, and at present from 500 to 800. The trade here is chiefly in lappets for the East India trade, with a few purls and victories for the South American trade. Lappets are muslins with raised flowers in imitation of tambouring; purls are a gauze with lappeting on it; victories are a sort of thin gauze web. The lappets are woven in the usual way, with the aid of a wheel with catches, and a spring which raises and depresses the needles which form the flowers. The thread is never changed, but always comes through the same needle, and hence resembles tambouring. This trade is at present most depressed. Mr. Marshall at present employs 44 journeymen, who have everything provided. They can make 6/ and 7/ per week each. This work goes all to India, from whence letters are often received in two months. In 1835 there were 1,600 weavers in the town of Kirkintilloch; according to the statement of Mr. Marshall, there are now about 2,000 weavers. Perhaps the cotton trade alone, will bring into the town of Kirkintilloch, £700 per week or £36,400 per annum, which is only at the moderate allowance of 7/ per week each, or £18 4/ stg. per annum. Among the 2,000 weavers, there are only, however, 471 male heads of families, and allowing five to each family, it will make 2,355 individuals in all, but from actual surveys, the number dependent on these 471 heads of families is 2,473. Now, if we take this latter number as the gross amount of weaving population, we will find that there is only about one fifth not employed at work so that there must be a great deal of clubbing, or of the joining of wages together, which may make up a good common income. A weaver's wife can wind pirns for three looms, which, at 3d. each, yield 9d. p. day.

“In 1811 the earnings of weavers were given in the Court of Session for 10 hours work per day being on an average per week :—

Plain fabrics	-	-	-	-	-	-	£0	11	11½
Flowered and fancy goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	15	7½
General average	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	13	9½
Minimum of above	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	0
Maximum of above	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	6

As showing the convulsions that arose in the trade, the prices of 1811 and 1816 are contrasted :—

Reed.	Table of 1811.	Per Ell.	Paid in 1816.
1400	four quarter jaconet	9½d.	3 d.
do.	six quarter „	13½d.	4½d.
do.	four quarter lawn ground	11½d.	4½d.
do.	six quarter „	16½d.	6 d.
1300	four quarter gauze	16 d.	6 d.
600	„ whip net	13½d.	2½d.
do.	„ patent net	36 d.	5 d.

Wheat was 90s. to 100s. per quarter, quarter loaf 1s. 6d., oatmeal 1s. 10d. to 2s. per peck.

“Besides the cotton trade, there is a calico printfield employing about 120 hands, including printers, mechanics, and labourers. There is also a silk hat manufactory employing upwards of 20 hands, and an ironfoundry well employed. There are two distilleries in constant operation, and one occasional distillery—producing 116,400 gallons per annum, which at 6s. per gallon is £34,920.

“The average hours of labour for weavers is 12 hours p. day; masons and labourers 10 hours in summer, and 7 in winter; joiners and carpenters 10 hours; shoemakers, blacksmiths, and tailors 12 hours; painters, plasterers, and slaters, the same as masons. A labourer's wages p. day ought to be equal to the price of a peck of oatmeal.

PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

“The burgh holds of the barony for payment of twelve merks Scots of yearly feu-duty or 13s. 4d. per annum.

“The burgh proprietors have also the teind-tack (dated November, 1642) of the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage of the burgh lands or Newlands mailing. The town paid on obtaining this grant 550 merks or £30 11s. 1½d. sterling. The burgh lands are 33½ Newlands mailings, including the town and lands of Boghead and Gartcross. The privileges with which the town is endowed are ample. Its burgesses elect their own magistrates, independently of the lord of the barony. The magistrates are two bailies annually chosen. They are empowered by the charters of the burgh, to hold courts, levy fines, imprison offenders, or even banish them from their liberties: and, in short, to exercise every right with which the baron himself was invested before the erection of the burgh. These rights, the community have continued, ever since that period, to enjoy undisturbed. They were in no degree affected by the Act, by which

the British Parliament in 1748 abolished the heritable jurisdiction in Scotland. None are entitled to vote at the election of magistrates, except burgesses being the proprietors of the Newland mailings. They are at present 22 in number, 16 of whom are resident. Courts are held, but at no stated times; a proof that the cases are not numerous. The burgh besides the above, is possessed of no exclusive privileges, and has no local acts in its favour. There are no local taxes, nor any incorporation of trades. The town's debt is about £300 sterling, the annual revenue about £30, the greater part of which is expended in paying the interest on the debt, and in keeping up public buildings. The population of the town at the present moment may be about 4,600 souls. There are about 180 houses at £10 per annum of rent.

“The community are possessed of a court house and jail, with a steeple, having a bell and a clock with four dials, to which an excellent school-room for the town and parish is attached. The public buildings are under the superintendence of the magistrates. They were erected in 1814. There was formerly an excellent bell in the steeple, 19 cwt., which was cracked; the present town's bell with appendages weighs only 14 cwt.

“The total expense of erecting the public buildings, with the parish school-room, is as follows:—

Mason work, etc.

Court room, prison rooms, and house below,	-	£145	0	0
Stair-case, - - - - -	-	93	0	0
School-room, - - - - -	-	89	0	0
Grating for windows, - - - - -	-	10	0	0

Carpenter and mason (slater?) work.

Stair-case without roof,* - - - - -	-	30	19	0
Roof of do., - - - - -	-	14	14	0
Court-room, prison rooms, and house below, -	-	99	14	0
School-room, - - - - -	-	200	17	9

£683 4 9

From which deduct for old materials, - - -

15 16 0

£667 8 9

“The prison is very small, and is used for persons confined for short periods only, and not at all for debtors.

Gas Work.—A gas work has lately been erected, to cost £1,600 at £3 a share, £2 only required. The mason work cost £421, carpenter work, £88—the roof is of iron—square stalk 50 feet high—tanks, 28 feet diameter, 10½ feet from top of cap to spring of foundation—six retorts—main pipe 4 inches diameter.*

“There is a subscription school with a remarkably elegant fabric at Gartshore, which is upon a charitable foundation, and was erected by the munificence of a lady of the family of Gartshore.

“There are in all 9 schools in the parish : 1 parochial school, 2 endowed schools, and the rest unendowed.

“The Gartshore mortification in favour of orphan children was originally about £1100. There were lately 23 orphans on the charity, 12 of whom were boys.

“Some time ago, £1000 was left by John Adam, Esq., London, the interest of which is to be devoted to the poorest of the poor, or part may go to their education. The trustees are the heritors and kirk session.

“The actual amount of the free funds distributed among the paupers on permanent roll is—1835, £145 12s.; 1836, £146 14s. 5d.; 1837, £151 7s. 2d.

“The collections at church door before the litigation were 30s. per week, but then fell to 12s.

“There are 3 fairs held annually in the burgh, chiefly for the sale of cattle, viz.:—2nd Tuesday of May, last Thursday of July, and 21st October. The market day is Saturday but not much observed. The lintseed Saturdays were formerly great marts for the sale of the commodity, from whence they derived their names; but flax is not now so much cultivated as formerly, and the markets have thus declined.

“Revenue of Post Office is £230 p. annum. Letters arrive from Glasgow, by mail gig every morning at 6 o'clock, and are despatched at 8 o'clock; from Falkirk arrive at 8, leave at 6 o'clock—receiving house, Cowgate; closes at half past 7.

“There are about 40 inns and alehouses in the parish.”

* The gas work had its origin in the casual meeting of five gentlemen who discussed the proposal over a glass of toddy in a public-house. These were Mr. William Finlay, distiller; Mr. Kinross, hatter; Mr. Alexander Dickson, cartwright; Mr. Thomas Boyd, and Mr. James Macnab, calico printers.

Calico Printers and "Blue Pauls."

WE beg pardon of Mr. Alexander Macnab, of Lilyburn, for the title of this article, which couples calico printers and fighting dogs together. We wished to give some account of each, and found that we were anticipated by the author of "The Parish of Campsie," whose information on both subjects is so full that we cannot do better than give it verbatim—our title, we hope, will therefore pass:—

"The late Mr. James Macnab began life as manager to his uncle, Mr. D. Ferguson, at Milncroft, near Glasgow. In a few years, he joined his brother John, the late Mr. Thomas Boyd, along with a Mr. Smellie, and they commenced business as Calico-printers, at Bellfield, Kirkintilloch, under the firm of Boyd, Smellie & Macnabs. The firm took a lease of the works for nineteen years, from the late Mr. Thomson. Mr. Boyd and the Messrs. Macnab soon found reason to complain of their partner Mr. Smellie. Calico-printing was quite uncongenial to his sporting tastes and proclivities.

"At every public ball, at every wedding to which he could obtain an invitation, at dances of all kinds he was sure to be present. He was also musical and an excellent player on the violin, and was, in consequence, in great request at social and festive gatherings. He was a fine-looking man, and when attired in the full dress of the period, with white hat and top boots, he was a dandy of the first water.

"He had a passion for dogs, having sometimes as many as forty in his possession at one time. Three of these dogs, of the famous Kirkintilloch 'Blue Pauls' were matchless fighters, and were never beaten. These were 'Courage,' 'Crib,' and 'Tiftae.' The story of the 'Blue Pauls' descended through the male line from a Campsie dog, may be told here, although unconnected with calico-printing at Lilyburn.

"A regiment changing quarters, marched through Kirkintilloch shortly after 1820, when there was left behind, strayed, a fine bitch, believed to be the property of one of the officers. This dog was one of a very peculiar kind, which beat all the fanciers to determine the breed. The most plausible conjecture was, that it was a cross between an English

bull and some other terrier, probably Bedlington. It was large in size, and a more game animal never walked. It would face anything. It became the property of what would be called now, a syndicate of the 'fancy,' of which a man named Shaw, who kept the 'Beehive' Tavern in Townhead was a leading man. Dr. Robertson, of Campsie, had a famous white bull dog, 'a beauty,' and said to be perfect in all the points. From a cross between this Campsie dog, and the strayed regimental waif, sprang the race that for a few years were famous as the Kirkintilloch 'Blue Pauls.'

"There used, in these days, to be great dog fights at Bishopbriggs, for large sums of money, sometimes even for £40 or £50 a-side. This breed was never beat; and so famous did it become, that orders came from every part of the country, even from abroad, to procure dogs of this strain, for which large sums were offered. The strain was soon spoiled by chance indiscriminate crossing, and the qualities that had made the parents valuable, were lost in their 'messan' descendants.

"How could Mr. Smellie be expected to plod at Bellfield, when excited with the chances of 'Courage,' or 'Crib?' After the co-partnery had existed for two years, he retired from the Bellfield firm.

"During the currency of their nineteen years' lease, great success attended Boyd & Macnab's, and, according to popular report, a great amount of money was made by the Bellfield firm. Their manufactures were fortunate in obtaining a favourable name; 'Bellfield prints' being not only well-known in Scotland, but also in Manchester and London. When Lilyburn came into the market, the lease of Bellfield had not expired, and the firm were not at liberty to leave until it had run out. Mr. Alexander Macnab, therefore, secured it in the meantime, and as soon as they were at liberty to do so, the Messrs. Macnab transferred their business from Bellfield to Lilyburn. Mr. Boyd went to Barrhead, whither a number of the Kirkintilloch employees followed him."

Kirkintilloch was well known for cock-fighting and badger-baiting, as well as dog-fighting; and the late James Merry, Esq., of sporting celebrity, when a young man, came frequently to see the game-cocks, which were said to be second to none. As the present generation may have some idea of a dog-fight, or a cock-fight, but will wonder

what badger-baiting means, we shall endeavour to explain it, as we saw it done in Lanarkshire forty-six years ago, although we never saw an organised match for dog or cock combats.

The sport of "badger-baiting," although so called, was not exercised in order to bait or worry the badger, but to try the courage of dogs.

A long wooden box was provided, about nine feet in length, and a foot square, open at the one end, and placed in the corner of a room. The badger was brought in, suspended by the tail, and although a peaceable-looking animal, his long sharp teeth and claws showed he was a dangerous customer, but at present he is put in at the open end of the box, and quietly walks to the far end, and turns round to await his foes. A dog is then led in, and his behaviour will be according to his breed and courage. If he only stands and barks, there is no hope of him, and he is at once discarded and another procured. When pure bred and "game" he wastes no time, but runs in on his foe, who, on his part, is not slow to defend himself, and sometimes gives his adversaries dreadful bites, even to the loss of a fore-paw. Generally, however, the dog seized the badger by the top of the neck, and dragged him into daylight, and as nothing would induce him to let go, one man held the badger by the tail, while another, with a large pair of tongs, made for the purpose, and put on each side of the dog's neck, fairly "choked" him off. The badger, who seemed quite phlegmatic under the whole operation, was then put into his den to try another subject.

It is well that the Legislature put down all these sports, for there can be no doubt that they exercised a brutal tendency. We ascribe to the passing of this law the decay of the celebrated "Blue Pauls"—their occupation was gone.

We cheerfully give Campsie all the "credit and renown" that can accrue to it for producing the sire of such a notable race as the "Blue Pauls"—all the more readily as the said sire appears to have been a dog of careful education and upbringing; handsome in person; moving in good society; careful of his property; contented with his environment; and averse to changes—a good Conservative dog, in fact.

Kirkintilloch, on the other hand, has little or no credit by the mother. If she had even been a native, it would have been something to speak of, but she seems to have been left on the streets a waif, from nobody knew where, and of parentage nobody knew what—very likely she had not an atom of property, not even a collar. She "had no stake in the country"—and, in fine, was a disreputable Radical. Her only redeeming quality was that she "would face anything," but this only shows that she was a brazen-faced impudent bitch, and all the more a Radical.

But look what a judicious coalition will accomplish; in this case the results were astounding; Kirkintilloch became famous through the mother of the race, while Campsie was never heard of in connection with them. Such is the irony of fate; but the reputation of the "Blue Pauls" only blazed up for a short period, and then died out—pretty like all coalitions before or since.

A celebrated orator in Parliament was reproached by the then Duke of Grafton—who prided himself on his ancestral birth—on account of the obscurity of his origin; and in reply to the duke called him "but the accident of an accident," and so it is with dogs as well as men, as we have seen. After all, the Blue Pauls turned out to be a doubtful triumph for Kirkintilloch; for what between fighting dogs and fighting weavers, the place got a bad reputation for a

time. So much so, that young men who had to leave the town, and seek work elsewhere, were rather reluctant to tell where they came from. A friend of ours tells us that in his youth he got employment in another town without being asked where he hailed from. A few days after a fellow-workman—who had been informed of his origin—spoke to him of it, the conversation being :—"You're frae Kirkintilloch?" "Oh, yes." "That's where the idle weavers sit in dozens at the cross, and when a bee flies past they all rise and run after it, crying, 'A bummer, a bummer!'"

Before dismissing the "Blue Pauls," we may here give an anecdote which is somewhat "germain to the matter."

During the Crimean War the late Captain Kenny was drilling a company of recruits on the esplanade of Stirling Castle. Every man of them was from Kirkintilloch; they were newly enrolled, without uniforms, or in mufti, as the phrase is: and, truth to tell, as ragged a lot as ever marched through Coventry; but the real stuff of which soldiers are made.

Being young fellows, rollicky and reckless, it required all the commanding presence and voice of Captain Kenny to keep them in the semblance of order, or attention to his instructions.

Suddenly the captain beheld them looking in one direction, laughing and talking—the last being a bad military offence—and, fairly losing his temper, shouted, "ATTENTION!!! what the —— are you looking at?" One answered, "It's Coach Will."* "And who is Coach Will?" "He's frae Kirkintilloch." The captain, glancing at the new comer, said in vehement tones,

* See "Coach Will."

"Surely to goodness this is the last of the '*Blue Pauls*' now."

We must, however, redeem the character of weavers, which we hope to do ere we close, and that to their satisfaction as well as the reader's, and with interest in a double sense also. The following series of letters appeared in the *Kirkintilloch Herald*, and are reproduced with the sanction of the writer, Mr. David Russell, now one of the staff of the *Glasgow Herald* newspaper.

Sketches of Kirkintilloch Men I have met in the Army.

BY A SERGEANT OF THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

THE WILSON FAMILY.

THE generation of townsmen who witnessed the outbreak of the Crimean War, are passing away; and the rising generation know little of those who left Kirkintilloch at that momentous period to fight for their Queen and country.

Among the eager thousands who rallied round the British standard, during the Russian war of 1854-55, few towns of the same population in Scotland, can show such a record of patriotism as Kirkintilloch, measured by the number who enlisted at that time, and the martial spirit which prevailed; and it is the only town we know of which sent a father and five sons into the ranks. This is the more remarkable, when one remembers that the townsfolk are little used to military life; and except on rare occasions, do not see British soldiers in numbers, in their ancient burgh. But the news of the Crimean War found many eager readers amongst the weavers, who were keen politicians; and could, with fervour and intelligence, discuss the latest from the seat of war. All this, tended to fire the imagination of the youth of the town, with the result that many enlisted, in such numbers indeed that each neighbour informing the other, that her son "to the wars hath gone," usually had a like story related to her; nobody's son seemed inclined to stay at home.

Soon after the British victory at Alma, on the 20th September, 1854, a recruiting party from the Stirlingshire militia, paraded the quiet

streets of Kirkintilloch ; and immediately the war spirit showed itself in upwards of 100 recruits joining the ranks ;* and the first day of March saw them mustered at Stirling Castle.

Among those who joined, was a man named William Wilson, better known by the name of Billy Wilson ; by trade a calico printer, but also a handloom weaver. Shortly before this time his wife, a good woman, had died, and Wilson was left with seven of a family. His eldest son had sailed with the troops to the Crimea, and had taken part at the battle of Alma ; and in less than two months after, the father had joined the militia. Two other sons, Thomas and James, joined the 42nd Highlanders ; and in a few weeks after, the father volunteered into that distinguished regiment, with the desire of going to the Crimea. During the year 1855, much hard fighting took place in the trenches before Sebastopol ; and during a sortie, Robert Wilson, the eldest son, fell dead, in the act of storming the Russian redoubt. The father had met with an accident in Stirling, and was in the hospital for some time ; and before he had recovered, there were prospects of a peace. After the war, came a reduction in the ranks of our army, when the elder Wilson was discharged ; but he had only been a short time at home, when two other sons, William and John, joined their two brothers in the 42nd. The father only lived a few years after returning to Kirkintilloch ; but never once regretted giving his sons, or his own service, to his Queen ; and had his case been brought before the Chelsea Commissioners, a pension might have been allowed him.

The year 1857 brought sad news from India : the native army of Bengal had mutinied and so every available regiment was ordered to India. The 42nd was one of the first to sail, and in a few months after, were facing their dusky foes on the sultry plains of India ; and the Wilsons took an honourable share on the many hard fought battle-fields ; and on the long and toilsome marches, which so much tried the stuff that filled the British redcoats. The Wilson boys passed safely through all the dangers of the long campaign ; but alas ! disease laid hands on William, and he died in Agra in 1861 ; and James died in Allahabad in 1867. Thomas went to New Zealand when he left the regiment, and John to America, where we believe they both are now.

* This seems so large a number for a place so small as Kirkintilloch as to be incredible ; but from enquiry we are satisfied that the statement is correct—although the recruits left in one day it took some time previously to enrol so many.

JAMES AITCHISON AND WILLIAM SCOTT.

In the summer of 1853 there came to Kirkintilloch a corporal and private, belonging to the Gordon Highlanders, for the purpose of recruiting for that good old Scottish regiment. They had their rendezvous in a public-house in the Cowgate, then occupied by Niel M'Kechnie. All young men were invited in to have their height taken, and so many thereby took the Queen's shilling; but the temperance sentiment has become so powerful in the nation now that it is illegal to enlist a recruit in a public-house, and no soldier dare give the enlisting shilling to any person under the influence of drink. What a blessed change since the days of the Crimean war, when it was no uncommon thing for a young man to be filled drunk, and told next morning that he had taken the Queen's bounty: hence the reason why so many deserted. During the summer a young townsman named James Aitchison created a sensation among the youth of Kirkintilloch by his feats as a swimmer and diver. Many a night, troops of people gathered on the canal bank, near Bellfield, from which James would dive right into the canal basin, in which he would sport about like a duck. It is not too much to say he was the best swimmer in the district. One fine morning, however, young Aitchison donned the Queen's uniform, having joined that distinguished regiment, the 42nd Royal Highlanders. He was sent to the depôt at Stirling, where he found another knight of the shuttle, William Scott, who had joined a few weeks before him. By the time they had learned the goose step, the regiment was ordered in March, 1854, to hold themselves in readiness to sail for Turkey, as war clouds were gathering in the East.

On 20th May they embarked on board the steamer *Hydaspes*, numbering 944 of all ranks. Life on board of a transport, where the men were packed like herrings in a barrel, and especially as they had stormy weather, is not the most enjoyable. Many a laughable scene, however, took place, at dinner time, especially, when some of the orderlies not infrequently stumbled down the hatchway, with their pea-soup about their ears—a laugh at their expense being the only sympathy they got. Without mishap, the vessel reached Scutari. Here the famous Highland brigade was formed, consisting of 42nd, 79th, and 93rd, under Brigadier Sir Colin Campbell, a brigade that was henceforth to play an important part in the annals of British victories.

On 13th June the regiment embarked for Varna, on the shores of the Black Sea, where they joined the brigade of Guards, this forming the

division which was commanded by the Duke of Cambridge. Aitchison and Scott kept very reserved. The stir of camp life was new to them, and they quietly learned their duties. During their stay at Varna, preparations were being pushed on by the British authorities, so that by the month of August the army was on its way to the Crimea, the 42nd landing at Oldfort on 14th September.

On the 19th they marched to Balgunach, sighting the Russians for the first time, and exchanging a few shots by way of a welcome to the Crimea. The night on which they landed the rain fell in torrents, and as no tents or other shelter were to be had, the men suffered very much. The troops had been served with biscuits, and an allowance of coffee beans and sugar; but no wood of any kind could be had dry enough to kindle fires for cooking purposes, so that some of the men took the wooden boards out of their knapsacks for firewood, others chewed their coffee beans and ate their biscuits. They were now face to face with the realities of a soldier's life, and which would try their mettle to the utmost, yet they bore up bravely. The 42nd was on the right of the line of the Highland Brigade, which had Sir Colin Campbell at its head. They advanced steadily, the Russian batteries making fearful havoc, but though the Highlanders left many killed and wounded behind them, Scott and Aitchison came out of it all, untouched by bullets or other dangers.

On the 3rd May, the allies sent an expedition to Kertch, and the 42nd formed part of the force. The magazines were exploded, and corn and other useful grain were secured. A few French and Turkish soldiers broke open the wine store. A Frenchman, who used the butt end of his rifle while it was loaded to open a door, caused his rifle to go off, and the bullet lodged in poor Aitchison's nose. He was taken to the hospital, where the doctors failed to get the bullet. The wound healed up, and he returned to his duty; shared in all the dangers of the assault on Sebastopol, and returned with his regiment to Aldershot at the close of the war. Aitchison and Scott shared in all the battles that took place during the Indian Mutiny, and after coming scatheless through all, poor Aitchison was sunstruck at Bareilly in July, 1858, and died, and the head surgeon found the bullet, which entered his nose at Kertch in 1855, in his groin, having found its way there without causing him any pain. William Scott finished his ten years' service in 1863, and was on his way home, but volunteered to take part in the Maori war.

After landing in New Zealand, he took part in the campaign; finished his period of twenty-one years' service, took his discharge and well earned pension, and settled in the colony. By the time he left the colours of the 42nd, his place had been filled by quite a number of young men from Kirkintilloch, all and each of whom have kept up the good name of their predecessors, and the fame of their old burgh town.

JAMES STIRLING.

On the morning of the 23rd September the 42nd, along with the greater portion of the army, took a long flank march round the head of the harbour, and through M'Kenzie's farm, to the heights of the Tichernaya. During this march, named by the soldiers "the meal march," because of a capture by the British of a large convoy of provisions belonging to the Russian army, consisting of ammunition and a quantity of meal, whereby the soldiers had their haversacks filled, and a large quantity of that staple food was unnecessarily wasted, so much so, that it was to be seen strewn along the line of march. On 26th September Balaclava was entered with little opposition. On 2nd October the regiment took up position before Sebastopol.

Here, another Kirkintilloch youth, named James Stirling, better known as Picken, rather a stirring young man, and too fond of whistling Boyne Water—and this roused the blood of the natives of the Green Isle; indeed it was on account of a row at the cross, where heads were broken, that James enlisted, and now he had the satisfaction of breaking heads to his heart's content. But every bullet has its billet, and a Russian bullet found out Stirling, and so, in one of the many sorties which characterised the long siege of Sebastopol, he was severely wounded, and rendered unfit for further service. Now he is at home, enjoying his pension. Long may he sit by his fire and talk the night away,

"Weep o'er his wounds, or tales of sorrow done,
Shoulder his crutch and show how fields were won."

JOHN AND DAVID RUSSELL.

There follows to be noted here, the names of other two brothers, who joined the 42nd Highlanders, in the spring of 1855—John and David Russell. While in conversation with an old drill sergeant some years ago, as to the different qualities of recruits, who came through his hands, and he had drilled hundreds of men in fact, he used to brag that he would make a soldier out of a sentry box. He

said that weavers made the best soldiers—first, because they were well set up; and second, because they had not been spoiled by eating too much beef.

To say that the elder of the Russells was a good specimen of a British soldier, would only be truth, five feet eight inches, and well built, with full chest and square shoulders, and the perfection of cleanliness, these are at all times the points that catch the eye of an officer. When Lord Elgin came to India as Governor-General, a guard of honour of twenty men and an officer were picked out of the regiment, and John Russell was one of that guard—he was afterwards chosen to attend the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose. The men in the barrack rooms were not ill off for a looking-glass when Russell's boots were at hand. He went to Malta during the Crimean War, but because of his youth the doctors would not let him go to the Crimea. The regiment had not been long in Dover, however, when the news of the Indian Mutiny startled the British nation, and the 42nd was ordered to Portsmouth for embarkation for India, and after a pleasant voyage the regiment landed at Calcutta on the 2nd November.

Here the wildest rumours were current, and the deepest anxiety was felt for Calcutta, but British redcoats arrived daily. Sir Colin and his staff had arrived, and were awaiting more men—the 78th and 93rd Highlanders were already at the front, or on their way—victory had already begun to shine again on the British army. Delhi, the largest and strongest fortified city, with perhaps the most gorgeous palace in the world, was again in the hands of Britain, and the Royal standard fluttering over its minarets, captured by a mere handful of men—some 4,500—with myriads of armed desperadoes against them, but they knew no defeat. India could not then as now, boast a network of railways—150 miles of rail from Calcutta to Runeegunge was all. The 42nd pushed on to Runeegunge, where they were fully equipped for their work in the field. When Allahabad was gained, good news greeted the soldiers. Sir Colin Campbell had scored his first great victory, having relieved the heroic Havelock and his little band of brave warriors, who had held the residency of Lucknow since 25th September, bringing off some 600 helpless women and children, with nearly 2,000 sick and wounded—thus showing the world what the hero of Alma and Balaclava could do. Amongst the sick and wounded was one young man belonging to Kirkintilloch, who lately died at Cowlairs—John Law. He had only

been a few months in the 78th Highlanders, when he was sent to India, and in Havelock's relief was dangerously wounded in the chest, and so invalided and pensioned; and although he lived some years, he never got over his wound—a good young soldier he was.

JOHN FERRIE, Etc.

On reaching Cawnpore there were 10,000 more men ready to advance on Lucknow, and amongst the regiments were the 79th Highlanders, the three regiments that formed the brigade that Sir Colin Campbell commanded at Alma and in their ranks was another Kirkintilloch man, John Ferrie, who had volunteered from the 71st regiment. He served through the campaign, was present at Lucknow, Fort Rowha, and Bareilly; and in a determined stand at Shahjhanpore, where the 79th upheld their renown. Kirkintilloch was fairly represented at Arny. There were present William Scott, James Aitchison, James Thomas, William Wilson, John and David Russell, Alexander Frazer, and James Reid, belonging to the 42nd, George Bryce, of the 93rd, and John Ferrie in the 79th Highlanders, with Alexander Graham in the 78th—and all of whom bore their part well.

At noon on the 9th March, 1858, the troops paraded behind some earthworks which had been thrown up, the Highlanders in line, supported by the 2nd brigade. During the whole forenoon a heavy and well-directed fire was kept up by the battery belonging to the naval brigade. About two o'clock, the wished-for order was given: "The brigade will advance. Quick march." Such a splendid line of men could not be surpassed by any nation as they steadily marched forward, every man reserving his fire until within 200 yards; and then—when the word "charge" was given—you could hear amidst the roar of cannon, and the pattering volleys of musketry, the wild cheer of the battalions as they rushed on the foe!

It may be asked, what were the thoughts that flitted through the minds of those brave men, as they marched onward, many of them to certain death. Was it fear? No; it could not be that. And yet there is a certain consciousness and solemnity on such occasions; but it soon passes away, and the younger soldiers are anxious to do their duty, and keep up with their veteran comrades, and so, load and fire. As they do so, they seem to be animated with one aim, and that devotion. Others, again, have a notion that music, and a noise, and confusion are

necessary accompaniments to a battle. No such thing. The officer's word is enough ; and often without it, the soldiers know how to act.

All day and night the Sepoys kept up a continual shower of bullets, and even sallied out in force to drive back the invaders, but it was a hopeless game. The morning of the 11th brought with it an order for the 93rd to storm the Begum Palace, and a breach in the outer wall was deemed wide enough to afford an entrance. But before the Sepoys gave up the Begum, one of the most desperate hand-to-hand combats that took place during the siege, was enacted here.

Here fell one among the many brave men ; George Bryce, of the 93rd, a Kirkintilloch man, the only one who was killed during the siege. He was much thought of in the company ; he had been at the Relief in November, with Sir Colin, but now, alas ! he had met a soldier's death in the breach. The Highland brigade, consisting of the 42nd, 78th, 79th and 93rd, were sent into Rohilcund, where the greater portion of the rebel army (which had made their escape from Lucknow), had gone. All went well until the morning of the 15th April, when, after marching eight or nine miles, and just about sunrise, the column was halted and scouts sent to the front. Then the order—that three companies of the 42nd, supported by a like number of the 93rd—advance in skirmishing order.

After clearing a dense jungle of young bamboo, a heavy fire was opened from the ramparts of Fort Rooyah ; a strongly-built mud fort, surrounded by walls fifty feet high, and a deep broad ditch running around three sides. The skirmishers and their supports advanced into the ditch. The artillery battered at the walls for some hours. Ladders were tried to scale the ramparts, but they were too short ; men were falling on all hands, the 42nd had three officers and thirty-eight men killed and wounded, the other regiments suffering also. Here, Sergeant Stirling, of the 42nd (now Lieutenant Stirling, commanding the Lennox-town Volunteers), was severely wounded—the only soldier from Campsie we knew—and he maintained the honour gained by his townsman, James Foyers, in Burgos, in Spain. We are indebted to the ballad literature of Scotland for the noble deeds of Foyers. The lines speak for themselves ; no Victoria Cross was held out in those days for acts of devotion :—

“ Far distant, far distant, lies Scotia the brave,
No tombstone memorial to hallow his grave ;

His bones now repose in the rude soil of Spain,
Where young Jamie Foyers in battle was slain.

“ From the Perthshire Militia to serve in the line,
The brave forty-second we sailed to join.
To Wellington’s army we did volunteer,
Along with Jim Foyers, that bold halberdier.

“ That night when we landed the bugle did sound,
The General gave orders to form on the ground,
To storm Burgos Castle, before break of day,
And young Jamie Foyers to lead us the way.

“ But mounting the ladder for scaling the wall,
A shot from a French gun, young Foyers did fall,
He leaned his right hand upon his left breast,
And young Jamie Foyers his comrade addressed—

“ ‘ For you, Robin Pirrie, that stands in campaign,
If goodness should send you to Campsie again,
You can tell my old father, if yet his heart warms,
That his son Jamie Foyers expired in your arms.

“ ‘ But if a few moments in Campsie I were,
My mother and sisters my sorrows would share,
But alas ! my poor mother, long may she mourn,
For her son Jamie Foyers will never return.

“ ‘ But if *I* had a drink of Baker Brown’s well,
My thirst it would quench, and *my* fever quell.’
For life’s purple current was ebbing so fast,
That young Jamie Foyers soon breathed his last.

“ They took for a win’ling-sheet his tartan plaid,
And in the cold grave his body was laid ;
With hearts full of sorrow they covered his clay,
And muttering—‘ poor Foyers’—marched slowly away.

“ His father and mother and sisters do mourn,
For Foyers, the hero, will never return,
His friends and companions lament for the brave,
For now Jamie Foyers is laid in the grave.

“The bugle may sound, and the war-drum may rattle,
Nae mair will they rouse the young hero to battle,
He fell from the ladder like a soldier so brave,
And Foyers, true hero, is laid in his grave.”*

But Stirling did not fall, but with the pluck of a true British soldier kept his post until night drew on, when the stormers were drawn off, and it turned out that the whole force of rebels had scampered during the night. The whole division were indignant at the seeming want of ability in General Walpole. Sir Colin Campbell was furious when he heard of the sad loss of so many officers and men. During the hottest of the fire the younger of the brothers Russell of Kirkintilloch went in search of water, and that under a heavy fire; and he was successful in bringing that most precious element—more so on the battlefield.

While in the trenches an incident came under observation that verified the saying that there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. A comrade who had a dram of rum in a soda-water bottle took the bottle in his hand, and while holding it a few inches from his lips looking at it before drinking, a bullet split the bottle into bits, leaving the bottom in his hand with about a thimbleful of the rum left. If he was not a teetotaler ever after he should have been.

As the column approached Bareilly on 5th May about daybreak, the Highland Brigade, consisting of four regiments, formed line, and as the country was beautifully spread out in a long plain, the Sepoy cavalry could be observed making efforts to turn the flanks of the advancing infantry; but the horse artillery unlimbered and gave them a few rounds—the line steadily advanced on the old cavalry barracks, in which were a body of Budmaches, or irregulars. Here John Russell of Kirkintilloch saved the life of Private Ritchie who, in the act of going over a low wall, was attacked by a stalwart Sepoy who dealt a blow with his tulwar; but Russell with his rifle parried off the stroke, and despatched the wretched man. The rebels retired on all hands. The fort and town itself was occupied next day.

Afterwards, a number of smart young soldiers had left Kirkintilloch

* The author of this poem is supposed to have been John M'Neil, a native of Campbeltown, who died in Anderston, Glasgow, five years ago, aged about eighty. His brother served in the ranks with James Foyers, and was present at his death.

to serve in various regiments of the army, and a large proportion joined the Highland Brigade. The most prominent were Andrew Marshall, who had two brothers serving in the line, and Alexander Finlayson. Both these men continued for twenty-one years in the Black Watch, and they took part in the Ashantee war in 1874, where the steady, cool, soldierly bearing of Marshall drew from Sir John M'Leod high commendation. The example of such men as Andrew Marshall nerved the young soldiers. What a pity that he should have met such a violent death at Govan a few weeks since ! Drummer Alexander Frazer, who went through the mutiny with the 42nd, after that regiment had left India volunteered into the third battalion, the 60th Royal Rifles, and rose to the rank of paymaster-sergeant ; and when his regiment went to the Zulu war in 1879 he accompanied it, and after coming home to Glasgow, where he arrived on the Saturday very ill with heart disease, the writer of these sketches met him ; but, sad to say, he died next evening, and was buried with military honours by a company of the 26th Cameronians. He was a good and true soldier, and one who kept true to Kirkintilloch.

Amongst others who joined the 42nd in India and volunteered to other regiments were James Watson, James Vassie, James Purves, John Gray, and John Reid. Some of them went to another good regiment, the 92nd Highlanders, which had in its ranks other Kirkintilloch men—the two brothers Henderson, who both attained the rank of sergeant, John and William Purdon, and Walter Scott—all of them serving with credit to themselves and to the colours under which they marched.

As a traveller from Kirkintilloch proceeds to the east, he passes on his left, immediately under the railway bridge, a row of thatched cottages, in one of which used, years ago, to reside a good old Presbyterian, Elder Scott, whose second son James had just finished his apprenticeship as an engineer when the Crimean war was going on. Young Scott, fired with enthusiasm, enlisted in the 42nd to get to the Crimea. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant in a few months, and went to Malta, and after the war was over he purchased his discharge and went to Australia. He was a man of superior ability, and conducted himself like a gentleman. In the house where Scott was born there lives at the present day William Anderson, a staunch good light infantry man. He served with the 71st Regiment in the Crimea, and in Central India during the mutiny. The 71st numbered in its ranks William Knox, William Martin—who very simply lost a foot after being discharged—and the two brothers, John and David Mason, who had another brother

in the 1st Royals, also Robert Downie who died on service ; George Calder and John Liddell—young men, all of whom added honour to the British arms, and some of whom enjoy a well-earned pension.

Kilsyth, like Campsie, had only one with whom we became acquainted, namely Martin Grey, a steady, cautious man, who attained to the third stripe in the 42nd. Why so many of the youth chose the profession of arms, and not one the sister branch of the service, the royal navy, and why so many joined the 42nd, are questions that will require future consideration. An old major of this corps, Major Murray, late of Gartshore, presented a standard to the Kirkintilloch company of Volunteers, thus, as it were, linking the volunteers to the gallant old “bricks.” If any apology was needed in recording the names of those here spoken of, the following will suffice :—

Thae were a' cronies o' mine, cronies o' mine,
And they'll a' mak' ye welcome, thae cronies o' mine.

WEAVERS.

WEAVERS are by some people supposed to be rather a weak and effeminate race of men, but there never was a greater mistake as applied to Kirkintilloch weavers, as Mr. Russell's letters so conclusively show.

It must be remembered for one thing that the occupation of a weaver was once rather a good one—they were, as a rule, independent of a master, and could take a holiday at any time. They invariably took ample time for meals, and generally a half-holiday on Saturdays. At harvest or other farm-work they were able to cope with any other class of workers. They have always been noted throughout Scotland for their intelligence, possibly more than those of any other occupation ; eager for knowledge, great readers—especially of the newspapers—and keen politicians. We believe that not only in Kirkintilloch, but throughout Scotland, the great majority were Radicals, but we must

leave our readers to judge for themselves whether this was a proof of their intelligence or not. Certain it is that they have always discussed the affairs of the nation ; have been familiar with the characters and speeches of the men composing each cabinet ; and could at all times rule the policy and affairs of the British Government in the Cowgate of Kirkintilloch much better—in their own estimation—than ministers could do in London.

At a large meeting of Radicals in the east-end of Glasgow in the early part of this century, the chairman happened to be a man who had fled from Gallowhill some years before, to avoid the penalty of illicit distillation. The reports by delegates from all parts of the country were being called for by the chairman, who at last said, “And what’s Kirkintilloch daein?” The delegate from Kirkintilloch, who knew the chairman and his antecedents said, “Oh ! the Kirkintilloch folk are jist on the swither.” “It’s jist like them,” said the chairman, “if the Luggie was rinnin’ whisky, they would be a’ soomin in’t like fish, and the deil a drap would reach the Clyde.” “Ay,” retorted the delegate, “and ye had to rin awa frae Gallowhill for makin’t.”

During the French Revolution the weavers had an exciting time of it—the actors in that terrible tragedy being fully criticised—and, as may be supposed, the French names stumbled them a little ; but they soon jumped over the obstacles. Robespierre was dubbed “Rabspeary,” and Murat was pronounced with a strong emphasis on the “rat”—just as in later times Wilhelmshohe, the residence of Louis Philippe, was elevated into “Weelam-sheuch.”

The reader must have observed the remarkable statement in Mr. Russell’s letters by an old drill sergeant, that “weavers made the best soldiers” ; first, because they “were well set up” ; and, second, because they “had not been spoiled by eating too much beef.”

This means, that a weaver’s occupation did not tend to make him stoop like that of a shoemaker or tailor ; neither

did it stiffen his limbs by hard or heavy manual labour, such as a blacksmith or ploughman. Thus when weavers entered the ranks they were "well set up," and stood straight.

That they were better adapted for soldiers because of *not* eating too much beef must be a puzzle to an Englishman, and no doubt to many *young* Scotchmen of the present day. It just means that weavers used more oatmeal than beef, and, consequently, were more "spry" and sprightly, and took up their drill quicker and better than men who were "spoiled by eating too much beef."

And there is no mystery about it. Oatmeal was the staple food of the Scottish people for hundreds of years, and it may almost be said that they maintained their independence by its means. If there were no virtue in oatmeal, and the people had required as much beef in the time of Wallace and Bruce as they do now-a-days, Scotland would have been sold to the English for a mess of pottage, or, rather, a mess of beef. But our forefathers were wiser men: they despised roast beef, stuck to oatmeal, and fought all their battles by its means from Bannockburn right onwards.

It is amusing and instructive, amid all the analyses of food of every kind in our day, to find that the Scotch get the credit of having hit upon the best, cheapest, and most wholesome national food of all others, in oatmeal porridge, and broth and beef. Since this discovery was made, porridge has advanced in the estimation of the world, and is now offered everywhere—in hotels, ocean steamers, etc.

Sad to say, however, while its use is spreading abroad among the most intelligent classes, it is becoming less every year among the working people of Scotland, who do not know the value of the friend they neglect. Look at the numbers of poor rickety children to be seen in Glasgow.

whose limbs cannot support their bodies—these children, instead of getting “halesome parritch,” are staved off with “a piece,” and, possibly, a little tea. The Loch Katrine water is blamed for this, as being deficient in lime, but oatmeal contains a good deal of lime and would counteract the deficiency if the children could only get it, but their mothers deliberately cheat them out of their inheritance.

Her most gracious majesty Queen Victoria is gifted with strong common-sense, which has carried her through the difficulties of her position with credit. No fear of *her* neglecting oatmeal. She always gave her bairns porridge, and is fond of roast mutton, “an’ what for no’?” The Princess Royal, now dowager empress of Prussia, liked very well to make porridge when she was a young girl at Balmoral.

Dr. W. Gregg, a London medical man, writes as follows to the *Evening News and Post*:—“Four years since, an old patient, a poor man, consulted me, and asked if I could prescribe a diet for him that would not cost him more than 6d. per day. I replied that I had never attempted to live on so small a sum, but before recommending him what to do I would first try it on myself. I went to a store in Oxford Street and purchased 28 lbs. of the best medium kind of Scotch oatmeal, for which I paid 3s. 10d. I told my cook that she was to cook for me three times a day a soup plate full for breakfast, dinner and supper, and I should not take a particle of anything else. It was cooked in water and eaten with a little milk, one pint a day; this continued for six weeks, and I took not an atom of anything else into my system, keeping an account of the daily cost. It amounted to 5½d. per day, and I felt just as well as before commencing it, if not better. I then recommended it to my poor patient, and he has adhered to it ever since for himself and family, at a very considerable less cost of living and better health. I got to like it so well myself that I still continue to use it, and have not eaten two ounces of animal food per day for the past seven years. I recommend it to all my patients.”

The late Dr. Cleghorn used to pass daily a boy herding a cow,

and admired the youth's appearance of sturdy health and contentment. One day the doctor said to him—"Well, my young man, you seem always to be remarkably cheerful; do you ever weary in such monotonous employment?" "Weary," replied the boy, "what guid wad wearying do to me? I maun wait till the cow's time to gang hame, weary or no." "What," continued the doctor, "do you get for breakfast that gives you such a rosy face?" "Get! what should I get but parritch, to be sure?" "Ay, and what for dinner?" "Parritch, sin' ye maun hae't." "Some change for supper, surely, my little hero?" "Just parritch, too, and glad to see them a' times o' the day." "Is it possible," remarked the doctor, "that you feed on nothing but porridge morning, noon, and night?" At this point an acquaintance of the boy passed, to whom he called out, "Losh, man, Jock, here's a man thinks every day a New'r-day!"

Municipal Government.

UNDER the ancient charter of William the Lion, the burgh of Kirkintilloch no doubt continued to be governed by bailies elected under its provisions. It would have been of interest could we have furnished a list of such important personages for the period since then; but owing to the carelessness or malice of a defaulting town clerk of former days, the records have been lost or destroyed. Mr. James Hutcheson, the present town clerk, has fortunately jotted down the names of a number as they occurred in deeds, and has courteously supplied us with these; also, a list of schoolmasters. The names of councillors and police commissioners we have collected from other sources as we best could, and we here thank Mr. David Patrick for much of it.

There are no records to show the methods of procedure of these ancient bailies as judges; but, doubtless, in primitive times, justice was administered in primitive

fashion. If the magistrate farmed his own land, he sometimes sentenced a prisoner to half-a-day or a whole day's work on his farm as a punishment, thus satisfying justice in a double sense. If the bailie were a weaver, the culprit might be brought to him while he was engaged at his occupation; and, without rising from his loom, he might sentence the captive to imprisonment for a day or two. The same thing is done daily in our colonies at present, where the magistrate may be felling timber when the rural policeman comes with a prisoner, who receives his sentence on the spot.

A laughable incident is recorded of Bailie Hay, who had a culprit before him, and told him, "You must swear"—meaning that he must take the usual oath. The man was ignorant of this, and only knew one kind of swearing, and when the bailie again insisted, the worthy magistrate was rather surprised when the fellow treated him to a volley of oaths.

*BAILIES.**

- 1518. Thomas Gelis.
- 1526. Andrew Dolour, and Thomas Gyls.
- 1527. Andrew Dolour, and Thomas Chalder.
- 1528. Robert Morson, and Robert Gyls.
- 1599. Malcolm Fleming of Woodilee, and George Plaine.
- 1617. James Gudine.
- 1620. John Dollor.
- 1627. Malcolm Plane, and James Bull.
- 1642. John Dollor, and William Morrison.
- 1652. Robert Dollor, and William Cunynburth.
- 1657. Robert Dollor, and John Coniebrugh.
- 1659. James Dirrimple, and Robert Dollor.
- 1661. James Findlay, and John Gudding.

* In the charter-chest at Pollock there is a decree, dated 8th February 1363, by "Johnne Miller and Johnne Cunninbrae, bailies of the burght of Kirkintullocht."

- 1663. Robert Dollre, and John Conyburghe.
- 1667. Robert Dollre Elder, and Johne Gudding.
- 1669. John Kinybruche, and James Finlay.
- 1671. John Gudding, and James Findlay.
- 1673. James Findlay, and John Goodin.
- 1675. John Dollar, and Andrew Stirling.
- 1676. John Dollar, and John Guiding.
- 1678. John Guiding, and James Findlay.
- 1679. William Baillie, and William Scott.
- 1680. James Findlay, and Andrew Stirling.
- 1681. John Guidine, and Robert Dollor.
- 1682. George Stirling, and Thomas Calder.
- 1683. George Stirling, and Robert Dollor.
- 1685. James Findlay, and John Guiding.
- 1690. John Smith, and Robert Dollour.
- 1691. James Findlay, and John Guiding.
- 1993. John Gooding, and Robert Dollour, Elder.
- 1695. David Findlay, and Robert Dollor.
- 1696. David Smith, and Robert Dollar, jun.
- 1700. David Findlay, and James Mure.
- 1703. David Findlay, and Robert Dollar.
- 1704. Robert Dollor, and John Gudden.
- 1706. James Muir, and John Guiden.
- 1707. James Muir, and Hew Wilsone.
- 1710. Robert Dollor.
- 1711. Robert Dollor, and James Morstone.
- 1712. Hugh Wilson, and John Book.
- 1718. James M'Nair, and James Muir.
- 1719. James Balloch, and Andrew Fergus.
- 1720. Robert Dollor, and James Morson.
- 1721. James M'Nair, and James Muir.
- 1722. James Muir, and John Smith.
- 1726. James Muir, and Andrew Geills.
- 1728. Hugh Wilson, and Robert Dollour.
- 1730. David Findlay, younger of Bogside, and Andrew Fergus.
- 1731. Andrew Fergus, and David Findlay.
- 1734. James Muir, and Hugh Wilson.
- 1735. Hugh Wilson, and Andrew Dollar.
- 1737. Andrew Dollar.
- 1738. David Findlay, younger of Bogside

- 1742. William Muir, and Malcolm Brown.
- 1743. Malcolm Brown.
- 1744. Malcolm Brown, and John Boak.
- 1746. Malcolm Brown, and Andrew Finlay.
- 1757. Malcolm Brown, and Andrew Fergus.
- 1760. Alexander Dalrymple.
- 1762. Alexander Dalrymple, and William Boak.
- 1764. William Oswald, and Robert Boak.
- 1765. William Fergus, and Alexander Dalrymple.
- 1766. William Boak, and Gilbert Lang.
- 1767. William Fergus, and John Cuniburgh.
- 1772. William Fergus.
- 1773. Gilbert Lang, and William Fergus.
- 1776. William Fergus, and Alexander Dalrymple.
- 1785. James Morson, and William Fergus, sen.
- 1786. Alexander Dalrymple, and John Dollar.
- 1789. Alexander Dalrymple jun., and William Wilson.
- 1795. William Fergus, and James Morson.
- 1798. John Kinniburgh.
- 1800. James Morson, and William Fergus.
- 1801. Alexander Dalrymple, and George Ronald.
- 1805. Alexander Dalrymple, and William Fergus.
- 1806. John Freeland, and William Fergus.
- 1812-15. John Freeland, and William Hay.
- 1817-20. John Freeland, and John Dickson.
- 1820-22. James Wallace, and John Dickson.
- 1823-25. James Wallace, and William Hay.
- 1826-30. David Gemmill,* and William Hay.
- 1831-32. David Gemmill, and Robert Galloway.
- 1833-39. David Gemmill, and John Dickson.
- 1839-40. David Gemmill, and James Moffat.
- 1840-42. David Gemmill, and William Macfarlan.
- 1842-44. William Colledge, and William Macfarlane.
- 1844-46. James Dalrymple, and William Macfarlane.
- 1846-59. James Dalrymple, and Robert Moffat.
- 1859-64. James Dalrymple, and Alexander Brown Armour.
- 1866-67. James Dalrymple, and George Duncan.
- 1871-84. James Dalrymple, and Matthew Wallace.
- 1884-91. James Dalrymple, and James Gardner.

* See "Rev. David Gemmill."

COUNCILLORS.

John Goodwin.	Robert Martin.
Murdoch Munro.	Archibald Gilchrist.
David Forsyth.	W. W. Mackay.
Robert Gibb.	John Shearer.
John Boyd.	William Young.
Robert Armour.	George Mackay.
David MacLeod.	William Wallace.
Matthew Stirling.	James Wallace.
A. B. Armour.	George Duncan.
William M'Farlan.	David Gardner.
James Jack.	Archibald Clark.
William Colledge.	John M. Shearer.
A. B. Freeland.	James Smillie.
John Munro.	James Duncan.

SCHOOLMASTERS.

Adam, Robert, - - 1842-59.	Dollar, Robert, jun., 1696-1720.
Armour, Alex. Brown, 1859-64.	Dollar, Andrew, - 1735-7.
Bull, James, - - 1627-8.	Dalrymple, Alex., 1760-1805.
Bailie, William, - - 1679.	Dollar, John, - - 1786-8.
Book, John, - - 1713.	Dickson, John, - - 1819-39.
Balloch, James, - - 1719.	Dalrymple, James, - 1846.
Brown, Malcolm, - 1742-59.	Duncan, George, - 1865.
Boak, Robert, - - 1764.	Fleming, Malcolm, - 1599.
Boak, William, - - 1762-6.	Findlay, James, - - 1661-92.
Chalder, Thomas, - 1527.	Findlay, David, - 1695-1703.
Cunynburth, William, - 1652.	Fergus, Andrew, - 1719-59.
Coniebrugh, John, - 1657-63.	Findlay David, younger, 1730-8.
Calder, Thomas, - 1682.	Findlay, Andrew. - 1746-52.
Cunieburgh, John, - 1767-9.	Fergus, William, - 1765-85.
Colledge, William, - 1842-4.	Fergus, William, 1795-1811.
Dolour, Andrew, - 1526 7.	Freeland, John, - - 1812-20.
Dollor, John, - - 1620 42.	Gelis, Thomas, - - 1518.
Dollor, Robert, - - 1652-63.	Gylis, Thomas, - - 1526.
Dirrimple, James, - 1659-61.	Gylis, Robert, - - 1528.
Dollar, Robert, elder. 1667-8.	Gudine, James, - - 1617.
Dollar, John, - - 1675-7.	Gudding, John, - 1661-1706.
Dollar, Robert, - - 1681-95.	Geils, Andrew, - - 1726-7.

Gammell, Rev. David,	1826-42.	M'Nair, James, -	- 1718-21.
Galloway, Robert, -	1831-2.	Macfarlan, William, -	1840-46.
Gardner, James, -	1884.	Oswald, William, -	1764.
Hay, William, -	1812-30.	Plaine, George, -	1599.
Kinnybruch, John, -	1669-70.	Playne, Malcolm, -	1627-8.
Kinnibruch, John, -	1771-98.	Ronald, George, -	1801-3.
Lang, Gilbert, -	1766-73.	Stirling, Andrew, -	1675-80.
Morson, Robert, -	1528.	Scott, William, -	1679.
Morrison, William	1642.	Stirling, George, -	1682-4.
Mure, James, -	1700-33.	Smith, John, -	1690-1722.
Morson, James, -	1711-20.	Smith, David, -	1696.
Morson, James, -	1785-1800.	Wilson, Hew, -	1706-36.
Muir, William, -	1742.	Wilson, William, -	1790-92.
Moffat, James, -	1839-40.	Wallace, James, -	1820-25.
Moffat, Robert, -	1846-59.	Wallace, Matthew, -	1870.

By Statute 3rd and 4th William IV., 1833, entitled "An Act to enable burghs in Scotland to establish a general system of police," with extended jurisdiction of 1000 yards beyond the burgh, and powers of assessment for lighting and cleansing; Commissioners of Police were appointed to manage these affairs—elected by householders of £10 and upwards within the area. The following Commissioners have served:—

John Horn.	William Marshall.
Charles Stuart.	James Bulloch.
James Stark.	John Allan.
Andrew Reid.	Archibald Gilchrist.
Daniel M'Intosh.	John Goodwin.
Archibald M'Ewan.	John Kerr.
Charles Stewart, banker.	William Alexander.
William Cunningham.	Robert Craigie.
Walter Dickson.	Charles Stirling.
William Hendry.	James Dalrymple.
Malcolm Maitland.	William Wallace.
John Paterson.	Robert Moffat.
Robert Martin.	Alexander Kirkwood.

David Forsyth.	James Cooper.
James Scott.	John Gordon.
John Findlay.	William Calder.
William Stirling.	James Gardner.
Archibald Buchanan.	John Martin.
James Wright.	William Stephen.
S. R. Taylor.	Alexander Stewart.
Archibald Cooper.	Alexander Smith.
John Rodger.	James Downie.
William Stoddart.	Peter M'Gregor.
William Struthers.	James Crerar.
Dr. D. P. Stewart.	George B. Gilchrist.
William W. Mackay.	Charles Keir.

A petition to the Sheriff of Dumbartonshire was presented in 1871 by a number of the inhabitants, praying that Kirkintilloch might be erected into a district under "The General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862," or, "An Act to make more effectual provision for regulating the police of towns and populous places in Scotland; and for lighting, cleansing, paving, draining, supplying water to and improving the same; and also for promoting the public health thereof, 7th August, 1862; 25 and 26 Vic., cap. 101." It stated that the ancient burgh of Barony contained 1,389 acres; the jurisdiction for police purposes under statute William IV. was about 3,500 acres, and they now petitioned for a proposed area of 2,856 acres. After having surveys made, visiting the ground, and considering the whole matter, the sheriff fixed the boundaries of the area at 690 acres, the population of which was 6,830, and the annual value £11,400.

A meeting of about 200 householders was held in the Black Bull hall on 18th November, 1871; William Cunningham Steel, Sheriff of Dumbartonshire, presided, when a plan of the boundary proposed to be adopted, was

produced. James Downie, Northbank, moved that the whole Act be adopted; seconded by Robert Martin, merchant. Andrew Stirling moved that twelve commissioners be elected to carry the Act into operation; seconded by James Cooper. Robert Goodwin, clothier, moved that the limits be divided into four wards; seconded by John Johnston Miller, draper. James Downie moved boundaries of wards; seconded by Andrew Stirling.

Under this Act the following provosts, magistrates, and commissioners have served :—

PROVOSTS.

1871. James Downie.*	1883. Dr. D. P. Stewart.
1874. James Wright.	1886. James Downie.
1877. David Sandeman.	1889. James Calder.
1880. John Cameron.	1892. A. C. Rutherford.

MAGISTRATES.

1871. William Stephen.	1882. John Aitken.
1871. James Cooper.	1885. John Cochrane.
1874. James Cooper.	1888. Robert Graham.
1878. Charles Stuart.	1890. James Stewart.
1881. John Robertson.	1892. Robert Cowan.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE.

1871. James Slimmon.	1871. John J. Miller.
1871. Robert Goodwin.	1871. George B. Gilchrist.
1871. Alexander Stewart.	1871. John Farquhar.
1871. Robert Martin.	1874. Andrew Stirling.

* This gentleman deserves special notice for his services to the burgh. He took an active part in the adoption of the Improvement Act 1862, was elected first Provost under it, and was afterwards re-elected. Mainly owing to his unwearied exertions, amid much opposition, the water was brought into the town, and he was in the forefront of every other measure for its improvement. In private life he was much esteemed, and his character stood deservedly high.

1875. A. F. M'Gregor.	1886. William Sharp.
1875 John Filshill.	1886. Edward Howell.
1878. William Stewart.	1887. John Fletcher.
1879. Patrick Ogilvie.	1890. Robert Sommerville, jun.
1882. T. D. Sproat.	1890. William Alexander.
1884. R. A. Boyd.	1892. A. G. Service.

The commissioners soon began to take active measures for the sanitary improvement of the town. The water from the public wells was analysed, and found to be largely charged with impurities detrimental to health, and the supply was quite inadequate for the wants of the burgh. A scheme was therefore inaugurated to erect a reservoir on the Campsie hills, and bring the water from it in pipes by gravitation, all which was accomplished in due time, greatly to the benefit of the health of the community, as well as to their comfort and convenience.

A slaughter-house was erected at the east-end of the town, and all animals designed for public food were by law killed in the public abattoirs, and nowhere else.

The gas works, which belonged to a private company, were taken over by the commissioners under their powers, with advantage to the inhabitants.

The greatest problem to be solved was the one that has puzzled all communities for these last forty years, viz., the sewerage. This proved an intricate and complicated matter for the commissioners, for not only was the river Luggie polluted by Kirkintilloch, but by the Bothlin burn which flowed into it, contaminated by the sewage of Lenzie, and particularly from the Woodilee Lunatic asylum; while the whole reached the Kelvin, the riparian proprietors of which were up in arms, and thundering forth interdicts. After much disputing and litigation, the commissioners resolved to grapple with the difficulty by leading the whole sewage to

the farm of Dryfield on the banks of the Kelvin, having acquired twenty-four acres for the purpose.

Here a system of tanks and outlets is established by which the sewage is led over the ground in alternate plots, each being so treated once in three years. The ground is in ridges and furrows, the ridges being eighteen inches to two feet high, and the sewage passing along the furrows is not delivered on the top of the vegetables growing on the ridges, which thus draw their sustenance from the sewage without contact with it.

There is a large tank for the low-level sewage, which holds 107,000 gallons, and the liquid is pumped from it by a centrifugal pump, capable of raising 900 gallons per minute, driven by a nine horse-power "Otto" gas-engine.

All these improvements, as will at once be understood, cost much money, and the inhabitants have, in consequence, to pay pretty heavy assessments. It is the privilege of every tax-payer to grumble, and there is a good deal of grumbling, especially at the so-called mistakes of the Commissioners. It is easy to see a mistake after it is committed ; easy judging after the fact ; but it must be remembered that these gentlemen give their time and attention gratuitously, solely with a view to the good of the community, whose interest they have at heart. There is no man nor body of men, infallible. Even our imperial parliament makes huge blunders at times.

When a fellow is driving a troublesome horse, and makes a spill, how apt are people to blame his driving, but let any one of these just take the reins himself, and ten to one he will do no better, perhaps worse ; he will drop the character of a critic, however, after that.

We append a statement of the debt and expenditure of the burgh as at Whitsunday, 1892 :—

BURGH LOANS.

I. Under "The General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862," for Slaughter-house and General Police purposes, - - - -	£1,227	12	8
II. Under "The General Police and Improvement (Scotland) Act, 1862," and "The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," for Sewerage purposes, - - - - -	24,488	0	0
III. Under "The Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Act 1878," for Extinction of Debt, - - -	400	0	0
IV. Under "The Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867," for Water Works, - - - - -	20,822	6	9
V. Under "The Burghs Gas Supply (Scotland) Act 1876," for Gas Works, - - - - -	13,500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£60,437	19	5
	<hr/>		

There has been expended on—

I. Slaughter-house and Prison, - - - -	£1,063	1	8
II. Sewerage, - - - - - say	24,488	0	0
III. Road Debt, - - - - -	100	0	0
IV. Water Works, - - - - -	28,944	14	3
V. Gas Works, - - - - -	20,813	0	2
	<hr/>		
	£75,408	16	1
	<hr/>		



Parochial Board.

THE following have served as members of the Parochial Board since 1851. John Murray Gartshore, Esq. of Gartshore, was chairman of the board till 1870, and James Dalrymple, Esq. of Woodhead, since then:—

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1851. Robert Stuart. | 1854. James Barrie. |
| Robert Martin. | John Goodwin. |
| Alexander Kirkwood. | William Thomson. |
| Rev. George Little. | 1855. A. B. Armour. |
| William Anderson. | James Montgomery. |
| William Ralston. | 1856. Dr. D. P. Stewart. |
| Mr. Inglis. | Mr. Stoddart. |
| Mr. Wallace. | Mr. Struthers. |
| Charles Stuart. | 1857. Rev. Dr. Blakely. |
| Mr. Moffat. | Charles Stirling. |
| Mr. Alexander. | J. M. Hendry. |
| Andrew Reid. | Robert Galloway. |
| Charles Stewart. | 1858. W. M. Somerville. |
| James Wood, jun. | Dr. Wilson. |
| Mr. Maitland. | 1859. Rev. Mr. Marshall. |
| Alexander Stuart. | John Gordon. |
| A. Alexander. | Archd. Buchanan, farmer. |
| William Cunningham. | Archd. Buchanan, shoe- |
| John Gow. | maker. |
| Archibald Gilchrist. | 1860. John Rodger. |
| David Findlay. | James Dalry. |
| Mr. Thomson, Merkland. | 1864. Thomas Brown. |
| Mr. Bartholomew. | John Smith. |
| Colin M'Cash. | 1862. William Stephen. |
| Archibald Cooper. | James Gardner. |
| 1852. John Kerr. | 1863. William Calder. |
| William Scott. | John Crawford. |
| Walter Dickson. | Robert Goodwin. |
| Robert Allan. | 1864. John Martin. |
| 1853. J. R. Taylor. | 1865. John Aitken. |

1865. William Reid.	1881. William Burt Wright.
1866. Henry Crossley.	Robert Watson.
John Dunsmore.	Alexander Park.
Thomas Morton.	1882. James Goodwin.
James M'Kendrick.	James Turner.
1867. Alexander Stewart.	James Graham.
1868. David Buchanan.	John Mitchell.
1873. James Carstairs.	1883. Rev. Robert Graham.
1874. Robert M'Cash	Robert Graham.
James Lawrie.	Rev. Andrew Miller.
William Sharp.	John Cochrane.
1875. Rev. James Caven.	James Cooper.
John Russell.	John Taylor.
James Scott.	1884. Charles Keir.
1876. James Wallace.	James Cunningham.
Archibald Stewart.	1885. Alexander Whitelaw.
Dr. Malcolm Ralston.	John Dick Marshall.
1877. James Duncan.	Patrick Ogilvy.
Thomas D. Sproat.	1886. Alexander Somerville.
1878. George Duncan.	1887. Archibald Watson.
James Ralston.	1888. Thomas Wilson.
1881. James Smillie.	1892. Charles Stirling.
Robert Patrick.	1893. William Edgar.
Rev. William Wallace.	

POPULATION—PARISH OF KIRKINTILLOCH.

In 1751	-	1,696	In 1841	-	8,880
1792	-	2,639	1851	-	8,426
1801	-	3,210*	1861	-	8,179
1811	-	3,740	1871		8,257
1821	-	4,580	1881	-	10,591†
1831	-	5,888	1891	-	12,423‡

* Males 1,477, females 1,733: employed in agriculture 1,315, in trades 1,785, others 110.

† In the town 8,029, in the country 2,562.

‡ Males 6,110, females 6,313. Separate families 2,414. Houses inhabited 2,352, uninhabited 101, building 18. Persons speaking Gaelic and English 160. Number of rooms with one or more windows 7,193. Inhabitants, town, 9,386; landward 3,037.

ABSTRACT VALUATION.

1855-56	-	-	-	£18,203	16	5
1859-60	-	-	-	£19,324	17	9
1876-77	-	-	-	£42,598	3	0

VALUATION, INCLUDING RAILWAYS, CHURCHES, ETC.

YEAR.	LANDWARD.			BURGH.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
1878-79	30,926	14	2	24,534	17	4	55,461	11	6
1879-80	30,367	12	0	24 997	19	0	55,365	11	0
1880-81	28,034	0	0	24,720	12	0	52,754	12	0
1881-82	28,254	16	0	24,840	4	6	53,095	0	6
1882-83	29,987	11	1	26,173	1	6	56,160	12	7
1883-84	29,750	1	5	27,890	17	3	57,640	18	8
1884-85	28,790	11	8	28,472	2	5	57,262	14	1
1885-86	26,205	16	11	28,120	2	9	54,325	19	8
1886-87	25,707	4	6	27,821	19	6	53,529	4	0
1887-88	26,732	7	0	28,368	7	10	55,100	14	10
1888-89	29,776	6	10	29,222	6	6	58,998	13	4
1889-90	31,134	5	4	30,142	15	8	61,277	1	0
1890-91	26,282	13	8	27,331	1	6	53,613	15	2
1891-92	21,190	8	6	28,563	9	0	49,753	17	6
1892-93	23,946	18	3	28,347	19	0	52,294	17	3







ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Churches.

ST. MARY'S ESTABLISHED CHURCH

Is the most interesting erection in the old town. It was built, as already mentioned, in 1644, and adopted as a parish church in lieu of the very ancient church of St. Ninian's at the Old Aisle; which after that was abandoned to the rapacity of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, who made a free quarry of it for their own purposes, and gradually swept away every vestige of it.

Before saying anything of St. Mary's itself, we give a list of readers and clergymen in succession from 1525 till the present day. Of course they officiated in St. Ninian's Church down till 1646, when Mr. Bennet was ordained, who would probably be the first minister of St. Mary's. The other extracts also bear upon the history of the church.

From 1592 to 1610 was pure Presbyterianism in Scotland. From 1610 to 1638 was Episcopacy. From 1638 to 1662 was pure Presbyterianism. For twenty-eight years, from 1662 to 1690, during a period of terrible persecution, Episcopacy was maintained by military power. Since 1690 Presbyterianism has been the established religion in Scotland.

1st Mar. 1525. James Lyn, canon of Dunkeld, received investiture in the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of St. Ninian of Lenze.

7th Apr. 1527. Duncan Burnet, made perpetual vicar instead of James Lyn, resigned.

22nd Sep. 1530. Alexander Annand, made perpetual vicar instead of Duncan Burnet, resigned. Annand inducted 25th Sep. (Sir Andrew Simson curate).

Extracts from Dr. Hew Anstruther's "Fasti Ecclesiastice."

The parish was supplied in 1567 by Mark Edgar, reader, and by William Struders, reader at Glasgow and Exhorter on Sunday at Lenzie, at Lammas, 1569. The church was ordered by the Presb. 26th Feb. 1607, to be rebuilt. It was removed to St. Mary's chapel in the village of Kirkintilloch in 1644, which had been proposed 47 years before.

1585. Ninian Drew, Reader from 1574 to 1580 pres. to the Vicarage by James VI. before 1st, and coll. 8th Oct. 1594; deposed 23rd Jan. 1598 for "his inability." He protested and appealed 22nd Apr. 1600 against the appointment of Presb. to inaugurate his successor. He served the cure 18 years.

1600. George Slowan, or Aslowan, A.M., was laureated at the Univ. of Edinburgh 30th July 1597, and on the Exercise there 27th March 1599, nominated 30th Jan., pres. by John, Lord Fleming, and Adam, Commendator of Cambuskenneth 21st, adm. 22d, and inaugurated 27th April 1600: died before 21st Jan. 1607, aged about 30, in 7th min.

1607. William Struthers, A.M., a native of Glasgow, probably son of the Reader there, brought up at the schools, and had his degree from the Univ. there in 1599; he was an expectant in the Merse in 1602, and on the exercise at Glasgow 21st Mar. 1607; demitted the Vicarage here 29th Sep. 1611, and was trans. to Glasgow 22nd Mar. 1612.

1613. Joseph Laurie, A.M., son of Mr. Blaise, L., Professor of Greek in the Univ. of Glasgow, whence he had his degree in 1606, adm. before 29th Sep. 1613. He gave in a supplication 24th Sep. 1617, against Duncan Birnet, reader and musician, alledging that he called him "ane dissembled hypocrite, one whose conscience was so wyde, that cairtes and wains might go throw it, ane teacher of the word that was vnworthie, ane beggar, and ane beggars burd, and that he had als meikle silver as might buy him from the gallows, lastlie, that he would break his head at the kirk of Leinze." Duncan compeared, confessed, and submitted himself to the Presb. 1st Oct., who referred him to the Archbishop: Mr. L. was trans. to Stirling in 1620.

1620. John Forsythe, A.M., graduated at the Univ. of Glasgow in 1609, was on the Exercise there 9th June 1613, pres. by James VI. 12th Feb., and adm. (by the Archbishop in the College Kirk of Glasgow)

29th Aug. 1620; he gave 1 merk towards erecting the Library in the College of Glasgow about 1632, and was deposed in 1645.

1646. David Bennett, A.M., obtained his degree at the Univ. of St. Andrews in 1644, licen. by the Presb. of Dalkeith 4th Jan. of that year; trans. to Stirling 2nd charge in 1650, getting the stipend for that year.

1653. James Ramsay, A.M., son of Principal R. of the Univ. of Glasgow, "a very able and sufficient youth as we have of his age" attained his degree at the Univ. of Glasgow in 1647, and was ord. and adm. (by the Presb. with a Committee from the Gen. Assembly) 19th Feb. 1653. He was charged by the English "not to preach in that church, and the people not to hear him under high paynes," and by Judge Moysley "discharged to preach in the neighbour churches," yet the parishioners adhered to him with very few exceptions: he was trans. to Linlithgow in 1655.

1653. — Beverlie, was appointed by the English, at the desire of 27 persons, with the promise of the stipend, and ord. (by the Protesters) before 28th Apr.; he removed in 1655.

1656. Henry Forsyth, A.M., "lately a baxter boy, very feckless-like in his person, and mean in his gifts, but the son of a Gillespy," was laureated at the Univ. of Glasgow in 1654, and adm. in 1656; deprived by the Act of Parliament 11th June, and of Privy Council 1st Oct. 1662. Orders were given by the Privy Council 4th June 1674, for his apprehension as a conventicle preacher, but it does not appear that they succeeded.

1665. Robert Bennett, A.M., trans. from Gargunnoch, adm. in May; died in Mar. 1679, aged about 39, in 16th min. The insicht, &c., amounted to xx ti, awand out to doctors and apothecaries for drugs, &c., in the tyme of his sickness, xl ti, Frie gier, d.d., v° ix ti vi s. viij d. He mar. Helen Hamilton, who survived him, and had a son George, appointed to a bursary of philosophy in the Univ. of Edinburgh 17th Feb. 1682.

1679. Alexander Wood, A.M., trans. from Wamphray: pres. by — in Sep. 1679, and adm. soon after: trans. to Cockpen in 1681.

1681. Robert Fleming, A.M., trans. from Mearns, pres. by John, Earl of Wigton, in May, and afterwards adm. in 1681; demitted in 1689. He received from the Kirk-session of Cramond 27th June, 1703, when he had a "great family" vi ti xiiij s iiij d., and another sum 25th

May 1705. A daugh. Helen, marr. George Stirling, one of the magistrates of Glasgow.

1687. William Cunninghame, marr. 2nd June, Liliass Mackgill of Kilsyth.

1690. Thomas Rob, A.M., brother of Mr. Michael R., min. of Kilsyth, took his degree at the Univ. of Edinburgh 19th July 1661: was a member of the General Assembly 16th Oct. 1690; died in Glasgow in 1705, aged about 64. The Frie geir amounted to ijⁿ iiij^e liij ti ix s viij d. He left to the session for the use of the poor j^e ti. He marr. 24th Sep. 1688 Janet Lawson, who survived him.

1709. Samuel Telfer, A.M., trans. from Johnston, called in Jan. 1708, and 16th June 1709, and adm. 17th Nov. after: died 20th Aug. 1726, aged about 50, in 25th min; The Inventar amounted to jⁿ vi^e ti. He marr. Janet Carfrae, who died 19th Jan. 1751, and had a son, John, merchant, Edinburgh, who died abroad, and two daugh. Julian, marr. Mr. Alexander Wardrop, min. of Whitburn, and Janet, Mr. David Stevenson, min. of Glendevon.

1727. John Forbes, called 28th Feb., and ord. 4th May: died 28th Mar. 1733 in 6th min.

1735. William Fleming, held a bursary of divinity on the Dundonald foundation in the Univ. of Glasgow; licen. by the Presb. of Hamilton 31st July 1733, pres. by John, Earl of Wigton, 22nd Sep. following, ord. 1st July 1735: trans. to Paisley Abbey (2nd charge) 4th June 1740.

1741. James Burnside, licen. by the Presb. of Haddington 25th Sep. 1739, pres. by John, Earl of Wigton 29th Nov. 1740, and ord. 19th Mar. succeeding: died in Aug. 1743, in 3rd min. He was esteemed an able, judicious, and pious minister. Under his auspices, during the season of revival, "many were awakened and brought under great spiritual distress."

1744. John Erskine, A.M., eldest son of John E. Esq. of Carnock, the constitutional writer on Scottish Law, was educated under a private tutor, and afterwards at the High School and Univ. of Edinburgh, licen. by the Presb. of Dunblane (Mr. Duchal, Logie, Moderator), 16th Aug. 1743, pres. by John, Earl of Wigton 27th Jan., and ord. 31st May 1744: trans. to Culross, 8th Oct. 1752.*

* See end of this list.

1753. James Stoddart, A.M., formerly of Culross, 2d Charge, pres. by the Trustees of John, Earl of Wigton—, and adm. 16th Aug : died 21st Dec. 1773, in 26th min. He marr. 18th Sep. 1756, Mary Euphan Douglass, and had two sons, and two daugh., Alexander, George Alexander, Isobel, and Marion—Publication—The Revival of Religion, a sermon, Glasgow, 1764, 8vo.

1774. William Dun, A.M., licen. by the Presb. of Kintyre, 3rd Sep. 1772, pres. by Charles, Lord Elphinstone, and Lady Clementina, his spouse, 7th June, and ord. 18th Aug. 1774. He was imprisoned for three months in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, by sentence of the court of Justiciary 11th Mar. 1793, “for having torn three leaves out of a book which contained minutes of a society for Reform in the village of Kirkintilloch, at the time when the Sheriffs of Lanark and Dumbartonshire were making investigation to obtain that book.” He died 3rd Nov. 1798, in his 54th year, and 25th min.—Publications—Sermon preached at the opening of the Synod, Glas. 1792, 8vo. (which was answered by “Political Preaching; or, the Meditations of a Well-meaning man” Glas. 1792, 8vo). Account of the Parish (Sinclair’s St. Acc.).

1799. James Jack, licen. by the Presb. of Auchterarder 20th Aug. 1793, pres. by John, Lord Elphinstone 16th Apr. and ord. 12th Sep. 1799 : died 13th Nov. 1810, in 48th age, and 12th min. He marr. 24th Dec. 1799, Ann Stewart Erskine, who died 21st May 1801, aged 26, and had a daugh. Jane.

1811. Adam Forman, trans. from Carmunnock, pres. by the Commissioners of the Hon. Charles Elphinstone Fleming of Biggar and Cumbernauld, in Feb., and adm. 6th June ; died 27th May 1843, aged 83, in 52nd min. He marr. 8th Aug. 1792, Margaret Brodie of Edinburgh, and had four sons and two daughters, of whom Adam the eldest was min. of Innerwick, and Robert, a merchant in London.

1844. George Little, inducted 25th February 1844, died 12th Sep. 1871.

1872. James Caven, inducted 25th January 1872. Died 23rd July 1893.

1893. T. Angus Morrison ordained and inducted 14th Nov. 1893.

Dr. Erskine afterwards attained great eminence. He was born in 1720. “It would be difficult to say whether he was most distinguished by the fervour, the assiduity, or

the ability with which he applied himself to every department of his pastoral duty." Many of his sermons preached at Kirkintilloch are published, and he had an extensive correspondence—both while there and afterwards—with divines and eminent men in all parts of the world.

The celebrated Jonathan Edwards was one of his earliest and most esteemed correspondents, and many of Erskine's letters to him were written at Kirkintilloch. The greatest part of the works of President Edwards, Dickenson, Stoddart, and Fraser of Alness, were edited by Dr. Erskine. He married, 15th June, 1746, the Hon. Christian Mackay, third daughter of Lord Reay, an amiable lady, by whom he had a large family. He was translated from Culross in 1758 to Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, where he officiated for nine years, and delivered three sermons each Sunday. On 28th November, 1766, he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Glasgow; and in 1767 was translated to Old Greyfriars, becoming then colleague to the celebrated Principal Robertson, leader of the moderate party; while he himself was devoted to the doctrines and aims of the evangelical party in the church. It was a testimony to the amiability of both, that they should have been friendly colleagues in the same congregation for twenty-six years under such circumstances. Dr. Erskine is recognised as the leader of the party whose opinions and actions eventually culminated in the Disruption, and the erection of the Free Church of Scotland. He died 19th January, 1803.

He is "photographed" by Sir Walter Scott in "Guy Mannering":—

"The colleague of Dr. Robertson ascended the pulpit. His external appearance was not prepossessing. A remarkably fair complexion, strangely contrasted with a black wig without a grain of powder; a

narrow chest and a stooping posture ; hands which, placed like props on either side of the pulpit, seemed necessary rather to support the person than to assist the gesticulation of the preacher,—no gown, not even that of Geneva, a tumbled band, and a gesture which seemed scarce voluntary, were the first circumstances which struck a stranger. ‘The preacher seems a very ungainly person,’ whispered Mannering to his new friend.

“ ‘Never fear, he’s the son of an excellent Scottish lawyer—he’ll show blood, I’ll warrant him.’ ”

“The learned counsellor predicted truly. A lecture was delivered, fraught with new, striking, and entertaining views of Scripture history—a sermon, in which the Calvinism of the Kirk of Scotland was ably supported, yet made the basis of a sound system of practical morals, which should neither shelter the sinner under the cloak of speculative faith or of peculiarity of opinion, nor leave him loose to the waves of unbelief and schism. Something there was of an antiquated turn of argument and metaphor, but it only served to give zest and peculiarity to the style of elocution. The sermon was not read—a scrap of paper containing the heads of the discourse was occasionally referred to, and the enunciation, which at first seemed imperfect and embarrassed, became, as the preacher warmed in his progress, animated and distinct ; and although the discourse could not be quoted as a correct specimen of pulpit eloquence, yet Mannering had seldom heard so much learning, metaphysical acuteness, and energy of argument, brought into the service of Christianity.

“ ‘Such,’ he said, going out of the church, ‘must have been the preachers to whose unfearing minds, and acute, though sometimes rudely exercised talents, we owe the Reformation.’ ”

“ ‘And yet that reverend gentleman,’ said Pleydel, ‘whom I love for his father’s sake and his own, has nothing of the sour or pharisaical pride which has been imputed to some of the early fathers of the Calvinistic Kirk of Scotland. His colleague and he differ, and head different parties in the kirk, about particular points of church discipline, but without for a moment losing personal regard or respect for each other, or suffering malignity to interfere in an opposition, steady, constant, and apparently conscientious on both sides.’ ”

A laughable incident is related of Dr. Erskine, which shows his good nature. For several Sundays he had

returned from church without his pocket handkerchief, and could not account for the loss. Mrs. Erskine, suspecting an elderly-looking poor woman who constantly occupied a seat on the stair leading to the pulpit, sewed a handkerchief to the pocket of Dr. Erskine's Sunday coat. On the following Sunday the doctor was proceeding in his usual manner towards the pulpit when, on passing the suspected person, he felt a slight tug from behind. He only turned gently round, and, clapping her on the head, said: "No the day, *honest* woman; no the day."

Extracts from Cartulary of Cambuskenneth Abbey.

"Letters by Robert (Blacader) Archbishop of Glasgow, directed to the Dean of the Lennox, narrating that Mr. John Stirling, who had been presented by the Abbot and convent of Cambuskenneth for collation to the perpetual vicarage of the parish church of Kirkintilloch, vacant by the preferment of Mr. Robert Forman to the precentory of Glasgow, had been invested in the cure by the Archbishop personally, and charging the dean to give Mr. John, or his procurator for him, actual and corporal possession of the vicarage, and to defend him in the same. Dated at Stirling 31st May 1500."

"Letter by the Official General of Glasgow, to the curates of the parish churches of Lenzie and Nionyabrun, or to any other chaplain or notary public willing to undertake the execution thereof, narrating that in consequence of a complaint made to him by the Abbot and convent of Cambuskenneth, the Official General had summoned before him John, Lord Fleming, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, and the whole parishioners of Lenze or Kintulach, and on their failure to compare, had excommunicated them, and directed the letters of excommunication to the curate of Lenze, who received and read them, but refused to cause them to be put to due execution; and that one Thomas Flemying laid violent hands on the messenger and bearer, beat him, and forcibly seized and carried off the letters, thus incurring the sentence of the greater excommunication; and further, that the curate of Lenze, Sir John Reid, and other clergymen named, continued to perform divine service when the said Thomas Flemying

and other excommunicated persons were present, in contempt of ecclesiastical censures; and therefore charging the receivers of his letter to summon the said Thomas Flemying, Sir John Reid, curate of Lenze, Alexander Crestesone, and three other presbyters therein named, to compear before the Official General or his commissaries in the consistory of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, to hear sentence of excommunication passed against themselves, or to show reasonable cause why the sentence should not be pronounced. Dated at Glasgow 20th March 1522."

Extracts from Bannatyne Club Papers.

Presbytery of Glasgow Register 27th Mar. 1593. "Quhilk daye the brethrene ar nocht satisfeit with the doctrine teichit be Mr. Niniane Dreive minister at Leinyae this present daye, and findis him to have bein als unprofitabill in handling the text prescryvit to him as of befor."

7th Sep. 1596. "The presbiterie ordenis Helein Bull, in the parochin of Leinyae, refusing to marie Johne Miller, with quhome scho has bein proclomit twyse as scho has confessit hir self, now being of mynd to marie Patrik Bryce, to mak her repentance in hir parochie kirk of Leinyae for hir inconstancie; and forder, to paye penaltie to the thesaurer of hir kirk the nixt Sondaye, afore scho enter to hir repentance, lykas wes doune afore scho was proclomit with the said Johne Miller. Quhilkis being done, ordenis hir bandes of mariage to be proclomit with the said Patrik Bryce, gif the said Patrik will crave the same; and the said Johne can not find ressonabill caus to staye the same."

29th Mar. 1597. Anent the chapel in Kirkintilloch to be ane kirk—"Quhilk daye, anent the summondis grantit upone ane supplicationne gevin in before the presbiterie of Glasgow be the baillies of Kirkintilloch, quhilk is subscryvit be ane nobill lord my lord Fleming, and certane (parochineris) of the parochine of Leingae, as the said supplicationne in the self beiris; quhairin the parochineris of Leingae in general, and Robert Boyde of Badinheth, Robert Boyde of Drwme, Johnne Park of Achinvoill, Thomas Sommervell in Bourtreay, Robert Fleming in Baloch, in speciall, ar ordenit to be summundit to this daye, to thair counsale and deliberatioun anent the chapell within the toun of Kirkintilloch, to be maid ane kirk quhairin the word of God may be preichit, the sacramentis ministrated, and wther benefites of the word therein exercised. Compearit personalie (the) saidis Robert Boyd of Badinheth, Robert Boyde in Drwme, and Robert Fleming in Baloch,

quha heirand the contentis of the said summondis and supplicatioun, quhairupone the samin wes groundit to tend to ane novationne, and thairfore presentlie can give (na) ansuer, thairfore desyrit ane terme to give ansuer to the samin, quhilk terme is maid and assignit the xij. daye of Aprile nixt to cum," etc.

6th Nov. 1598. "Quhilk daye it is fund that the parochin of Leingae is dissolut and gevin to all kind of impietie, for laik of exercise of the word of God within the saming, and of all gud ordour in discipline (in) the samin, and thairfore hastie remeid is cravit for the weale and salvatioun of the soules of the parochineris within the samin."

8th April, 1600. "To pas to inaugurat Mr. George Slovan minister of Leingae.—The moderator and brethrene ordenis Mr. Patrick Scharp, principall of the college of Glasgow, Mr. Alexander Rowat, and Mr. William Levingstoun of that presbiterie, to pas the nixt Sondaye to the kirk of Leingae, and thair to inaugurat Mr. George Slovan minister of the said kirk, according to the canon of the apostill Paull."

16th May, 1604.—"To speik the Lord of Badinheth. —The presbiterie ordenis Mr. Patrik Scharp, principall of the college of Glasgw, and Mr. David Wemes, ane of the ministers of Glasgw, to speik in Glasgw, Robert Boyd of Badinheth, anent his not keiping of his kirk, he being ane elder and ane speciall gentilman of his paroche; and for halding of Robert Falconer in Deirdeik on his ground, the said Robert Falconer being excommunicat; and for the profanation of the Sabothe daye wsit about his place be playing at the futeball, toleratit and oursein be him; and anent the erecting of images in the yle of his paroche kirk, committit and authorized be him, to the sclandeir of God his kirk, and greiff of the saming: and farder, to crave the said Robert Boyd of Badinheth contribution to the persecuted kirk of Geneve, etc., and to report," etc.

4th March, 1607.—"Anent ane kirk to be within the toun of Kirkintilloch.—Quhilk daye, seing that it is fund meit and expedient be the erle of Wigtoun and presbiterie of Glasgw, that thair be ane kirk situat and buyldit within the toun of Kirkintilloch, for mony respects and cawssis, and the exercise of the word and sacramentis in the present kirk to be left af thair, and translated to the kirk to be buyldit in the said toun; thairfor the said presbiterie ordenis this to be intimat the nixt sondaye, in the said present kirk; and that all and everie ane of the parochineris of Leinzae be summondit to the nixt

Weddinsdaye, to object and say aganis this overture quhairfoir it aucht not to be fullerie perfyted; with certificatioun to thame that sall not compeir, thai sall not be farder hard, bot the said Erles intentioun and mynd for the situating and buylding of the said kirk in the said toun, to have the full force and effect in tymes to cum."

From Rev. Mr. Forman's Report in "New Statistical Account," 1845:—

"The present parish church is in a very miserable state of disrepair. The walls are time-worn, and ungainly; the timbers in general fragile and insufficient; the galleries inconvenient and crazy, one of them having been lately taken down at an inconvenient season; the seating is fast crumbling into ruins; the walls outside filled up with the dust of former generations to the height of four or five feet from the spring of the roofing, and with the walls and flooring, of course, intolerably damp.* Under these circumstances, the Presbytery of Glasgow, some years ago, gave a deliverance enjoining the heritors to provide the parish with a new parish church; but a few of the heritors objecting, carried the matter to the Court of Session, where the decree of the Presbytery was reversed. In this case the architect reported, that the existing fabric might be repaired so as to be a serviceable church for from 25 to 35 years at an expense of £660, while a new church of the same size would cost £1280. Mr. Dunlop, advocate, is of opinion, that the same decision would have been given here as in the case of Roskeen, had the architect reported in regard to Kirkintilloch church, that, in consequence of raising the level of the floor, which was required there as in Roskeen case, it would be necessary to heighten the walls, in order to afford proper accommodation to the sitters. The architect however had *omitted* all notice of this matter in his report; and when the chargers, on the cause coming into the Inner House, proposed to put additional queries to him to bring out the facts as to this matter, the Court held them foreclosed, by their not having previously objected

* The late Dr. Begg must have seen it in this condition, as he said in one of his speeches in 1838:—"As long as a church can be patched and cobbled, so as to maintain an existence at all, there it may remain—although as in the case of Kirkintilloch, it is apt to be mistaken for an overgrown sepulchre, in the midst of the church-yard, into whose damp and unwholesome cavity it is dangerous for the people to descend."

Shortly after Mr. Forman's Report, the church was repaired, and it has recently been entirely renovated, as will be referred to later on.

to the report and refused to allow additional queries to be put. It was on this point that the case for the Presbytery was lost; and the church, accordingly, remains in its present ruinous condition. It contains about 800 sittings. No free sittings, and only a very few pay for their seats. The glebe amounts to 8 acres, including the garden. About 6 acres of the glebe were lately let for £14 10s. per annum.

“The Report of the Commissioners for Religious Instruction in Scotland calculate the teinds as follows:—

“Gross amount of teinds belonging to proprietors:—Meal, 1 boll, 2 firlots, 1 peck, 2 lippies, at £1 6s. 6d.; money £904 5s., total £905 11s. 6d.

“Applied to minister’s stipends and communion elements out of the gross teinds:—Meal, 123 bolls, 1 firлот, 1 peck, at £102 9s. 4d.; barley, 121 bolls, 2 firlots, 3 pecks, 2 lippies, at £133 4s. 5d.; money £26 7s. 6d.; total £262 1s. 3d.

“Value of the unappropriated teinds belonging to other persons, £643 10s. 3d. The church lands in the parish are, vicarland on the East croft of Kirkintilloch, 2 acres; Priestland, 2 acres at Auchinvole, held anciently of the Prebends of Biggar: Lady-yard, half an acre in middle of burgh-holm, held of chaplains of Kirkintilloch.”

The church, which is built in the form of a cross, was closed for repairs in 1890, and was reopened on Sunday 30th November, after having undergone thorough repair and renovation, outside and inside.

The whole of the old grave-stones that used to stick up at all angles, and crowd the space around the church doors, have been laid flat, each over its particular “lair,” so that no one’s right has been disturbed. This did not interfere with the operation of levelling the ground, although no soil was carried away. Two steps were added to the height of the entrance-stair, and the whole enclosure presents a gentle slope from back to front, with good walks and neat grass plots. A room for the elders, and a vestry for the minister, are also provided.

The rough casting was picked off the old walls of the

church, revealing the substantial masonry of former days—the joints being scraped out and repointed. Several of the original windows are also shown, which have been built up when galleries and outside accesses have been added to the original plan. A fine old doorway also appears on the west side, which no doubt has been the principal entrance, as it shows an O G beaded opening, with a square panel above it, on which has been the coat-of-arms of the Earl of Wigton, although now obliterated.

The church is lighted with gas, interior and exterior, and four handsome outside lamps appear. It is also heated by hot water from a neat apparatus erected outside, concealed in a substantial building. The old skylights are superseded by eight dormer windows, and the stone flags of the passages are replaced by wood, covered with matting, the hot air from the pipes for heating ascending on each side through iron gratings.

Accommodation for the choir is now provided on a slightly raised platform, enclosed by a handsome railing, and a powerful harmonium is used for leading the music. The pulpit is still in the same place, but both it and the access to it are much improved. The whole interior is painted from top to bottom, the pews and wood-work of olive colour: the upholstery work of the fronts of the galleries and pulpit being of Utrecht gold velvet. All the alterations have been judiciously carried out. Everything has been made better, and nothing made worse.

Altogether the improvements on the “kirk,” outside and inside, are so marked as to be startling, and reflect much credit on Mr. Small, architect, Stirling, who designed them.

Besides the increased light, comfort, and elegance which the church now affords, the services, by the help of the harmonium and other subsidiary arrangements, are in

keeping with modern ideas—in fact, the “auld kirk” has fairly surpassed herself.

These improvements, as is generally the case, must have had a main-spring behind them, and we understand that Mr. James Main (we mean no pun) deserves the credit of having taken the most active part in them, seconded by Mr. Whitelaw of Gartshore. We may just add that the heritors and people have now some reason to be proud of their church, and putting the change that has been effected into £ s. d.—which is the most customary standard for everything now-a-days, including honour, love, and even religion—the church is worth £1,000 more than it was ten years ago.

UNITED ASSOCIATE CHURCH.

THIS church has a memorable history, the greater part of which was coincident with the life of the late Dr. Andrew Marshall, D.D., LL.D., and the church as a separate body may be said to have ended with his death. It was established about 1770, the first minister being Mr. John Thomson, a native of Port-Glasgow.* He continued till about 1789, when he lost his voice, resigned his charge, and retired to Glasgow. He had a numerous family, and one of his granddaughters became a peeress of Ireland. In the autumn of 1799, a disruption took place in the Associate Synod. Messrs. Willis of Crawfords-dyke—Taylor of Levenside—Watson of Kilpatrick—Hyslop of Shotts—with some others, left its communion, and formed themselves into a separate body. Of this movement Mr. Thomson was the

* A few adherents in Kirkintilloch about 1765, were in the habit of walking over the Campsie hills every Sunday to Stirling, to hear the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine preach. Matthew Smellie was one of those who performed this journey of seventeen miles and back.

reputed father. His writings had the credit of having brought it about.

Mr. Thomson's successor was Mr. James Kyle; ordained in 1792, but became unfortunate, and was obliged to withdraw—he was succeeded in November, 1802, by the Rev. Andrew Marshall, afterwards D.D., LL.D.

It is to be regretted that as yet no biography of this distinguished divine has appeared; such a production written by some one of his contemporaries, having the requisite talent and courage for the task, would have superseded our present feeble efforts.

Dr. Marshall was born at Westerhill, parish of Cadder, 22nd November, 1779, and studied divinity under the late Professor Lawson at Selkirk. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow, and received a call from the United Associate Congregation at Kirkintilloch, which he accepted.

He was in the habit of writing carefully his discourses, but he used no notes in the pulpit—his forenoon discourse being invariably a lecture, and afternoon a sermon.

He also delivered lectures once a month during summer in the evening, and these became very popular; strangers coming sometimes from considerable distances to hear them. He also preached to people in their working clothes, and these "bareheaded sermons" as they were called, were much appreciated. All his discourses were marked by great ability, his knowledge of the scriptures being unusually profound, and his sentiments being always clothed in beautiful language.*

* The congregation was fortunate in having two good leaders of psalmody in succession, viz., Mr. Andrew Kerr, and latterly Mr. Samuel Quail. The choir, about 1839—some of whom still survive—was, to our youthful ears, nothing less than superb. A favourite portion of the 24th Psalm, beginning, "Ye gates, lift up your heads on high;" and sung to the tune of "St. George's Edinburgh," still dwells vividly in our memory.

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It was as a controversialist however that Dr. Marshall became famous, and made Kirkintilloch known over this, and other countries, in connection with his name.

In 1829 he delivered a sermon called the "Voluntary Sermon," which was afterwards published and widely circulated. It was the "first shot" fired in a controversial war that raged over Scotland, and lasted for about fourteen years; many distinguished champions on both sides being engaged; and Dr. Marshall being one of the foremost and most ardent.*

No one can read the "Voluntary Sermon" without acknowledging that it is written by a man of consummate ability and very great sagacity. Many of the opinions which he expresses have since attained wonderful growth; and are large factors in shaping the policy of Great Britain at the present day. In 1841 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Jefferson College, U.S., and afterwards that of LL.D. by another College.†

In 1846 the union between the United Associate and Relief denominations took place, but Dr. Marshall and a large majority of his congregation declined to join in it. A few of his people approved of the union, and formed themselves into a separate congregation in connection with

* The doctor kept a dog called Hermis, and Jamie Shaw was frequently at the manse as messenger. As Hermis always barked furiously at Jamie; one day Mrs. Marshall said to him, "I wonder what ails Hermis at you Jamie." "Oh!" replied he, "he kens weel I'm no a voluntary."

† Dr. Shaw, of Ayrshire, had an American degree, and Dr. Smart of Stirling had one conferred on him by Glasgow. The two met together shortly after when the latter addressed his friend:—"Will, I would not have lifted an American degree at my feet." "Ah, man," replied Dr. Shaw, "see ye no the difference between us. Your fame has only travelled between Stirling and Glasgow, some twenty miles, while my fame has been over the Atlantic and back again."

the United Presbyterian Church, but the bulk of the congregation remained with their pastor.

The recusant party raised an action to have it declared that Dr. Marshall's church belonged to them of right, and that he and his congregation ought to vacate it; but the Court of Session decided that Dr. Marshall and his people retained rightful possession, and that the property was theirs.

Dr. Marshall sustained great affliction in the death of his son Andrew, and in eight months after, a still more severe stroke, in the death of his wife, both happening in the year 1847. In November, 1852, Dr. Marshall's jubilee was celebrated at a very enthusiastic meeting held in St. David's church; his son, the Rev. William Marshall, Free church, Leith, being in the chair; when he was presented by the congregation with an affectionate address; and by them, and other friends, with a handsome service of silver plate. Bailie Bankier also appeared from Glasgow, with a deputation, and congratulated the doctor and his people on the event.

On that occasion Dr. Marshall acknowledged their kindness in an eloquent speech, embracing the history of the church, and an account of his ministry; but bemoaning the loss of friends—he said:—"But where are they who might have been here—who might have been expected to be here? Where are the tens, the hundreds, I may say the thousands, ministers and laymen, who, had I stuck to them till now, and sanctioned their doings, would doubtless have been the foremost to gather around me on such an occasion, and to offer me their congratulations? I have made a sacrifice, my friends; a very considerable sacrifice: yet I do not regret it. Considering the cause, so far from regretting it, I glory in it."

Now, while making due allowance for the atmosphere of

controversial strife in which Dr. Marshall lived—and with a feeling of reluctance to differ with a man of his eminence—there is something in all this that is, to an ordinary mind, inexplicable.

Here was a man numbering friends by the thousand, who all deserted him because “he did not stick to them, nor sanction their doings”—or in other words because they differed in opinion from him.

Is that the inevitable penalty that follows, or ought to follow, friends who happen to take different sides in any controversy, be it theological, political, or municipal? We see it often enough to be sure, but it is by no means universal, and is wholly unnecessary, if people could only state their opinions with calmness, and courtesy; and in the end, if they cannot agree, they may at least agree to differ.

From Dr. Marshall's writings it is apparent, that while he was an able, he was also a bitter opponent—whatever view he took, he took strongly, and expressed it strongly—and the wounds he inflicted, rankled in those who received them, as much from the manner and temper in which they were given, as from the pain, or it might be the sense of defeat, in those who sustained them.

Nor was he a reluctant combatant, whose motto was “Defence not defiance”: firm and rooted in his own convictions, he was at all times prepared, not only to defend them, but to attack those who differed from him; he conceived that it was his duty to do it, and he did it.

Notwithstanding what we have said, however, he had naturally a kind heart, and was entirely devoid of malice: he acted under a high conviction of duty, worthy of admiration; although we cannot admire his discretion as we do his zeal.

It is not by such means, however, that any man can

retain friends ; he may reconcile himself to their loss, and think that all happens through his sense of duty ; but the loss is there all the same, and opinions may differ from his as to its true cause or its necessity.

We may regard Dr. Marshall as a type of the old Covenanters ; a well-educated David Deans ; the one being a diamond rough from the mines ; the other a similar jewel cut and polished by the lapidary, but both having the same characteristics.

Both were upright, fearless, and unwearied in the discharge of what they considered to be their duty. Both possessed the same stern inflexibility of character ; the rooted and immovable convictions ; the honest and fearless avowal of them in season and out of season ; the outspoken contempt of those who differed from them ; and the readiness—speaking metaphorically—to throw them overboard.

After all, however, Dr. Marshall's faults were only those of frail human nature—and who is free from them ? It is said that, “in the controversies into which Luther was dragged, that great reformer was wont to vent his worst feelings in alliance with his best convictions ; and to damage the noblest cause by the coarsest language—a part of his conduct which he lamented with some compunction in his latter days. Calvin, Toplady, and Wesley had also faults in this respect.”

An incident may be here related, trifling in itself, but illustrative of the doctor's temperament, as a straw shows how the stream flows : the author being perhaps the only living witness who now remembers it. The doctor was officiating at a baptism on the occasion, and on entering the room where the ceremony was to take place, he courteously saluted the company. Strolling towards the

table, on which several books lay, he lifted the nearest, and, glancing at the title on the back, he hastily threw it down, with a thud, as if it had burnt his fingers. Fortunately, all present knew the doctor, and only smiled in wonder at the incident. The book which had given visible offence happened to be Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality."

We turn, however, with pleasure to contemplate Dr. Marshall as a minister, and there he shines brightly.

Apart from his great talents, of which his people had the benefit, he was blest with a vigorous mind, in a vigorous body, and, for the long period of fifty-two years, he was able to fulfil all his duties, with little interruption.

Besides his pulpit ministrations already alluded to, he took much interest in the young, and had regular classes for their instruction in religious knowledge. Many even at this day look back upon these with gratitude. He was also a regular and diligent visitor of his people, and most kind and attentive to the sick. From first to last he fulfilled all his duties as a minister faithfully, diligently, and regularly.

One beautiful trait of his character was his entire freedom from a mercenary spirit; and the fact of a man of his calibre remaining in a small town like Kirkintilloch, would of itself prove this: for he had more than one opportunity of bettering his condition had he chosen to avail himself of them.

It is little wonder therefore that his people became strongly attached to him, and even when the storm of litigation shook the church to its very foundation, the great bulk of them still stuck faithfully by him.

An old lady remarked of him that "he was a lamb in the house, but a lion on paper"; and it may be said that those who knew him best loved him most. Dr. Marshall latterly

made application to be admitted to the Free Church. The Glasgow Presbytery wished him to make some concession of his voluntary principles, which—as might be expected—he declined to do, and the negotiations ceased. The doctor lived for two years after his jubilee, and died peacefully on the evening of a Communion Sabbath, 26th November, 1854, aged 75.

His funeral was attended by a large number of his congregation and friends from a distance—many coming uninvited—who accompanied his remains to Cadder burying ground.

Shakespeare says:—"The evil that men do, lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones." Tried by this standard the old doctor comes out well; for his virtues still flourish green in the memories of his people; while his faults are long ago withered and forgotten.

Dr. Marshall was a voluminous writer. Besides editing the "Voluntary Magazine" for many years, and the "Banner of Truth"; he published an immense number of sermons, addresses, etc.; and was a large contributor to the reviews and other periodicals of the day. The following are some of his publications:—

Sermon which originated the Voluntary Controversy in 1829.

Ecclesiastical Establishments considered.

Ecclesiastical Establishments further considered.

Letter to Dr. Andrew Thomson.

Reply to Dr. Inglis.

The Nature and Extent of the Atonement.

Catholic Doctrine of Redemption Vindicated.

Review of Chalmers' Astronomical Discourses.

Review of Cunningham of Lenspaw on Millenarianism.

Posthumous work—The Atonement; or, the Death of Christ the Redemption of His People.

Miss A. M. N. Young thus writes of him :—

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“ In massiveness of thought and speech refined
 Fired by the genius of true eloquence,
 No feeble metaphor e’er marred his strain—
 Caught from the echo of Heaven’s own high tones,
 Fraught with rich droppings of immortal truth,
 And unadulterate as its own pure source,
 Free from the meretricious tricks of words
 That please the ear, but fail to reach the heart.
 Brave as Elijah in his Maker’s work,
 As jealous of the honour of God’s name ;
 Content to suffer and be much misjudged,
 If but the cause for which he lived were bless’d.
 A wreath of names in Heaven’s just record kept,
 Shall give eternal lustre to his fame,
 And long shall rural Cadder’s quiet church-yard
 Have hallowed memories blended with his name.
 A type most rare in these degenerate days—
 Of truth inflexible, and faith unstained.”

As the litigation in connection with the United Associate Church caused intense excitement in Kirkintilloch at the time, and will still prove interesting to many ; we present our readers with a copy of the proceedings in the Court of Session from the authorised report. The case is remarkable for the galaxy of legal talent engaged in it.

For the Pursuers there appeared—

Dean of Faculty M’Neill, afterwards Lord Colonsay, and latterly Lord President.

John Shanks More, Professor of Scots Law, Edinburgh University.
 George Graham Bell, afterwards of Crurie, Langholm.

For the Defenders—

Lord-Advocate Andrew Rutherford, afterwards Lord Rutherford.
 James Moncrieff, afterwards Lord Justice-Clerk.
 John Inglis, afterwards Lord President.

COURT OF SESSION REPORTS.

25th January, 1850.

ROBERT CRAIGIE and OTHERS, *Pursuers.* D. F. M'Neill, More,
G. G. Bell.

Rev. Dr. ANDREW MARSHALL and OTHERS, *Defenders.* Lord
Advocate Rutherford, Moncrieff, Inglis.

Church—Trust—Contract.—The title to a dissenting meeting-house was vested in trustees “for behoof of the members of the Associate congregation in Kirkintilloch, commonly called Seceders, and presently in connection with the United Secession Church.” The minister of the congregation declared his separation from the Secession Church, and a majority of the congregation adhered to him. Shortly thereafter a union took place between the Secession and the Relief churches, the two bodies taking the name of the United Presbyterian Church. In an action by a minority of the congregation, who adhered to the United Presbyterian Church, against the minister and the majority,—Held, that the defenders having separated from the Secession Church, was not a violation of the conditions on which the property of the meeting-house was held in trust, so as to lead to a forfeiture of their rights to it, they still continuing to hold the doctrines and opinions originally maintained by that body, and that they were entitled to refuse to concur in the union with the Relief Church, and were not bound to submit themselves to the change in the church government consequent upon it.

A congregation, belonging to that sect of Seceders known by the name of Burghers, was formed at Kirkintilloch about the year 1765. This sect had its origin some years after the Secession from the Church of Scotland in 1733, in consequence of discussions which had arisen in the body of Seceders in regard to the burgess oath, and which ultimately resulted in a separation taking place, and a division of the Seceders into two sections, commonly called Burghers and Anti-Burghers. This congregation acquired right in 1793 to a piece of ground, upon which a meeting-house and other buildings were erected, and which continued thereafter to be occupied by the congregation. The titles to this ground were taken in favour of trustees, for behoof of the members of the Associated Congregation in Kirkintilloch, commonly called Seceders.

The causes of difference between the Burghers and Anti-Burghers having ceased to exist, the two bodies were again united in 1820, under the name of the United Associate Synod; and the congregation at Kirkintilloch became at that time one of the congregations of that body.

In the year 1832, in order to keep up this trust, the surviving trustee conveyed the property vested in him to certain other parties as trustees, "for behoof of the members of the aforesaid Associated Congregation in Kirkintilloch, commonly called Seceders, and presently in connection with the United Secession Church," upon which the trustees were infest. A piece of ground had also been acquired by the congregation as a burying place, which was also held by the trustees under a title in the same terms.

Dr. Andrew Marshall became minister of the congregation in the year 1802. For some years prior to 1845, various doctrinal discussions had taken place in the United Secession body, in regard to the nature and effect of the Atonement; in the course of which (it is alleged by Dr. Marshall in the action to be mentioned) many views tending to the doctrine of universal pardon, and at variance with the recognised standards of the church, and with repeated declarations of both branches of the Secession, were avowed by individual members of the body, and allowed to pass without the censure, and even with the implied sanction, of the Synod. For several years measures had been in progress for effecting a union between the United Associate Synod and the Synod of the Relief Church, and the congregation of Kirkintilloch had previously sent an overture to the Synod in favour of this union. In October, 1846, an extraordinary meeting of the United Associate Synod was held in Glasgow for the purpose of discussing the proposed basis of union; and on that occasion, at a committee of the whole house, Dr. Marshall, who attended as a member of the Court, moved that, as a preliminary step to union on the part of the Synod either with the Relief or with any other body of professing Christians, it was necessary that the Synod should review and rescind some of its recent decisions in regard to the doctrinal points above mentioned. This motion having been put to the vote, it was supported only by Dr. Marshall and the elder from Kirkintilloch, and was consequently rejected. Dr. Marshall then stated that this decision terminated his connection with the Synod, and read and laid upon the table a paper of protest, in the following terms:—

“Whereas this church, the United Secession, has for several years past, as her public deeds testify, departed from the doctrine taught in her standard books, and embraced errors contrary to said doctrine ; Whereas she has persisted resolutely in this course, refusing to be reclaimed, and treating the efforts of those who have sought to reclaim her with insult and scorn ; And whereas, still cherishing the same headstrong spirit, she is now taking measures to form a union with another religious body, by which she will leave altogether her former position, and probably drop her very name without having given proof of the smallest repentance, or done anything to retrieve the grievous injury she has inflicted on divine truth—the subscriber of this paper, while he protests against her unfaithfulness, while he denounces her obstinate perseverance in error, hereby declares in his own name, and in the name of all who shall adhere to him, that he can no longer walk with her in the bonds of fellowship till she shall retrace her steps, and give credible evidence of returning to the principles from which she has departed : Further, he declares that in the meanwhile he remains exactly as he was, having made no change of any kind, occupying the position he has hitherto occupied, maintaining the doctrine he has hitherto maintained, claiming and asserting the various rights and privileges of a civil and of a sacred nature which have belonged to him as a member and minister of the United Secession Church, and holding out the right hand of fellowship, not only to all other members of that church who shall be pleased to join with him, but also to all Christians throughout the land, of every denomination, who maintain an honest adherence to the doctrine of the Westminster Confession.”

The committee, having recorded this statement and protest, recommended to the Synod to declare that, in consequence of it, Dr. Marshall was no longer a minister or member of the Church, and that ministers and preachers should be prohibited from preaching for him, or employing him in their public administrations, and remit to the Presbytery of Glasgow to take what steps might be necessary in consequence of this decision, according to the rules of the Church. The moderator having thereafter resumed the chair, the recommendations of the committee of the whole house were reported and adopted. At a subsequent sederunt of the United Associate Synod, the moderator was appointed to go to Kirkintilloch, and declare the church vacant ; but having been denied access to the church by certain of the managers of the congregation, he made the appointed intimation at the church door.

The union between the United Associate Synod and the Relief Church was thereafter completed, the two bodies assuming the name of "The United Presbyterian Church." Immediately before the union took place, the United Associate Synod recorded a minute, from which the following is an excerpt—a minute in the same terms having been also entered into by the Relief Synod:—"The Synod having for a considerable number of years had the question of union with the Relief Synod under consideration, and having long and anxiously inquired into the extent of their agreement with each other in doctrine, discipline, worship, and government, have great satisfaction in declaring, as the result of their deliberations and enquiries, that any differences in opinion or practice which were formerly supposed to exist, and to present obstacles in the way of a scriptural and cordial union of the two bodies, either never had an existence, or have, in the good providence of God, been removed out of the way; and that the Synods, and the churches whom they severally represent, are agreed in doctrine, discipline, worship, and government; and, therefore, that the Synods, without compromising or changing the principles they hold as parts and portions of the visible Church of Christ, may unite with each other in carrying out the great ends of ecclesiastical association, etc. And this Synod declare that the Synod of the United Church shall be considered identical with this United Associate Synod, and shall be entitled to and vested in all the authority, rights and benefits to which it is now, or may become entitled; and that each of the congregations under its inspection, whether they shall adopt the name to be hereafter fixed, or shall retain, as they shall be permitted to do if they shall deem it proper, the name by which they have hitherto been designated, shall not be held, though coming, in consequence of the union, under the inspection of the Synod of the United Church, as in any respect changing their ecclesiastical connection, or affecting any of their civil rights."

Two of the articles of the Basis of Union which was adopted by both Synods, were in the following terms:—6. That with regard to those ministers and sessions who may think that the 2nd section of the 26th chapter of the Confession of Faith authorizes free communion—that is, not loose or indiscriminate communion, but the occasional admission to fellowship in the Lord's Supper of persons respecting whose Christian character satisfactory evidence has been obtained, though belonging to other religious denominations—they shall enjoy in the United body what they enjoyed in their separate communions—the right of acting

on their conscientious convictions. . . . 10. That the respective bodies of which the church is composed, without requiring from each other any approval of the steps of procedure by their fathers, or interfering with the rights of private judgment in reference to these, unite in regarding as still valid the reasons on which they have hitherto maintained their state of secession and separation from the judicatories of the Established Church, as expressed in the authorised documents of the respective bodies ; and in maintaining the lawfulness and obligation of separation from ecclesiastical bodies in which dangerous error is tolerated, or the discipline of the church, or the rights of her ministers or members, are disregarded.

A majority of the members of the congregation of Kirkintilloch adhered to Dr. Marshall, and continued in possession of the chapel and other property of the congregation.

An action was brought at the instance of Robert Craigie and two other parties, being “three of the trustees and fiduciaries for behoof of the members of the Associated congregation in Kirkintilloch, commonly called Seceders, in connection with, and under the inspection of, the United Associated Synod of the Secession Church,” and of certain other parties composing a minority of the congregation, against Dr. Marshall, and the three other trustees, and the majority of the congregation that adhered to him. The summons in this case set forth—“That the defenders having separated themselves from the said United Secession Church, and being no longer in connection with or under the charge, jurisdiction, and discipline of the United Associate Synod, or other judicatories of that body, have thereby violated the conditions on which the property belonging to the congregation was acquired and held in trust, whereby they have ceased to have any right or title to the same : That the pursuers above described as being members of the said congregation, have always adhered, and do still adhere, to the said United Secession Church, and to its principles and doctrines, and to the jurisdiction and discipline of the said United Associate Synod and other judicatories of that body, in accordance with which the said congregation have continued since the union of the two bodies above mentioned, and have been and are recognised by the said synod and presbytery, as the United Associate congregation of Kirkintilloch, for whose use and behoof the said subjects were acquired and held in trust as aforesaid. That the pursuers are in consequence entitled to vindicate the property belonging to the congregation from the defenders, and all others pretending to have a right thereto, in

manner undermentioned, and to have the said meeting-house exclusively, and in all time coming, appropriated to the use of a minister, and of themselves and others who have already joined or who may join them as a congregation, adhering to the said United Secession Church, and remaining under the jurisdiction and discipline of the said United Associate synod and presbytery, and other judicatories of that body : That the said United Secession Church is now called the United Presbyterian Church, and the said United Associate synod is now called the synod of the United Presbyterian Church, composed of the United Associate synod of the Secession Church and of the synod of the Relief Church." The conclusions of the action were, *inter alia*, for declarator, that the meeting-house and other heritable property of the congregation were "held exclusively for the congregation adhering to, and in connection with, the said United Secession Church, now called the said United Presbyterian Church, and in subordination to the said United Associate synod, now called the said synod of the United Presbyterian Church, composed as aforesaid, and other judicatories of that body, and subject to the jurisdiction and discipline thereof; . . . and that the defenders had ceased to be in connection with the United Secession Church, now called the United Presbyterian Church, and withdrawn from the jurisdiction and discipline of the United Associate synod, now called the synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and other judicatories of that body; and had in consequence amitted, lost, and forfeited all right and title to the meeting-house, and whole property of the congregation; . . . and that the pursuers, members of the congregation adhering to the United Secession Church, now called the United Presbyterian Church, had for themselves, and such as might join them, the sole right and title to the meeting-house, and other property, and to the exclusive possession and management of it."

Defences were given in for Dr. Marshall, the majority of the congregation that adhered to him, and for three of the trustees.

The defenders stated the following pleas :—

1. The pursuers, whether as trustees for the congregation, or as members of the congregation, had not libelled, and did not possess any sufficient title to pursue.
2. Even if the pursuers had ever such a title, they had lost it, by having submitted themselves to the jurisdiction and discipline of the United Presbyterian synod, and its subordinate church judicatories.
3. The statements in the summons were not relevant to support the conclusions deduced from them.
4. The defenders being a majority of the congregation to whom the property belonged, were

entitled to the control and management of it, so long as they continued to retain the character and maintain the doctrines on which the congregation was originally formed, and apply the property to the purposes for which it was designed ; and as the defenders had done so in all respects, there was no ground in law for interfering with their possession. 5. It was not an implied condition in any of the grants of the property in question, that the congregation should remain subject to the jurisdiction and discipline of the United Secession Church ; and there was no ground in law on which the declaratory conclusion to that effect could be maintained. 6. Even if such condition had been implied, fulfilment of it had been rendered impossible, and the defenders were liberated from the effect of it, by the union of the Secession Church with the Relief body ; and the conclusion to have it found and declared that the pursuers still adhered to the jurisdiction and discipline of the Church, was altogether inept. 7. The conclusion to have it found and declared that the property in question was held for behoof of a congregation in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, had no foundation in the titles libelled on in the constitution of the congregation, or in the true principles and discipline of the United Secession Church. 8. It lay with the pursuers to show that the defenders had departed from the doctrine and standards of the United Secession Church. But farther, and separately, the defenders pleaded, that the United Secession synod having abandoned their doctrines and standards, and having directly sanctioned essential doctrinal error, the course adopted by the defenders was in every view justifiable and incumbent upon them.

The pursuers pleaded :—The defenders were not entitled to maintain any objection founded on the union between the Secession and Relief churches, on the ground of its being an unconstitutional act, or of its involving a departure from the tenets of the Secession Church, inasmuch as they had left that Church before the union took place, and ought at that time to have surrendered the property in question. Dr. Marshall's act was a voluntary, deliberate, and complete separation from the Secession Church. By this proceeding he had put himself out of connection with the United Associate synod, and had ceased to be a minister of that body. Those who adhered to him also put themselves out of connection with the Church. They had charged the rest of the Church, as the ground of separation, with holding erroneous doctrines. A charge of heresy of this description made by one congregation, or part of a congregation, against the whole body of the Church, was not to be

assumed unless supported by some *prima facie* evidence of its validity. And it was necessary for the parties making the charge, in order to entitle them to possession of the church, under the terms of the trust, to be able to show that they alone constituted the true Secession Church, as being the only parties who held by its original doctrines.

But the union was not in any respect at variance with the principles or constitution of the Secession Church, nor did it imply any departure from the original contract amongst the members of that church. Both bodies, the Seceders and the Relief, had left the Established Church on substantially the same grounds—the relaxation of discipline in the Establishment, and the oppressive use of patronage. Both bodies continued to adhere to the standard of the Established Church. Whatever minor differences there might at one time have been between the bodies, they had now ceased to exist. It was not from controversial work, where immaterial points of difference were often magnified into undue importance, that the court were to look for a true statement of the principles held by the churches, but to the authoritative profession of these principles by the churches themselves. Previous to their union, the two churches had declared that they agreed in doctrine, worship, and government, and that without changing their principles they were to unite together. There was nothing in the original act of Secession importing a prohibition against a union with another body of Christians holding the same principles with themselves; and there was nothing in the doctrines or standards of the churches to debar them from such a union. In uniting, neither church conceded or adopted anything at variance with its original principles. It was said, that the very fact of a union having taken place was a sufficient bar to the title of the pursuers. Had it been the case of a bequest to the Secession Church, would it not have gone to the united body? Could it be said that the identity of the Secession Church had been destroyed by the admission into its body of a number of ministers holding the same tenets with itself? It was nothing more than an extension of the Church, the United Associate synod remaining still the same.

The defenders pleaded:—That the case of the defenders, the members of the congregation, and the trustees, was to be considered separately, in the present discussion, from that of Dr. Marshall, as his acts as a constituent member of the Church court could not affect their rights and interests under the trust under which the property in question was held. The preliminary question to be disposed of was, What was the situation of the pursuers who were attempting to disturb the

defenders in their possession of the property in question? They were not the parties in the trust-deed for whose behoof the property was to be held, but a new body including in it the Relief Church. The pursuers were not entitled to place the congregation under the jurisdiction of the Relief synod. There had been all along very great and important points of difference between the Secession and the Relief Church, as was to be gathered from works upon these Churches—more especially as regarded the subject of communion with other bodies—the Secession excluding from communion all who did not concur with them, and the Relief admitting many who differed from them, even in some essential particulars. The ground upon which the Relief had separated from the Establishment, was solely that of the exercise of the right of patronage, and not upon any grounds of doctrinal difference; while the case of the Secession was different. Looking to the nature of the union, it was impossible to sustain the pursuers' title to sue. They were not the parties for whom the property was held in trust. To entitle them to claim the property, they must show that the Secession and the United Presbyterian Church were identical and the same body. It was not an extension of the Secession that took place at the union, but a fusion of both bodies into one; the effect and result of which was, that both the original churches lost their identity, and an entirely new body, the United Presbyterian Church was the result.

Lord Justice-Clerk. . . . 1st. I am not prepared to hold that the course followed by the Synod was, in form, regular, complete, and sufficient to dissolve Dr. Marshall's charge, and to infer, from the date of his protest and that meeting, loss of civil rights, if he any had, in this property. When forfeiture is dated from a certain *punctum temporis*, the proceeding must be at that date sufficient, correct, and complete, according to the forms and usages of presbyterial discipline. I think it was not. But on this point I do not rest my judgment.

2nd. As against the majority of the congregation, so as to date, as a legal result, forfeiture of the property from a certain day, there is no act of the Synod whatever. The congregation, I shall assume, adopt and adhere to Dr. Marshall's protest, and notify that to the Synod—by which act, they say we remain as we were, true and proper Seceders. Now, against the congregation no step whatever is taken by the Synod to throw them out of the Church, or by the pursuers even by protest, so as to enable the pursuers to maintain that the forfeiture took effect irrevocably from and after a certain date before the

institution of this action. The case, therefore, fails here as against the congregation.

But, thirdly, and mainly, As regards both Dr. Marshall and the congregation—and on this ground I rest my judgment—supposing separation to involve *prima facie* any violation of the conditions of the trust, to the extent of requiring reasons for the separation to be established, the separation was not, in truth, from the United Secession Church such as it had existed, but withdrawal from it in a proposed act of union with another distinct and separate sect of Christians.

It appears that, owing to certain opinions which Dr. Marshall ascribed to some eminent men in the Secession Church, he apprehended dangers to the truth, and brought these opinions, or modes of expressing opinions, before the Synod of the United Secession Church at last in the form of a libel. More important errors than those he imputed could not well be stated by those holding the standards of that Church; but the more important the doctrines, the less, others thought, was heresy to be presumed; and the more were expressions, though perhaps thought to be incautious, novel, or ambiguous, to be favourably construed, as others thought, especially when the errors imputed were disclaimed by the parties, and they met the charge by declaring their agreement in doctrine with the person imputing heresy. I hope I avoid the slightest indication of opinion or remark on this part of the case, in what I am stating. Dr. Marshall thought the Synod erred grievously in not, by severe sternness of expression, repressing what he thought had (to say the least, in his opinion) the appearance of countenancing the errors in question; and he plainly thought that the leniency proceeded from secret but unavowed tendency in the majority of the Synod, or those leading them, to the errors themselves. Still, that was disclaimed by the Synod; and hence, whatever Dr. Marshall might dread or suspect, he then, it appears, saw no cause for separation from the United Secession Church, which professed to agree in the views he held; and hoped, probably, that what he thought sounder doctrines, or sounder exposition of them, would be gradually restored. At all events, whatever his views, he did nothing in May 1845. But a general movement was going on for union with the Relief Church—proposals had been sent round to all the congregations, seemingly, of the Secession Church—committees of both bodies had met, and had framed articles of agreement or union to be proposed to, and considered by, the synods of the two bodies respectively. These, of course, must have been well known, in substance at least, to every intelligent minister of

the Secession Church, especially one taking an active part in polemical or theological discussions in that body.

But this proposed union plainly might alter, and very reasonably, the whole aspect of matters in Dr. Marshall's opinion. He might have ascribed the judgments of the Secession Synod, to which he objected, to the influence of eminent and learned individuals in his own body, or to the natural reluctance on the part of the body to believe in any heretical views, or even objectionable expressions, on the part of those who had long been able and faithful ministers of the Secession; and so he might think, that when the influence of these men died away, the doctrines preached would be more in conformity to his views of their standards of faith. But if another and powerful body of dissenters were ready to join the Secession without objecting to what had been done as to these doctrines, during the very time the discussion as to union was going on, Dr. Marshall might naturally dread, on the part of that body, a tendency to favour the same errors, and might think that, if the union were formed without a distinct acknowledgment of these tenets being erroneous, the standard of faith would be for ever and seriously impaired, and most dangerous doctrines come to prevail. Hence the occasion of the proposal for union seemed at once to suggest and require a preliminary declaration, as he might think, from the Secession, to secure the purity of their own faith, and to test the views and tendencies of those with whom they were about to unite. . . .

The desire to keep separate—to keep one sect apart from all others—as in itself a good way strictly to maintain certain peculiar opinions, especially if of a severe and stern character—to stand by a name as recalling for ever the struggle in which the sect had its origin, and fixing down, as it were, in stern, exclusive, and deeply graven characters, the aspect and tone of language even, as well as of devotional sentiment, which that very name forces on every one—the desire to prevent the risk of defection in faith or in zeal for that rigorous exposition of doctrine, which the very name of such a sect as the Secession may be thought to guard against, by a sort of standing reproach to all who do not utter the very language of Erskine, Wilson, Fisher and Moncrieff, and the resolution to make no union with any body, but steadily to require all to join distinctly to the name of the Secession, in order to proclaim that, as it was formed in 1733, so it remains, and, on that footing, that all must enter it as members thereof, without separate pretensions, notions or origin;—such desire may be

unreasonable—it may be to many unintelligible—it may appear idle caprice: But it is the first privilege of every congregation of such a body—it is their right—it is a desire springing from attachment to the causes which led to the formation of the Church, and the constant commemoration of which, as the true (and, they may think, the most important) distinctions from all other churches. they may deem the best safeguard for the maintenance of the principles involved in these causes of secession. It seems to me utterly repugnant to every notion of such a sect to suppose that their congregations can be compelled to unite with any other church or sect whatever. . . . On the whole, the defenders must, in my judgment, be assoilzied.

Lord Moncrieff.— If it is thus to be inferred that the defenders have, on just and fair grounds, refused to concur in this union with the Relief, and to refuse to acknowledge the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church as being in any sense identical with the Synod of the United Secession Church, it may now be inquired, what title these pursuers, as members of the United Presbyterian Church, and in connection with the Synod of that church, can have to insist for a conveyance of the heritable subjects, which are held in trust solely for the members of the congregation which was in connection with the United Secession Church, and has no connection, except that recently formed, with the newly constituted Synod. The pursuers cannot escape from this point of title, by running to the other point of argument, on the idea that the defenders had left the Secession Church. That is quite a different question. But the defenders are in possession of the property, and the pursuers have to evict it from them. Can they so evict it, when, by the showing of their own summons, they would not constitute the members of a congregation in connection with the United Secession Church, even if it were true that the defenders had separated from the Synod before the union took place? Still, the title of the property would remain as it was, and it could not be claimed by the pursuers, seeing that they are in no sense the parties for whom the trust was constituted and held. The pursuers seem to have overlooked this difficulty in their case. By the proceedings of the Synod, it has been rendered impossible for the defenders, at present, to be in connection with the Synod of the United Secession Church, because that Synod, and that Church are, *qua* such, extinguished by the act of the pursuers. But the defenders hold the property as it was before, and have done no act by which it can be forfeited to any one,

and least of all to the pursuers, who have assumed a character which excludes them from it. Consequently, wherever the true title of property may be, it is not in the pursuers, and they can have no right to insist in such an action. . . . I think, therefore, that the defenders ought to be assoilzied from the conclusions of the action.

I wish to say, before concluding, that, while I have studiously avoided saying anything of the doctrinal controversy in which Dr. Marshall had been engaged with some of the members of the Synod, I think with your Lordship, that in some eventual results there might be a question remaining behind on that subject, on which I should think reserve necessary.

Lord Cockburn— The defenders' main battle is, that the union with the Relief *implies an abandonment of principle*, or of system, by the Synod; and so gross a one, that it *destroys the identity of that body*, and entitles the defenders to be considered as the persons for whose use the chapel was acquired. There can be no doubt of the relevancy of this plea.

In order to ascertain whether the junction involves a change of ecclesiastical nature, two things are necessary, 1st, that we should know—and know exactly—what the peculiar principles of the Synod at the period of the union, or at least in 1820, were. And 2nd, what deviation from these principles is implied in the amalgamation with the Relief. And in proving either of these facts, we must be guided chiefly, if not entirely, by what are referred to in the proceedings of the two sects, as “the authorised documents of the respective bodies.” These are, their standards, or testimonies, or declarations, or acts, or other authentic evidence, which authoritatively records, or discloses the principles of the two communities.

But hitherto we have had a total absence of anything approaching to precision on these matters. There is no statement in the record, or anywhere, of the exact peculiarities that constitute the principles either of the Synod or of the Relief. Of course there is, and can be, no precise statement of the changes implied in the union of these two bodies. Almost the only repugnance between them that the record specifies, is in their different views about the *atonement*; but this seems to have been forgotten in all the subsequent discussions. Then it turns upon differences about *patronage*—next about the theological *doctrine*—then about laxity of *discipline*, and so on. But the exact number of these alleged abhorrences has never been given; their exact nature has never been explained; and as to proof of

their existence, we have not had a legal particle of it. We had the opinions of each community as represented by its *opponents*, or by its injudicious and unauthorised friends; or we have been asked to gather it, as a matter of general history, from any of the sources, direct or indirect, from which general history flows. *But I defy both parties to point out one single atom of admissible and authoritative evidence hitherto produced upon this subject.*

If there be nothing better than this to be obtained, we must proceed on what we can get; and the matter will probably depend on where the burden of proving lies. But it is very improbable that the principles of two bodies, so large and so old, cannot have their essences proved by some simpler and weightier evidence. The discussion at the bar was conducted with great ability, and with much desultory learning. But the only result upon me was, that, at the end of it, I felt myself seated in a thick fog. . . .

How many religious sects are in a state of disjunction, and even of fierce hostility, from mere mutual ignorance. Both the Synod and the Relief declare, as the reason for their uniting, that “any differences in opinion or practice which were formerly supposed to exist, and to present obstacles to a cordial and scriptural union of the two bodies, either never had an existence, or have, in the good Providence of God, been removed.” Whether this be true or not, it is at least possible, and I think not improbable. Each party may, therefore, still keep its own opinions, and yet the two need not differ. . . .

If we must proceed on what we have, there is nothing to remove from my mind the *prima facie* evidence of the identity of their principles, which is supplied by the mere fact of their uniting. That religious parties should differ on imaginary or immaterial grounds is no uncommon occurrence; but that, with real differences, they should unite, is, I suspect a case without example, unless where secular considerations have extinguished ecclesiastical feelings. No such considerations have been averred to operate here. And, so far as appears, the junction has been acceded to by the whole members of both bodies, except the defenders. The defenders, nevertheless, may certainly be right, and every one else wrong. But, *prima facie*, the probability is the other way.

The Court then pronounced this interlocutor:—“Sustain the 4th, 5th, and 6th pleas in law stated on record, in defence against the present action: Assolzie the defenders from the conclusions of the summons, and decern: Find the defenders entitled to expenses.”

ORIGINAL SECESSION CHURCH.*

- I. Robert Aitken was ordained as the first minister, 5th September, 1811, and translated to Dundee, 5th June, 1816.
- II. John Russell, ordained 9th November, 1819; died 25th February, 1824.
- III. William Tannahill, ordained 10th October, 1826; united with the Original Secession Synod, 18th May, 1842; died 27th November, 1846, in the fiftieth year of his age, and twentieth of his ministry.
- IV. John Blakely, D.D., ordained 2nd August, 1848; died 27th November, 1866, in the fifty-first year of his age, and eighteenth of his ministry.
- V. Thomas Gilchrist, ordained 29th April, 1869, but after a brief ministry died.
- VI. Andrew Millar, ordained 1873; went abroad in 1890.
- VII. David Matthew, inducted 5th June, 1890.

The old church where these clergymen officiated is now a thing of the past; it has been taken down and removed, and on the same site a handsome church has been erected, of an elegant design, seated for 500, and costing upwards of £2,000. The number of members is 230.

* An old minister of the Original Secession Church, who was in Falkirk at the time of the alarm of invasion by Napoleon I., thus spoke of it:—"They say the French are gaun tae invâde the kintra, but allowan' they dae come owre the saut sea in their bits o' cockle boats, puir silly bodies! dae they no' ken that God is the God o' the dry lan' as weel as o' the sea? and sayin' they dae lan', God sen' ae nicht o' gude Scotch cranreuch, that wad mak' them a' sleep in their tents."

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodists have never taken root in Scotland so strongly as in England, and have always been weak in Kirkintilloch; but since 1817 they have continued as a small but united body.

They have never been able to sustain a settled pastor, being supplied by lay-preachers, and other brethren. The church has accommodation for 180, and there is a missionary resident at present.

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH

Was built as an extension church, constituted a *quoad sacra* parish by the General Assembly 30th May, 1836. The boundaries of St. David's parish are as follows:—From the bridge leading from Campsie on the north, along the Coal Road, and then up the High Street to the Cross; thence along the Cowgate and down the Broad Croft to the river Luggie, and by it to the canal; then across the canal by the Hillhead-bridge, onward by the Longmuir road to the Twechar road; then up the Board-burn, and onward to the Moss-water: it is then bounded on the east and north by the parishes of Cumbernauld, Kilsyth, and Campsie.

The church was opened 8th June, 1837, and cost about £2,500. It has 1012 sittings.* The first minister was—"1838. Thomas Gray Duncan, a native of Edinburgh, licen. by the Presb. of Dumfries 2nd Apr. 1833, became missionary at Leswalt, elected to this charge by the

* It is related that when the proper site for the church was under discussion, an old woman gave it as her opinion, that the kirk should be built at Gartshore, so that the minister might "rax his houghs" before he delivered his sermon.

subscribers and seatholders 15th Mar. and ord. 3rd May 1838. On joining in the Free Secession, and signing the Deed of Demission he was declared no longer a min. of this church 28th June 1843, became Free missionary at Stranraer, was adm. to Free Lockerby 19th Apr. 1844, and to Trinity Church, Newcastle, in 1850. He died 18th Dec. 1861, aged 52, in 24th min., leaving a widow and two sons. Publication—On the present Doctrinal State of the Church of England, a letter written to the Rev. Clement Moody, 1844.”

Mr. Duncan was exceedingly popular, and at his demission of the charge of St. David's the great bulk of the congregation joined the Free Church, and in consequence, St. David's was shut up, and remained so for eight years, during which time it fell into a state of great dilapidation. The windows were broken, the buildings in disrepair, and even grass grew in the passages.

It was re-opened as a mission-station in 1851, and the following is a list of the clergymen who have laboured in it since it was re-opened :—

(1.) As a mission station, 1851-1853—

Rev. Messrs. Smith, Rose, Wallace, and Scott.

By this time the nucleus of a congregation had been formed. It was then raised to a chapel.

(2.) As a chapel—

Rev. Mr. Wilson,	appointed	1853,	died	1855.
„ Mitchell,	„	1855,	resigned	1859.
„ M'Gregor,	„	1861,	translated	1868.
„ Campbell,	„	1868,	„	1870.
„ Somerville,	„	1871,	„	1873.

(3.) As a parish, *quoad sacra*—

Rev. Mr. Graham,	appointed	1874,	translated	1884.
„ Reid,	„	1884.		

FREE ST. DAVID'S CHURCH.

The congregation of St. David's *quoad sacra* church at the Disruption—with the exception of a few families—threw in their lot, along with their minister the Rev. Mr. Duncan, with those who came out; but the Established Presbytery of Glasgow took no measures to eject them from the church till the spring of 1844, when Mr. Duncan accepted a call which he had received from Lockerbie.

In a few weeks the congregation gave a unanimous call to the Rev. David Cunningham, probationer, Kilmarnock; then quietly evacuated the church and worshipped for that summer in a field on which the present church now stands. They had taken measures at the outset to collect funds to build a new church, and met with much sympathy and liberality.

Mr. Cunningham was ordained in presence of a large congregation in the usual field on 29th August, 1844, and on the same day he laid the foundation stone of the present church. It is a law of the church that previous to an ordination the church officer must proclaim at the entrance that all who had any objections to the life or doctrine of the reverend probationer must substantiate these on the spot. Mr. Telfer, the officer on this occasion, proceeded to the gate of the field and went through the prescribed ceremony. At the end of autumn the Rev. Mr. Tannahill of the Original Secession, placed his church at their disposal, which offer was thankfully accepted, and the congregation met there during the winter.

The church—which is seated for 800—was opened for service on 18th May, 1845, by Dr. Candlish, the collection for the day being £102. The total cost of the church was

£1,286 6s. 5d., of which £706 14s. 9d. was contributed nearly all by the congregation; £379 11s. 8d. was received from the Central Building Fund, and £200 of debt remained but was cleared off within a short time.

Mr. Cunningham died on 9th November, 1868, and Mr. Steel was ordained his successor 26th August, 1869. Mr. Patrick was ordained as Mr. Steel's successor on 19th December, 1878, and on his translation to Dundee he was succeeded by the present minister the Rev. H. Reyburn.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Had its origin in a minority of Dr. Marshall's congregation who were in favour of the union of the United Associate and Relief Churches, under the name of the United Presbyterian Church, and kept their connection with that body after the union. They called Mr. W. Fleming, Brechin, to be their minister, but he preferred to go to Kirkcaldy. In 1854 a call was given to Rev. John Mitchell, who had been minister in Leven, Fifeshire, for seven years, which call Mr. Mitchell accepted, and was inducted 27th April, 1854, in the Methodist Chapel, Queen Street, kindly granted for the occasion.

The present church was opened in 1855 by the Rev. Drs. Eadie and Anderson, of Glasgow, and Mr. Mitchell. It cost about £1,600, and is seated for 560 persons.

In June, 1892, the Rev. Alexander Taylor, M.A., was ordained as colleague with Mr. Mitchell.

ST. ANDREW'S FREE CHURCH.

After the death of Dr. Marshall, of the United Associate Church, the congregation called his son, the Rev. William Marshall, of Leith, to succeed his father, which call he accepted, and the congregation under his charge was, on application, admitted to the Free Church of Scotland on 15th May, 1856: the church being thereafter called the Marshall Free Church.

Rev. William Marshall died 13th January, 1860, in the forty-seventh year of his age, and twenty-first of his ministry, and was succeeded by Rev. James Cowe, who was ordained minister of the congregation on 10th January, 1861, but was separated from his charge on 6th December, 1865.

Rev. Andrew M. Brown, M.A., B.D., was ordained and inducted 22nd August, 1867, by the Free Presbytery of Glasgow.

As the accommodation of the old church was beginning to fall short of modern requirements—besides, the surroundings being unpleasant—a movement was set on foot to build a new and commodious church in a more suitable locality. Under the active exertions of the pastor, aided by a committee, the sum of £1,100 was subscribed, and a suitable site being secured, a design for a church was furnished by Messrs. Clarke & Bell, architects, Glasgow, which was adopted, and the church built.

It was opened 16th February, 1873, by Dr. Robert Buchanan, Glasgow, and is a handsome building of the Gothic style. The total cost, including bell and painting, was £2,500, and the sittings number 600. The congregation resolved to change the name from “Marshall Free Church” to “St. Andrew’s Free Church,” both in honour of

Dr. Andrew Marshall, who had been so long their minister, and of the Rev. Andrew M. Brown, under whose charge and exertions the church had been erected.

The old United Associate Church was sold some time previously to Mr. Wallace, of Solsgirth, for £287 6s., and was ultimately bought by the volunteers, who have used it since as a drill-hall.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Was founded in May, 1887. For some time previously a number in the burgh holding the distinctive principles of this body of Christians often met and discussed the feasibility of forming a church. The result was, that an invitation was given to the Rev. J. B. Gillison of Largo, and, after consultation with him and several of the leading ministers of the denomination, the church was founded, its membership consisting of twelve.

At first the services were held in the Conservative rooms, and subsequently in the temperance hall. Soon, the desirability of building a suitable place of worship was felt, and ground was secured in Regent Street of sufficient extent to raise a church capable of seating 500 or 600, and a hall to hold 250. The hall was erected in 1888 at a cost of £850. In March 1891 Bellevue cottage, suitable for a manse, was purchased by the congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Gillison's health broke down, and he was obliged to leave this country for Australia in 1890, carrying with him many tokens of high appreciation and sympathy from the church and community. The present pastor, Rev. W. B. Nicolson of Broughty-Ferry, accepted an invitation and was settled in October 1890. The membership in May 1893 was about 130.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY

Is situated in Union Street, and is the most striking edifice in the town.

It is built of red Dumfriesshire stone, of a design termed late Gothic—almost Tudor.

The interior, consisting of an imposing and lofty nave, with two aisles, is supported by handsome pillars, which, as well as the arches, are of solid stone-work ; the stone, which is of a pretty white colour, came from Giffnock.

The architects are the famous firm Pugin & Pugin, Westminster, London, and the design and execution of the whole work bear the impress of talent.

Messrs. Devlin & Sons, Glasgow, executed the mason-work, but all the rest was done by local tradesmen viz., Mr. Graham, joiner ; Messrs. Williamson, plasterers : Messrs. Caldwell, slaters ; Mr. Cunningham, plumber ; and Mr. Edgar, painter. The grounds were laid out by Mr. Scott, Lenzie.

The church holds 800, and the old building, which it has superseded, is utilised for school purposes.

The whole cost amounted to about £5,000, and for a congregation of working people, is a marvellous sum to raise.

The following clergymen were born in Kirkintilloch parish :—

ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Rev. David Gemmill, Gourrock. Died at Kirkintilloch, 8th June, 1842.

“ James Allan, Greenhead Church. Deceased.

“ David Chapman. Went to America.

“ David Watson, Woodside Church, Glasgow.

“ James Buchanan, B.Sc., Eaglesham.

“ George Caldwell, Symington.

UNITED ORIGINAL SECESSION CHURCH.

Rev. William Graham, Bannockburn and Carluke. Died 17th Sept., 1806.

- " John MacKay, Glasgow.
- " Charles Findlay, Thurso. Deceased.
- " James Patrick.
- " Alexander Stirling, England.
- " Alexander J. Yuill, Bedford Street, Glasgow.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. David Buchanan, England.

FREE CHURCH.

Rev. Robert Scott, Berwick. Deceased.

- " Alexander Stirling, York.
- " William Reid, Airdrie.
- " James Scott, Arbroath.
- " Thomas Calder. Deceased.
- " Archibald Alexander, M.A., Spittal.
- " George Faulds, Melbourne.
- " David Forsyth, Rose Street, Glasgow.
- " James Stirling, Edinburgh.
- " James Findlay, M.A., Camlachie. Died 24th July, 1881.
- " John Arnott, M.A., Dailly.

Educational.

MISS OSWALD, FOUNDER OF THE OSWALD SCHOOLS.*

"The laird of Kincaid had a son and two daughters. One daughter was married to Mr. Oswald, writer, Glasgow, who became connected with the parish on being appointed clerk to the Woodhead Baron-Bailie Court in 1775, and they had two daughters. On Mr. Oswald's death his widow came to reside in Kirkintilloch, in a two-storey thatched house at the foot of the Crofts, popularly known as the 'Old Phoenix,' from the insurance label on it. After having resided here for a number of years, she returned to Glasgow, and had the

* From "The Parish of Campsie,"

house in Kirkintilloch taken down and rebuilt. It is now the property of Mr. James Wood, who resides in it.

“Mr. Wood’s mother, Jean Dollar, was for many years Mrs. Oswald’s faithful and devoted attendant.

“Mrs. Oswald and her daughters afterwards removed to Viewfield Cottage, above Kincaid House, which the laird had built for his sister. After the death of her sister and mother, Miss Oswald made a will, bequeathing all her means to build schools in Campsie and Kirkintilloch, which in due time were built and named after Miss Oswald. After erecting these buildings there was not enough left to endow them. They have now been handed over to the respective School Boards of Campsie and Kirkintilloch (burgh). In the latter case, the kirk-sessions made certain reservations in their own favour, in order that they might have the use of them whenever they wished, when not required for educational purposes. Many who are familiar with the name Oswald School, know nothing of the kind-hearted lady who founded them to promote the educational interests of the two parishes she was connected with.”

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS SCHEME.

This arose from the “Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1862,” under which the Commissioners by an Order in Council, 27th June, 1885, decreed that the following endowments should be consolidated, and amalgamated, and the whole funds and property vested in a new governing body to be called “The Governors of the Kirkintilloch Educational Trust, viz.:—

“I. The Cowgate School Fund, hitherto held and administered under agreement, dated 23rd and 24th October, 1876.

“II. The Kerr Street School Fund, presently held by James Calder, Esq., treasurer to the subscribers.

“III. The Gartshore Endowment (1) hitherto held and administered under Deed of Mortification by Miss Marjory Gartshore, dated 15th October, 1807, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session 19th January, 1814, and Disposition by the said Miss Marjory Gartshore, recorded in the Books of Council and Session 19th January, 1814.

“IV. The Gartshore Endowment (2) hitherto held and administered

under Settlement of the said Miss Marjory Gartshore, dated 29th September, 1810, and recorded in the Books of Council and Session 19th January, 1814, and Conveyance by Sir Patrick Murray of Ochtertyre, in favour of himself and another as trustees, dated 24th and 26th May, 1875.

“V. The Badenheath Endowment, hitherto held and administered by the kirk-session of Kirkintilloch, under the settlement of Mr. Boyd of Drum.”

The governors are to consist of five persons.

One to be elected by the Burgh School Board of Kirkintilloch.

One by the Landward School Board.

One to be the Chief Magistrate of the police burgh.

One to be elected by the Kirk-Session of the parish.

One to be appointed by the proprietor of the estate of Gartshore.

To be elected for five years, to hold at least two meetings each year, and keep minutes and accounts. To have full power to sell, feu, or lease the property, and invest the funds.

I. They are to expend a sum not exceeding £25 yearly in paying, at public or State-aided schools, the fees, with books and stationery, of poor and deserving children, who have resided for a year in the parish of Kirkintilloch, and have passed in the third or higher standards of the Scotch Code, and whose parents or guardians, not being in receipt of parochial relief, are in such circumstances as to require aid in providing elementary education, and are persons who, in the opinion of the governors, should not be required to apply to the Parochial Board for aid in paying school fees. These free scholarships to be awarded on the result of a competitive examination, or as a reward for regularity of attendance, industry, general merit, and good conduct, all to be ascertained by the report of the teachers and otherwise as the governors may determine. Any payment under this clause to be withdrawn in the case of children who fail to give regular attendance, or make satisfactory progress at school. The governors may expend the sum of £10 yearly on the maintenance or clothing of the most necessitous of the free scholars.

II. The governors to establish a bursary for university or technical education, to be called “The Gartshore University Bursary,” of the yearly value of £25, to be awarded by competitive examination among those who have been resident for a year in the parish of Kirkintilloch,

and during that period have attended for at least six months before the date of examination, or who have obtained one of the bursaries aftermentioned, and whose parents or guardians require aid in providing higher education, to be tenable for such a period, not exceeding four years, as the governors may determine, at a university or technical school to be approved by the governors. If in any year no suitable candidate appear for this bursary, the amount for that year to be applied to the Gartshore school bursaries aftermentioned.

III. The governors to establish three bursaries for higher education, to be called "The Gartshore Bursaries," each of the yearly value of not less than £10, nor more than £15. These bursaries to be awarded by competitive examination among children who have been resident for a year in the parish of Kirkintilloch, and during that period have attended public or State-aided schools in Kirkintilloch, or one of the adjoining parishes, whose age at the date of the competition shall not exceed fourteen years, and whose parents or guardians require aid in providing higher education; to be tenable for such period, not exceeding three years, as the governors may determine, at such schools as they may approve. If in any year no suitable candidate appear, the amount to be applied to school bursaries.

IV. The governors to apply the remainder of the free annual income of the endowment in establishing school bursaries, to be called "The Gartshore School Bursaries," each of the yearly value of not less than £5, nor more than £10. These bursaries to be awarded by competitive examination among children who have been resident for a year in the parish of Kirkintilloch, and during that period have attended public or state-aided schools in Kirkintilloch, or one of the adjoining parishes, who have passed the fifth standard of the present Scotch code, or such standard as may from time to time be fixed by the Scotch Education Department, pursuant to the Education (Scotland) Acts, as that entitling children to total exemption from the obligation to attend school, and whose parents or guardians are in such circumstances as to require aid for giving them higher education, to be tenable for two years at public or state-aided schools, in which efficient instruction is given in the higher branches.

Under the present Education Act the following gentlemen have officiated :—

BURGH SCHOOL BOARD.

Chairmen.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1874. Leonard Gow. | 1885. Rev. William Patrick. |
| 1882. Richard Reid. | 1891. Quintin Y. Lawson. |

Members.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1874. James Dalrymple. | 1881. Archibald Clark. |
| James Downie. | Patrick Ogilvy. |
| Dr. D. P. Stewart. | 1885. Alexander Taylor. |
| James Cooper. | A. F. M'Gregor. |
| David Buchanan. | John Calder. |
| Robert Forsyth. | 1888. Rev. W. L. M'Farlane. |
| 1879. Richard Reid. | 1890. William Douglas. |
| John Cameron. | 1891. Archibald Watson. |
| 1881. Rev. A. M. Brown. | Rev. Arthur Beycart. |

LANDWARD SCHOOL BOARD.

1874-93. James Dalrymple, *Chairman*.*Members.*

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1874. John Smith. | 1876. Rev. Andrew Miller. |
| William Laird. | Alexander Park. |
| James Duncan. | 1885. W. Burt Wright. |
| William Wallace. | 1886. Alexander Whitelaw. |
| 1876. Robert Walker. | |

LENZIE COMBINATION SCHOOL BOARD

(Kirkintilloch, Burgh; and Cadder).

Chairmen.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1886. Thomas Craig Christie. | 1890. Rev. William Patrick, B.D. |
| 1887. Rev. William Patrick. | 1891. John Bennie. |
| 1888. Richard Brown. | 1892. William Douglas. |
| 1889. Rev. William Patrick, B.D. | |

Members.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1886. John Cameron. | 1888. John Jackson. |
| A. F. M'Gregor. | 1890. William Douglas. |
| Alex. Watt. | Daniel Todd. |
| John Hurl. | 1891. Q. Y. Lawson. |
| 1888. Rev. W. T. M'Farlane. | Archibald Watson. |
| Robert M. Renwick. | |

William Muir, Poet.

ALTHOUGH not a native of Kirkintilloch, was so well known, and spent so much of his time there, that we cannot pass him over.

He was the second son of John Muir, portioner, Birdston, where he was born on 28th November, 1766, educated in Kirkintilloch by Mr. William Bennie, afterwards sent to Glasgow to learn the drapery business, but after a short trial gave it up. He was then apprenticed to William Fergus, saddler, Kirkintilloch, and becoming a good tradesman was employed by different saddlers in Glasgow from 1787 till 1791, when he went to London in order to perfect himself in his business, but a serious indisposition made him return to his friends in a few weeks.

He soon after commenced business for himself in Falkirk, but was unsuccessful. From this time he lived with his father till the old man died, and continued in the same house till his own death on 21st October, 1817, the result of a fall down a stair.

Of a gentle benevolent disposition, and subject to periodical fits of melancholy, he was an object of much sympathy and interest to his friends in Birdston and Kirkintilloch. We have quoted several of his poems on local subjects.

Peter Neilson, Poet. *

PETER NEILSON was born in Glasgow, on 24th September, 1795. His father, George Neilson, descended from the Neilsons of Camoquill, near Balfron, Stirlingshire, settled

* From Memoir by Dr. Whitelaw.

at an early age in Glasgow. In 1785 he commenced a calender, succeeded well, and acquired property in Bell Street, on ground now covered by the police buildings and the bazaar. Our author was the youngest of nine children ; and, what is worth noting, was the seventh son of a seventh son. . . . After receiving a liberal education at the Glasgow Grammar — now the High — School, and the University, the subject of our memoir was sent to learn business in the office of a Mr. Blackburn. After various employments, he was ultimately engaged with his father in exporting cambrics and cotton goods to America, and visited that country some time before 1820. On his return to Glasgow in that year, he married his cousin, Miss Elizabeth Robertson. In 1822 he sailed again to the States with his wife and infant daughter, and continued in business there for six years. In 1826, his father died in Charleston, South Carolina.

During this time, in his business capacity, Mr. Neilson visited nearly all the States of the Union, and collected much valuable information regarding our transatlantic cousins. On returning once more to Glasgow with his family in 1828, he published a volume, entitled “Six Years’ Residence in America,” recording, in a clear and accurate manner his impressions of the country, and replete with lively incident and anecdote. The death of his affectionate wife some time afterwards considerably affected Mr. Neilson, and led him to find increased solace in literary pursuits. In 1834 he published a volume of poetry, comprising “The Millennium,” a long and elaborate poem, and some smaller pieces, named “Scripture Gems.” For “The Millennium,” Dr. Chalmers, one of the fathers of the Free Church of Scotland, was the first subscriber. Having perused the poem in manuscript, he wrote to the author, “Your poems

indicate a very considerable degree of accomplishments and power." At the same time, Professor Wilson wrote of him to a Glasgow bookseller, "He is a man of talent."

In 1841, Mr. Neilson removed from Glasgow to Kirkintilloch, in which suburban town for many years afterwards his unmarried sister, an accomplished lady, in addition to superintending the training of Mr. Neilson's motherless family, which then consisted of three daughters and one son, conducted a seminary for the education of young ladies. . . . Mr. Neilson contributed miscellaneous pieces, in prose and verse, to several periodicals, of which may be mentioned a series of communications to the *Glasgow Herald* on "Cotton Supply for Britain," a subject on which he was well qualified by experience to write.

On 8th January, 1848, long before iron-plated ships had been built in this country, Mr. Neilson sent a letter to Lord John Russell, accompanied with a sketch of the invention, the receipt of which was duly acknowledged:—

KIRKINTILLOCH, 8th January, 1848.

MY LORD,

You are aware that there now exists considerable excitement throughout the kingdom in regard to that most important question, "Is Britain at present quite prepared to cope with or repel a powerful invading army?" I, therefore, respectfully, yet most earnestly, solicit your Lordship's attention to the following; and I take this same liberty of directly addressing you, for the very obvious reason, that should my suggestions be really found worthy of attention, the *most profound secrecy* should be maintained on this point, except to such individuals as your Lordship may deem worthy of confidence.

I believe it will not be denied that Britain's most advantageous place to contend with an enemy is the ocean which surrounds her. Britain's best policy does not consist in maintaining an immense armed force of her citizens, ready at all times to contend with a powerful invading foe on her own soil; no, it consists in her being able totally to *prevent* an enemy from ever planting a foot on her hallowed shores.

In the full confidence that, should my suggestions be approved of

by your Lordship, you will not suffer them to lie dormant one day, I at once beg to lay my plans before you in the briefest possible manner.

I am aware that you will think it a bold assertion, yet I do not hesitate to advance it, being convinced that the strictest investigation will bear me out in the main points, that with six, or even four, steam vessels, constructed and armed in the peculiar manner which I am now to describe, an invading fleet of 100 sail, might not only be greatly annoyed, but almost totally destroyed in the space of two hours.

I purpose, then, in the first place, that a number of vessels, to be impelled by steam on the screw principle, or by a single paddle-wheel in the middle of the vessel, should be immediately built,—measuring about 140 feet in length by 35 feet beam (1000 tons or so per register)—and that they should be constructed in the strongest and most substantial manner of timber; and that all round, from the water-line and six feet upwards, they should be covered or lined with *planks* (if I may be allowed the expression) or blocks of solid malleable iron four inches thick, firmly bolted to the timber work, thus rendering the interior of the vessel perfectly safe from any projectiles which an enemy could bring forward at the present time. Were Government to order a few experiments to be made, say at Woolwich, by firing the heaviest ordnance now in use, at a target composed of strong timber-work (such as a ship's side), and faced with four-inch thick blocks of malleable iron, I believe it would be found that no ball could perforate the same; and, I may remark, that if the surface of the iron be well *greased*, unless when projected at right angles, or within a very few degrees of a right angle, the balls would immediately glance off. These blocks I should recommend to be made of the best iron, and in general about 8 feet in length by 12 to 24 inches broad, weighing respectively 11½ and 23 cwts.

Your Lordship will, no doubt, should you consider my project feasible and practicable, consult professional men on the subject; still, I lay great stress on your Lordship's own opinion, feeling convinced that if Britain's security can be enhanced thereby, you will exert yourself to carry out the proposed plans. At first view you will be apt to conceive that such a dead-weight of metal above *water-mark* will render the vessel I have described *top-heavy*. I beg to state that the weight of the whole metal required would be only about 130 tons, and when it is considered that neither masts nor yards nor other top-gear would be required, and that such a vessel would require about 300 tons of heavy

ballast next to her floor timbers, and that the weight of her machinery, engines, and fuel would be very considerable, it will be seen that she would float upright and steady.

In the second place, I purpose that this vessel should be armed with *one* very large piece of artillery, to carry either a solid iron ball of two feet in diameter, weighing 2000 lbs., or a hollow ball of same diameter, weighing about 1,200 lbs., and filled with explosive materials, and discharged in such a manner that it would explode immediately it pierced the side of an enemy's ship.

A vessel such as I refer to, might advance to any invading fleet, and select her object without danger to her own hull, machinery, and men; and, can it be doubted, that a ball discharged by her at a short distance could fail of disabling or sinking even the largest man-of-war, or, in the case of a steamer, completely destroying her machinery?

To project such a ball as I refer to effectively would require a cannon of fully two feet in diameter in the bore, and the latter about twenty feet in length, allowing the sides to average twelve inches in thickness, and allow three solid feet at the breech—such a piece would weigh just about fifty tons. Being properly fixed or suspended in the vessel to fire over the bow in a line with the surface of the water, and at an elevation of about three feet above sea-level, it would scarcely miss its object. It might be discharged and loaded (by aid of some simple machinery) twenty or thirty times in an hour.

Should it be objected, How could such an immense cannon be cast and bored? I merely answer, if bells have been cast in China and Russia weighing from 60 to 200 tons and upwards, will powerful, enlightened, and mechanical Britain pause at such a difficulty? And, if it should be proven that four or six such vessels as I refer to could discomfit a powerful enemy, what might they not do when backed and supported by a fleet of British liners and war steamers?

Should Government ever adopt any part of my plan, there is no doubt but, as soon as publicly known, other Powers will also endeavour to avail themselves of the same plan of operation; but, would it not be a matter of great moment, that Britain, in case of an invasion (which heaven avert!) would be ready to meet her foes with an altogether novel and tremendous engine of destruction? The complete discomfiture of a powerful enemy in such an unexpected manner would effectually check any attempt at further invasion for at least one generation. But your Lordship will perceive that the more *secretly*

and *speedily* such a force was got ready the better. I may further remark, that I reckon upon the principle, that these steamers are intended only for home or channel service, and not for long voyages. Neither, I allow, could they operate well unless in moderate weather.

I should reckon that 100 to 150 hands would be sufficient for such, but I need not enter into particulars at present. I merely offer general suggestions, leaving abler and more experienced hands to do their own improvements.

I may yet further remark that the plan of applying blocks of iron to the outside of vessels might be used beneficially in regard to ships of the line, especially in relation to the lower decks, and even the main decks of first-rates. Supposing these blocks of iron to be firmly bolted (taking out four inches of the wooden planking) on the space between the port-holes to the breadth or depth of five feet, it would render the whole space 'tween decks (excepting such projectiles as might enter at the port-holes) comparatively secure. In such a case, the chance in *favour* as to death and wounds would be as eight to three under the present mode. In a first-rate, for the lower deck, the weight of iron four inches thick for both sides would be about 100 tons, thereby immersing the vessel only five inches deeper in the water.

And now, if your Lordship has indulged me thus far, I must apologize for such a long letter. I am actuated by deep feelings for the welfare and glory of my native land, and shall be proud indeed should any suggestions of mine tend to her future safety. Should your Lordship conceive my hints worthy of notice, I am aware that with you to *think* will be followed by prompt and efficient *acting*. There is much in your power; and should you, in a quiet and unostentatious way, have a new arm of war ready in case of need the more will be the glory. Allow me to state, in conclusion, that in June, 1846, I received a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty, approving of certain improvements I had made in the *life-buoy* (and which, if put in operation, might be the means of saving annually not a few lives), a description and model of which I had sent them. They also recommended me to take out a patent for the same; but as it costs a heavy sum to obtain such, under present circumstances I have been unable to avail myself of it.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's humble Servant,

P. NEILSON.

Mr. Neilson died at Eastside, Kirkintilloch, on 3rd May, 1861, in his sixty-sixth year. The following is an extract from his poem on "The World's Fair, in London, 1851":—

"Now enter there, good stranger,—what a blaze
Of light prevails—no wonder that you gaze
In mute astonishment. Two thousand feet
Of crystal walls in one continuous street
Stretches before you ; on each side huge piles
Of earth's vast riches may indeed cause smiles ;
Brighten your countenance. Here Britain shows
Piles upon piles arranged in stately rows
Of sterling broad-cloth, fit to grace the frame
Of king or prince, or peasant,—'tis the same ;
Good honest stuff, all made of Spanish wool,
But manufactured by old Johnny Bull.
Here's bales and trunks of muslin, all so fine,
They'd deck the Graces or the Muses nine,
But that we're told those ladies wore no clothes—
Bad customers for weavers we'll suppose.
Muslins and shawls from Scotland heap on heap—
Come, ladies, buy, you'll find them good and cheap.
Here's hose from isles of farthest Shetland sent,
Warm gloves for use and not mere ornament ;
Fine table-cloths from old Dunfermline town,
Tartans from Bannockburn of old renown,
Rich plaids from Glasgow—glory of the Clyde !
Embroidery from Ayr on Doon's fair side,
Muslins from Paisley, crapes from Paisley too,
Kilmarnock caps of worsted red and blue—
Old Caledonia sends no useless trash,
But sterling goods quite worthy of the cash.

Look to the other side. Behold the gay
And gallant Frenchman, like a flower in May ;
He smiles so gracefully, and points out where
You'll find his silks, his jewellery, and ware
Of various sorts. A crystal bottle stands—
Three men inside at dinner—lift your hands,



COTTAGE IN WHICH DAVID GRAY LIVED AND DIED.

And clap them loud ! Are not these Frenchmen clever ?
 Why, yes, says Jonathan, I guess I never
 Saw such a crystal in my blessed life ;
 I'll buy it as a present to my wife."

A DREAM OF MY WIFE.

December, 1849.

"And have I seen thee once again, my sweet,
 My best beloved? and shall we once more meet
 And hold dear intercourse, my darling wife,
 Thou that were dearer to me far than life?
 I saw thee in a vision, even last night,
 Thy countenance all radiant, sweet and bright,
 And fond as ever ; held thee in my arms,
 And gazed in rapture on thy well-known charms.

.
 "Oh ! what a pure, a holy calm delight
 Pervades my bosom, vision of the night !
 What comfort, peace, dost thou infuse within
 My drooping heart, while in this world of sin
 I yet remain ! Oh ! how much need have I
 Of aid celestial !—here, alas ! I sigh
 And mourn my sins, my errors, yet would rise
 Above all earthly frailties, seek the skies,
 And see those glories, beauties, all divine,
 Which round the throne of God for ever shine."

David Gray, Poet.*

EVERY town and village of Scotland has produced its poet, but not every one can boast, like Kirkintilloch, of a son who wrote such pure English verse as that of David Gray, the author of "The Luggie," a work which has raised his

* We are indebted for the articles on David Gray and Walter Watson to Mr. James Blackwood.

name among the greatest of minor poets of Britain, and which must be a never-dying one to those who value genius.

David Gray was born on 29th January, 1838, in a small cottage, situated at Merkland, about a mile from Kirkintilloch, and was the eldest of a family of eight, five boys and three girls. His father was a handloom weaver, of honest, Scottish nature, and it was the wish of his parents' hearts to see David, one day, a minister of the Free Church of Scotland.

With this object he was sent to the parish school of Kirkintilloch, and afterwards to attend Glasgow University. As time passed, however, he evinced no love for a ministerial calling, but dreamed of poetry and song, occasionally contributing small pieces to the columns of the *Glasgow Citizen*, and spending his spare moments in wandering about the banks of his native Luggie, a stream which meanders through many a delightful scene of nature's handiwork.

His parents viewed all this with mingled feelings. They were proud of the praise which was beginning to pour upon the head of their eldest born, but anxious that he should settle down to some permanent calling. Meantime "The Luggie" was composed, the result of his love for his home's surroundings, but how was he, an unknown youth, just out of his teens, to make his influence felt in a great world, and obtain even a publisher willing to bring it forth? In 1859 he wrote to men of influence, asking their assistance, but some of these must have smiled at the wild enthusiasm of the author, and he met with little encouragement.

What could they think of a young man speaking thus? "I am a poet, let that be understood distinctly. I tell you that if I live, my name and fame shall be second to few of

any age, and to none of my own. I speak this, because I *feel* power." At his lowest estimate, he would be a second Wordsworth.

For all this self-importance, he must not be taken as a conceited youth. He was diffident and humble in manner, reverent in mind, and conscious of many failings. All he wanted was a helping hand.

On the 5th May, 1860, he took an imprudent step, which may have been the cause of his after sufferings and early death. He suddenly left Glasgow for London, bent on making a name for himself in that great city of light and leading, as many a wandering literary adventurer had done before him. He had little money, was bewildered at the hurry and bustle of the huge metropolis, and, for economy's sake, wandered about Hyde Park all night.

It was always thought that this foolish freak brought on that consumption which took hold of his hitherto healthy frame, and added his name to the long list of those who have died young, the gods having loved them.

Amongst the few friends he made in London was Mr. Milnes, afterwards Lord Houghton, who interested himself in the young poet, treated him with great kindness, and endeavoured to find a publisher for his verse, but David often wished he were back in Glasgow, for waiting was weary work.

Robert Buchanan, one of his dearest friends, lent his aid, but his health continued to fail, and at last he was sent back to his old home by the Luggie, where his parents received him with every tenderness. It was declared that if he were to live it must be in a warmer climate, and Natal, Italy, or Jamaica was spoken of, but, through want of funds, these projects fell through.

Sydney Dobell, and others, had him sent to Richmond,

and then to Torquay, but it all ended in his return to his mother's care.

In April, 1861, he knew he was dying, and yet his poem had not appeared. To die unknown was a deep grief to him. In asking Mr. Buchanan to help him, he says:—"Freeland has possession of the MSS., and with what ignoble trembling I anticipate its appearance! How I shall bless you should you succeed."

Mr. Dobell's influence was untiring, and on 2nd December, 1861, a proof was sent out to the little cottage. What a moment that was to the poet when he took the paper in his hands! At last the dream of a lifetime was about to be realised, and that at the latest hour. On the following day he passed away. "God has love, and I have faith," were almost his last words. Truly had he called himself, "A piece of childhood thrown away."

He was buried in the Auld Aisle, where he had often wandered, and which is also the subject of his song, and, on the 29th July, 1865, a plain obelisk was erected to his memory, subscribed for by his admirers. The inscription is the work of Lord Houghton:—

This Monument
OF
AFFECTION, ADMIRATION, AND REGRET,
IS ERECTED TO
DAVID GRAY,
The Poet of Merkland,
BY FRIENDS FROM FAR AND NEAR,
DESIROUS THAT HIS GRAVE SHOULD BE REMEMBERED
AMID THE SCENES OF HIS RARE GENIUS
AND EARLY DEATH,
AND BY THE LUGGIE, NOW NUMBERED WITH THE STREAMS
ILLUSTRIOUS IN SCOTTISH SONG.
BORN 29TH JANUARY, 1838; DIED 3RD DECEMBER, 1861

But, like Burns, he left his own epitaph, and who can say it is not a beautiful one?—

Below lies one whose name was traced in sand,
He died, not knowing what it was to live ;
Died, while the first sweet consciousness of manhood
And maiden thought electrified his soul,
Faint beatings in the calyx of the rose.
Bewildered reader ! pass without a sigh,
In a proud sorrow ! There is life with God,
In other kingdom of a sweeter air ;
In Eden every flower is blown. Amen.

DAVID GRAY.

27th September, 1861.

Thus lived and died one who left a few words only behind him ; but these have been described as “the truest, purest, tenderest lyrical note that has floated to English ears this half century.”

Space will permit only of a few remarks upon them.

The “Luggie” opens with the wish of the writer that his thought and verse may run as smoothly as his beloved river :—

That impulse which all beauty gives the soul,
Is langued as I sing. For fairer stream
Rolled never golden sand into the sea,
Made sweeter music than the Luggie, gloom'd
By glens whose melody mingles with her own.
The uttered name my inmost being thrills,
A word beyond a charm ; and if this lay
Could smoothly flow along and wind to the end
In natural manner, as the Luggie winds
Her tortuous waters, then the world would list
In sweet enthrallment, swallowed up and lost.

It would be too much to say that the world has listened to him, but it is no exaggeration to state that those who have heard have appreciated. He then proceeds to describe scenery and circumstances pertaining to the

seasons of the year in an inimitable manner. The winter scene of curling every one who knows the game will admit is realistic enough :—

Now underneath the ice the Luggie growls,
And to the polished smoothness curlers come
Rudely ambitious. Then for happy hours
The clinking stones are slid from wary hands,
And *Barleycorn*, best wine for surly airs,
Bites i' the mouth, and ancient jokes are cracked,
And, oh, the journey homeward, when the sun,
Low-sounding to the west, in ruddy glow
Sinks large, and all the amber-skirted clouds,
His flaming retinue, with dark'ning glow,
Diverge ! The broom is brandished as the sign
Of conquest, and impetuously they boast
Of how this shot was played—with what a bend
Peculiar—the perfection of all art—
That stone came rolling grandly to the *Tee*
With victory crown'd, and flinging wide the rest
In lordly crash, etc.

The attachment of youthful, boyish friendship is beautifully described :—

We sat together on one seat,
Came home together thro' the lanes, and knew
The dunnock's nest together in the hedge,
With smooth blue eggs, in cosy brightness warm ;
And as two youngling kine on cold spring nights
Lie close together on the bleak hill side
For mutual heat, so when a trouble came
We crept to one another, growing still
True friends in interchange of heart and soul.

These are but glimpses into the beauty of the poet's mind, and at the close he asks you if you note any failings in his work, to

Forgive youth's vagaries, want of skill,
And blind devotional passion for my home.

This tribute to the memory of David Gray would be incomplete without giving the reader a copy of a sonnet which is one of a number he wrote, entitled, "In the shadows." His description of a wet October day will indicate how keenly he observed nature :—

October's gold is dim—the forests rot,
 The weary rain falls ceaseless, while the day
 Is wrapped in damp. In mire of village way
 Tae hedge-row leaves are stamp'd, and, all forgot,
 The broodless nest sits visible in the thorn.
 Autumn, among her drooping marigolds,
 Weeps all her garnered sheaves, and empty folds,
 And dripping orchards—plundered and forlorn.
 The season is a dead one, and I die !
 No more, no more for me the spring shall make
 A resurrection in the earth and take
 The death from out her heart. O God, I die !
 The cold throat mist creeps nearer, till I breathe
 Corruption. Drop stark night upon my death !

Walter Watson.

ANOTHER minor Scottish poet connected with Kirkintilloch was Walter Watson, the author of the well-known, proverbial lines :—

We've aye been provided for, and sae will we yet.

Walter Watson was born in the village of Chryston, parish of Cadder, on 29th March, 1780, of humble, hard-working, weaving parents. In later years he described the old folks :—

My parents were folk that gaed aye to the kirk,
 Keepit in wi' their neibors about,
 Were carefu' and eident frae mornin' till mirk,
 An' I ne'er kent their credit rin out.

Little could be done for young Walter in the way of education, and at the age of eight years he was engaged as a herd on a neighbour's farm, where, like Hogg, he had an opportunity of studying nature's beauties, yet to be the subject of his muse.

In winter time the fields were abandoned for the loom, and, on reaching manhood, he earned good wages as a sawyer in Glasgow.

When in this city, a recruiting sergeant persuaded him to serve His Majesty, and, entering the "Scots Greys," he spent three years of a soldier's life in England. Receiving his discharge at the peace of Amiens, he returned to his native place, and married Margaret Wilson, a farmer's daughter. During his spare hours he cultivated his mind, improved his grammar, and, encouraged by the knowledge that some of his poetry had been printed in newspapers, published a small volume of verse, by which he gained considerable local fame.

In the year 1826 there was great commercial depression, and in order to procure employment for himself and some of his growing family, he removed to Kirkintilloch, where he obtained work as a stone breaker at Strone Quarry, about five miles from the town. During his residence here, life was a hard struggle, and he lost three of his sons by death.

Removing from Kirkintilloch to Craigdorroch, and then to Lennoxton, in 1849 he settled down in Duntiblae, and was in the habit of getting up popular concerts for the people at Kirkintilloch, at some of which he sang his own songs, and which were always well attended. Some of his old friends presented him with a sum of money at a supper in Campsie, and in his declining years he was the recipient of many tokens of appreciation and affection, but in 1854

the cholera visited the district, and he died of that malady on the 13th September.

On the 9th October, 1875, a graceful granite obelisk was erected to his memory at the south-east corner of the graveyard in his native village.

Walter Watson did not claim any high rank as a poet, and must be placed amongst humble bards, but yet his songs, "We've aye been provided for, and sae will we yet," and "Jockie's far awa'," are justly included amongst the best of their kind.

He has left his mark upon Scottish literature with sufficient force to make his name a popular and familiar one to his fellow countrymen.

Poets and Poetry of Kirkintilloch.

THE author of "Poets and Poetry of the Lennox"—whose accounts of James Moffat and William Freeland we also give—says :—

"This venerable town, hoary with years, yet full of lusty life, hath produced a perfect galaxy of poets. In each of its coteries you will find at least one man who is a stringer of verses. I have been embarrassed with the local poetic riches at my disposal from which to make selections.

With few exceptions, the bards and bardlings of the place have been sons of toil, and some of them children of penury. I know not how to account for this rich harvest of song which the place has garnered. Other places in the country are at least as fair, but the fact is patent that the Kirkintillochians are a songful race beyond many of their compeers. Doth the click clack of the swiftly moving shuttle urge them on to weave tuneful verse? Doth the

hum-drummeries of the dye-shop or the print-work make their souls yearn for the fair face of nature, and urge on their spirits to drink in its beauty and sound forth its praise?

These are mysteries I cannot solve. Sufficient to say that Kirkintilloch is a nest of singing birds."

JAMES MOFFAT,

Author of "The Clean Hearth Stane" and some fugitive poetical pieces, belonged to an old family—the Moffats of Stoneyflat, Kirkintilloch—and was a merchant in that town. He died on 18th September, 1853, and was interred in the burying-ground of the parish.

THE CLEAN HEARTH STANE.

When gloomy gloamin' o'er the lift
 Spreads out his dark'nin' cloud o' gray,
 An' doors an' winnocks sneckit tight,
 Keep angry howlin' win's at bay,
 Then, Jeanie, in our cosie cot,
 Our bairnies roun' us a' sae fair,
 Contentment smilin' o'er our lot,
 We sit beside our clean hearth stane.

The blissfu' hours on downy wings,
 Afore we min', flee by sae sune:
 An' sweetly, while my Jeanie sings,
 Her wheel goes roun' wi' cheerie croon.
 Douce, drowsie "Collie" o'er his nap,
 Perplext wi' nocht o' grief an' pain,
 Wi' Baudrons thrummin' on his back,
 Lies beekin' on the clean hearth stane."

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WILLIAM FREELAND,

“Editor of the *Glasgow Evening Times*, and founder and president of the ‘Glasgow Ballad Club,’ was born in the venerable town of Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, in March, 1828. In far past years his forbears were landed proprietors in the district, but when the subject of our sketch first saw the light, like the MacGregors of the song, the family were landless and fallen from their high estate.

Young Freeland’s early education under these circumstances was confined to the famous three R’s, but it is amazing what can be done with these by an ambitious, persevering, talented Scot. They are sufficient to open for him the golden gates of fame. Early in life he was apprenticed to the art of block-cutting in a local calico print work. After the lapse of a few years he removed to Glasgow, where his insatiable thirst for knowledge and literary acquirements was in some measure satisfied. In that city he was employed by Messrs. Henry Monteith & Company, Bridgeton. He began early in manhood to contribute poetry to the newspapers, principally to the columns of the *Glasgow Weekly Citizen*, in which so many men of mark in the literary world essayed their first poetic flights. Mr. Freeland’s trade of block-cutting showing symptoms of decay, he applied to Mr., now Dr. Hedderwick, to whom he was known, for a post on the *Citizen*, and he was successful in securing the sub-editorship of that journal. From this period Mr. Freeland became a member of the great republic of letters. The influence of such a fine mind as that of Mr. James Hedderwick upon his sensitive, poetic, gifted sub., must have been of the most important nature, and eminently calculated to equip him thoroughly for the honourable and onerous position he now

holds. At this period William Freeland and David Gray of 'Luggie' fame, became unto each other sworn brothers, and the tender tie was only broken on the lamented death of the latter. Very beautiful were they in their lives and in their loves. In 1866 Mr. Freeland transferred his services to the *Glasgow Herald*, and there, with the exception of a brief interval, he has remained. His newspaper leaders have a cultured poetic ring about them, and being further informed with sound judgment and common sense, they add much to the popularity of the *Evening Times*, over the columns of which he presides. In 1870 he published a three-volume novel, yclept 'Love and Treason,' founded on the Radical Rising of 1820, which was handsomely received. In 1882 there was published for him by Maclehose, Glasgow, a selection of his poems, which bears the title of 'A Birth Song, and other Poems.' These are most musical and diverse in ring, very high-toned, and tend to make those who peruse them better men and women. This volume has also been a success, and has added much to its author's popularity. William Freeland is one of our foremost living Scotch bards, and one of the most lovable of men. In addition to the above, he has written hundreds of poems, but those subjoined are from his published works :—

REAPING.

The last verse of this fine product of the poet's fancy has been honoured with a place on the title-page of Princess Beatrice's charming Birth-day Book, published in 1881 :—

Up, mortal, and act, while the Angel of Light
Melts the shadows before and behind thee;
Shake off the soft dreams that encumber thy might,
And burst the fool's fetters that bind thee :

Soars the sky-lark—soar thou ; leaps the stream—do thou leap ;
 Learn from nature the splendour of action,
 Plough, harrow, and sow, or thou never shalt reap ;
 Faithful deeds bring divine benefaction.

The red sun has rolled himself into the blue,
 And lifted the mists from the mountain ;
 The young hares are feasting on nectar of dew,
 The stag cools his lips in the fountain ;
 The blackbird is piping within the dim elm,
 The river is sparkling and leaping ;
 The wild bee is fencing the sweets of his realm,
 And the mighty limbed reapers are reaping.

To spring comes the budding ; to summer the blush ;
 To autumn the happy fruition ;
 To winter repose, meditation and hush ;
 But to man every season's condition :
 He buds, blooms, and ripens, in action and rest,
 As thinker, and actor, and sleeper ;
 Then withers, and wavers, chin drooping on breast,
 And is reaped by the hand of a reaper."

THE TOWN—KIRKINTILLOCH.

Since first I wandered hence, the grave
 Has swallowed many a saintly face,
 And many an honest fool and knave—
 God take them all into his grace !
 And where are they with whom I played—
 Gay schoolmates of my early prime ?
 Not one now fills his native shade ;
 To mock the scattering hand of Time ;
 They voyage wide with restless feet,
 Through polar cold and tropic heat.

Ah, comrades ! were you here awhile,
 Where Kelvin rolls his tremulous flood,
 Anew both heaven and earth would smile,
 And love's old vintage warm our blood :

Again our laughter and our glee
Would shake the drowsy echoes up ;
Our joy would spite cold Destiny,
And spill the poison from his cup :
But far by other vales and streams
Ye seek fulfilment of your dreams.

And where is he, dear son of song,*
Who walked beside me, bright as morn,
Burning to cope with that high throng
Of men, the first and mightiest born ?
I heard him sing ; I saw him shine,
The moon of love, the sun of truth ;
He thrilled me with his tender line,
The beauty of his mortal youth :
God loved him most—the sweet lamb-souled—
And took him to his starry fold.

One joy the less, one grief the more,
Are mine, since Life's pale shadow, Death,
Met him on fame's illusive shore,
Wailing to heaven a passionate breath—
“Oh ! to be known among my kind !”
That wish was like bewildering fire ;
It blurred the beauty of his mind,
And clouded each divine desire,
Said Death—“So be it ; yet thou must die
To gain thine immortality.”

A sudden and a fearful phrase,
With double scope, and doubly true ;
For in his soul was nothing base—
So God made Paradise his due.
And now that he is known in heaven,
His name is dearly loved on earth—
A may-white bloom untimely riven
In the green valley of his birth :
The earnest songs he warbled then
Still sing within the hearts of men.

* David Gray.

He sleeps between his native streams,
In that "Auld Aisle" that fronts the south,
Where he was lapped in living dreams ;
Where low he lies with songless mouth,
The Luggie flows by Oxgang woods,
The Bothlin burn by Woodilee,
In whose enchanting solitudes
He woo'd his darling Poesy,
Who, sorrowing, sits by Bothlin burn,
Or broods beside her hero's urn.

John Gibb, Artist,

WAS born about 1833, and lived to manhood in the cottage at Merkland, next to that of the parents of David Gray, the poet, who was his companion in youth. He was educated in the Cowgate School, Kirkintilloch, under Mr. Aiton, teacher.

When a youth he served his apprenticeship as a joiner with the late Mr. David Marshall, wright, and was taken to Innellan by the late Mr. George Bennett, builder, to erect a number of villas, as his foreman. Mr. Gibb, however, became a joiner and builder on his own account at Innellan.

From his boyhood he had an enthusiastic love of art, and for some years of his manhood followed it as an amateur. His liking for it, however, was so great that he latterly took to it as a profession, and his success has marked his genius. He excels in marine subjects, and while at Innellan his pictures were often purchased by the Art Institute of Greenock as prizes.

In 1875 Mr. Gibb went to New Zealand, where he now resides, and where his reputation is gradually growing. In that colony he is now accounted one of the principal artists,

and received the largest price for one of his pictures yet realised by any painter in that country. He depicts the beautiful scenery of New Zealand, his productions being occasionally sent to London and Melbourne for exhibition, where they are much prized, and over £100 is no uncommon price paid for a single one of his pictures.

Among the talented sons of Kirkintilloch Parish it is gratifying to record the name of John Gibb.

Bellfield Cottage, Kirkintilloch.*

WHAT native of Kirkintilloch, now in the "sere and yellow leaf," does not remember the familiar names daily and hourly in use among the inhabitants "when we were young?—Mr. Thomson of Bellfield, Mr. Bartholomew of Broomhill, Major Berry of Unthank (now Waverley Park), Mr. Inglis of Walflat, Bailie Freeland, Bailie Gemmil, and Bailie Dalrymple?" the last-named gentleman being now the only survivor.

The beautiful suburb of Bellfield—which was named by Mr. Thomson after an aunt whose maiden name was Bell—although not then studded with handsome villas, had visitors who were afterwards known to fame. Fortunately Dr. Hedderwick was one of these, and he has given us his reminiscences:—

"What a host of happy recollections rise to my mind at the name of Bellfield Cottage, Kirkintilloch! It was a hospitable abode, and its proprietor, Mr. William Thomson, a liberal, sagacious, and unique landlord.

He was a bachelor, lame, and limping in his gait, delighting in the society of young people of parts, and

* "Backward Glances," by James Hedderwick, LL.D.

keeping a singularly open table. At every week's end, from Saturday till Monday, he had seldom fewer than ten or a dozen guests.

To be an artist, a musician, or a man of letters, was an "open sesame" to Bellfield. Of his numerous circle Mr. Thomson was himself the autocratic ruler, very precise and stern in his household regulations, but outside of these allowing the largest amount of freedom, and, even latitude.

Daniel Macnee, pushing to the foremost rank as a portrait-painter, and already renowned for his social qualities, was one of Mr. Thomson's frequent visitors. His rich geniality, and the amazing collection of stories which he told with a dramatic effect amounting to genius, rendered him the delight of all societies. In one of his anecdotes he described himself as brought professionally into contact with a plain-spoken Scotch farmer. A neighbouring gentleman had his horse at the farm, and it was arranged that Macnee should make a sketch of it, with a plough-boy on its back, so as to make the effect more picturesque.

On presenting himself, the artist was thus accosted :—

"Is't you that's come to tak' aff oor Jock an' the meer?"

A reply in the affirmative was of course given.

"Man," continued the farmer, "ye're a big buirdly chiel ; ye nicht be workin'. The only painter ever I kent was a bit humphy-backit cratur. There was some excuse for him ; but as for you, ye nicht be haudin the pleugh." *

* On one occasion he was standing at a way-side railway station in the north, when a cattle-dealer approached him, and said—"Man, ye're a gude-lookin' chap ; I wager, noo, ye'll weigh about saxteen stane." "You are quite correct, my dear fellow," said the president with a humorous twinkle in his eye. "Ay, I thocht sae !" was the self-satisfied rejoinder. "I'm never very far wrang, for I'm the best judge o' swine in the country."

From this it may be inferred that in person Mr. Macnee was of superior height and build. His countenance was capable of great variety of expression ; he imitated all sorts of people, but gave offence to none ; indeed, he was almost as much valued for his vigorous good sense and judgment as for his variety and brilliancy as a *raconteur*.

But if Macnee was *facile princeps* as an entertainer, there were some others who gave no little *éclat* to Mr. Thomson's lively board. Horatio M'Culloch, a great master of Highland landscape ; John Sherriff, young, good-looking, and of fair promise as an animal-painter ; and Robert Maxwell, an amateur in still life, but leading a life the reverse of still,—all made Bellfield from time to time jovial. Maxwell, in particular, had mimical and musical gifts which rendered his society something to be coveted. Among those whom he could portray to the life was Mr. Thomson himself, the excellent host who was beloved and respected by us all. This became known to the old gentleman, who one merry evening insisted on being treated to a little of his own “counterfeit presentment.”

“I can understand,” he said, “an imitation of any one with some peculiarity of manner ; but for myself, having no peculiarity at all, I do not see how imitation is in my case possible.”

This was spoken with a prim and staccato but not unpleasing mode of utterance peculiar to him, which Maxwell, after much pressing, proceeded to echo in an entertaining, though no doubt somewhat exaggerated style.

Mr. Thomson scowled, and at the conclusion remarked, “A good personal imitation I enjoy above everything, but I can see nothing amusing in a gross caricature.” Though the resentment thus exhibited was easily laughed away, the imitation was never, so far as I am aware, repeated.

Among those, too, whom I occasionally met at Bellfield were Dr. Macnish, the racy and ingenious "Modern Pythagorean" of "Blackwood," and Andrew Macgeorge, a more local celebrity, of literary and antiquarian tastes, and possessing a bright and facile pencil for caricature. But strangers of wider note had likewise been now and then attracted thither. A Russian prince had been Mr. Thomson's guest, while his small drawing-room had rung with a voice which had fascinated the capitals of Europe—that of the famous Madame Pasta, for whom Bellini had composed "Norma," and one or two of his finest operas.

A large album formed one of the usual attractions at Bellfield Cottage. To this all and sundry were invited to contribute. Eminent artists from a distance sometimes adorned its pages, and any one looking over the volume with an apparent lack of appreciation was apt to irritate Mr. Thomson to an extent which he could hardly conceal.

That the laird of Bellfield was easily moved to anger I discovered on my first visit. We were at breakfast, and he noticed that the hot ham-and-eggs had been served on cold plates. It was too late to correct the mistake, and we all protested that it made little difference. "Little difference?" he exclaimed in an excited tone,—"*doited deevils!*"

Truth to tell, Mr. Thomson was one of the most amiable of men. His flashes of anger were momentary; his benevolence shewed itself always. One Sunday afternoon in August I had a walk with him in the direction of Kirkintilloch. We had not gone far when we met a couple of decent men, probably handloom weavers belonging to the village. He was not conscious of having seen them before, but he stopped, made an affable remark about the weather, and then handed them the key of his garden, mentioning

that the "gooseberries were ripe," and that they might "enjoy a little treat."

They looked astonished, profusely thanked him, and after being assured that they were entirely welcome, were requested to "hand the key into the house on leaving."

I ventured to express a hope, as we strolled on, that the men would do nothing unworthy of the privilege he had given them. But his answer was characteristic. "I have always observed," he said, "that if you put confidence in human nature, that confidence is never apt to be abused."

In the evening when we were all assembled, Mr. Thomson proposed to read aloud for our edification either a sermon or one of Burns's poems. The young rogues—we were all young then—declared a preference for the latter; when he selected and read with much unction the "Address to a Mouse," accompanied every verse with a little ejaculatory comment, such as "There's a world of fine philosophy there!" and concluded by exclaiming, "O Lord! it's worth a thousand sermons."

It was easy to perceive from the pathos of the worthy man's voice that he intended no irreverence. He was impressed with the beautiful moral of the poem, and his exclamation was pious and sincere."

We may add a characteristic and authentic anecdote of Mr. Thomson.

He was rather fond of making alterations on his house, and liked to have tradesmen working about him; and, as was the custom at that time, they were occasionally treated to a dram by the hands of Mr. Thomson himself.

On one occasion he had a squad of joiners employed, among whom was "Baldy M'Keoun," who happened to get the first glass of whisky of the round that day. The second man declined to have any as he was a teetotaller.

Mr. Thomson, whose old-fashioned courtesy forbade him to offer a rejected glass a second time, calmly raised his arm, poured the whisky on the ground, and after having refilled the glass passed it to the next workman.

Baldy, who was very fond of whisky, was horror-struck at the operation, and his face was a picture.

After Mr. Thomson left he expressed himself strongly at what he thought foolish waste, and wound up with, "Davart, did he never think I could hae ta'en anither glass?"

THE REV. DAVID GEMMILL *

WAS the son of Alexander Gemmill and his wife — Gray. He was born in the old Post Office building in the Ledgate, shortly before the American War.

His father was the tailor and clothier of the district. He had a good connection with both gentle and semple, was of sober and thrifty habit, and came to have considerable property. He built the Old Post Office land, and acquired the Black Bull Inn, and nearly all the buildings down to Luggie Bridge.

Young David attended the parish school, and being of a quick inquisitive disposition, made considerable progress. When he came to be a lad of twelve, he was called upon to work beside his father. In this also he manifested his readiness to learn, and could mount the board and ply the needle almost as deftly as his father before him. There is the joke that in after days when he asked the laird of Kincaid to come to his wedding, "Ay," he said, "I will, gin ye sort up my coat afore that."

* By Rev. Thomas Somerville, Blackfriars, Glasgow.

David being a lad of parts, and ambitious withal, gave attention to reading and the learning of Latin in the intervals of work. Before his teens were out he was able to enter the University of Glasgow. After a course in Arts and Theology, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow in 1797. In a year thereafter he was appointed minister of Gourrock, and was married to Miss Alicia Kincaid of Kincaid House.

On his father's death he returned to Kirkintilloch, and was elected a magistrate of the old barony burgh in 1826. Henceforth the minister was merged in the magistrate. He was "Bailie Gemmill," and by this title is he known to posterity—why, we cannot say. Possibly like the man who used always to say "the deil," and was reminded that he ought to say "devil." "Na, na," he replied, "deil is mair freenly like." And so "bailie" seems more familiar and friendly than the title "reverend." But indeed he magnified his office. He was better known and better liked than any other authority in the district.

He was a quick, sharp man. He had a neat dapper figure, and always dressed with knee breeches, cocked hat, black silk stockings, and buckles. He had much energy, and great discernment of character. He spoke in the best style of the old Scotch language, in soft and affectionate tone; was always cheerful, and particularly kind to the young.

Mr. Robert Maughan, late schoolmaster, Kingsbarns, whose mother, Margaret Fleming, was second cousin to the Bailie, always visited him along with his parents "between the preachings," and recollects his kindness on these occasions. "He used to take me between his knees, and say, 'Come awa', Robin, my bairn.'" The address to his mother was, "Weel, Peggie, my dawtie, hoo's a' wi' ye?"

When he went out he had always sweeties in his pocket, and the children knew that as well as the Bailie. When "Robin" became a youth, and periodically visited the Bailie, two bottles were put down—rum shrub for the lad, and pure Scotch for the Bailie.

There are many stories about him. Some of these indicate that he could occasionally be jovial. He never liked to see the "tappit-hen in the pook," *i.e.*, the stoup empty. When an early teetotal lecturer came to Kirkintilloch, he found difficulty in getting a place to lecture in. He appealed to the Bailie, and the Bailie appealed to his tenant, the landlord of the Black Bull, to get the hall. "Na, na, he wasna gaun to gi'e his hall to a body like that, wha wad put doon drinkin'." "Why, what dae ye mean? I'll bring in the half o' them for a dram, when the lecture's o'er." The lecturer got the hall.

The Bailie was a warm supporter of the Kirkintilloch instrumental band. He occasionally treated the members to refreshments in the Black Bull, and on these occasions he was escorted home by the band, the Bailie marching at its head, and the band playing the appropriate tune of "Dainty Davie."

Like Nehemiah of old the Bailie set himself upon a great work. This was the building of St. David's Church, opposite his house. The day when the foundation-stone was laid, by himself, was a great day to the Bailie. He addressed the people from the wall, and entertained the masons and a numerous company afterward. The tappit-hen was kept in full feather. There are many who remember this day of jubilation. My most respected friend Charles Stirling (Auld Charlie) has said to me again and again:—"That was a great day—one of the best of my life. I played the flute that day in the band,

y

and I had on a white moleskin suit, and had a sicht o' the tappit-hen."

The church was completed, and the Rev. Thomas Duncan settled as minister, and the Bailie began to fade. He appeared less frequently on the street, and his quick step slackened.

He died in 1842, and the following inscription is on the wall of St. David's Porch :—

"Erected in 1870 by the Managers of St. David's Church as a tribute of respect to the memory of the Rev. DAVID GEMMILL, chief founder of this Church, who died 8th June, 1842. At one time Minister of the Gospel in Gourock, he afterward settled in this town, and having been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County, and elected Chief Magistrate of the Burgh, he continued ever to be an active and earnest supporter of all things calculated to promote the social, moral, and spiritual wellbeing of the people. He gave the site for this Church, contributed largely of his own means, and induced others to do the same towards the cost of the Erection ; and by the blessing of God he had the satisfaction of seeing the edifice completed, and of preaching within its walls.

"His remains are interred underneath the pavement in front of this tablet.

"'The memory of the just is blessed and the liberal soul shall be made fat.'"

William Dunn of Duntocher.

IRVING, in his "Book of Dumbartonshire," says :—

"In 1808 William Dunn, eldest son of William Dunn, proprietor of Gartclash, parish of Kirkintilloch, acquired the mill at Duntocher, then idle, and which had previously been used only for spinning wool and cotton yarn. Having succeeded to the Gartclash property on the death of his father, Mr. Dunn, even at the time spoken of, had made a

fair start with those machine-works in Glasgow, which afterwards became so famous throughout Britain. He fitted up the Duntocher mill with his own machinery, and succeeded so well that in a few years he purchased the neighbouring Faifley mill from the Faifley Spinning Company. These mills he continued to enlarge and improve till his business reached a point far beyond their powers of production. He was then compelled not only to extend the old but to erect entirely new works. About 1813 he acquired from Messrs. Dennistoun the Dalnotter iron-works, used principally for slitting and rolling iron, and, eight years afterwards, erected upon their site the Milton mill, unfortunately destroyed by fire in 1846. The Hardgate mill, contiguous to his other works, and erected in 1831, was destroyed by fire in 1851, but immediately afterwards rebuilt, on a different site, by Alexander Dunn, Esq., on a far larger scale. It was to the enterprise of Mr. William Dunn that Duntocher owed its origin in a great measure, and certainly years of prosperity. In addition to the properties connected with his various mills, Mr. Dunn acquired, by large and successive purchases, a very considerable extent of landed property in the parish, comprehending the lands of Duntocher, Milton, Kilbowie, Balquhauran, Dalmuir, Duntiglennan, Auchentoshan, Loch Humphrey, and others. The sole architect of his large fortune, William Dunn was a man of indomitable perseverance, great self-reliance, and unsullied integrity. He managed his extensive concerns with care and talent, and was much esteemed amongst the population connected with his various establishments, amounting to several thousands. Charitable, yet unostentatious, and uniting to a strict sense of honour and rigid truthfulness, a liberal spirit in all his dealings, he was in every way worthy of the high position

which, by his vigour and ability, he had attained amongst the merchants and landowners of the west of Scotland.

In private life he was beloved as a gentleman of unassuming manners and kindly disposition: and although he did not aspire to any official situation of distinction, he at all times liberally contributed to every object calculated to promote the public good. He was born at Gartclash in 1770. and died at Mountblow 13th March, 1849, leaving the bulk of his large property to his sole surviving brother, Alexander Dunn, with the exception of a sum of £3,000, allocated for various charitable purposes. Mr. Dunn was a deputy-lieutenant of Dumbartonshire."

Mr. Peter Mackenzie writes of him in his "Old Reminiscences of Glasgow," and we give extracts which may interest our readers, being written in the quaint and racy style of the author.

"Mr. Dunn grew up from a state of poverty in early life, to be a man of vast wealth. He gave the best of dinners, with the most delicious wines he could procure, in place of the porridge and sour milk to which he had been previously accustomed in a rural district of the country not very far distant. . . . In his mature years Mr. Dunn, thus living in luxury and driving in his carriage, became captivated with the beautiful Miss Logan, daughter of Walter Logan, Esq., of Fingalstone, an esteemed merchant of the city. Mr. Dunn had almost made up his mind to offer his hand to that lovely creature in marriage, with a goodly jointure; and it was thought she might and would have taken him, for they were often in company together, and he ever paid her the greatest possible attention, making no secret of his regard. Whether it was mutual or not, is a question which we, of course, cannot solve, nor perhaps can anyone else; but certain it is that Lord John Campbell from

Ardincapel, stepped into the field, and before Mr. Dunn had popped the question, his lordship wooed and won Miss Logan's hand, and she was regarded by all the city as the future Duchess of Argyle. The story has been already told that Lord John, after *flirting* with Miss Logan, married another lady, who brought him no inconsiderable fortune. Miss Logan had little or none, except her own beauty and accomplishments ; but Lord John paid her £10,000 as damages at first, and £10,000 when he became Duke in 1839. We shall repeat the observation that, without a doubt, she was one of the greatest beauties that ever shone in Glasgow during the last half century. . . . We can best show how lovely she was from the fact, which we witnessed with our own eyes oftener than once, that whenever she appeared, as she did many times, with a select circle in some of the front boxes of the splendid Theatre Royal, then in Queen Street, the enrapt audience would no sooner get their eyes upon her than, as if by a spell of enchantment, they sprang from their seats, and cheered, and loudly cheered to the echo, from the pit to the boxes, three tiers of them, and from the boxes to the first gallery, yea, to the second and third ; for it was a most capacious and magnificent house, never eclipsed by any since in Glasgow.

. . . . We quietly return to the thread of our discourse about Mr. Dunn We have given him nearly all the credit he deserves ; but he had his own peculiar tastes and distastes. One of them was an excessive liking for *law pleas*, and so he was constantly in the Court of Session with his neighbours, particularly the late Lord Blantyre and Mr. Hamilton of Cochno, either about some mill-dam or other, or the straightening of some march-dyke, or the breadth and depth and purity of some flowing

water from the Cochno glen, at or near his possessions at Duntocher. He threw both these individuals into great expense, some alleged, about the merest trifles; and he had this peculiar feature about him, that whilst he was strict and parsimonious in regard to many other things, he was exceedingly liberal to every one of his many law agents, and paid them every plack and penny of their accounts, whenever rendered, without the least grudge. He made the rather sensible remark on this score, that if a man wanted to be successful in his law plea, even though it should run down his opponent, it was best to keep the wheels of the agent well greased for the work.

Late in life he was laid up in his Glasgow house in St. Vincent Street for the first time by severe indisposition, and his life was despaired of. More than one or two ministers of the city paid the most marked attention to him in their oft-repeated visits—we shall not upbraid them by the other text, viz., that where the carcase is there the eagles fly. But one fine morning, when in bed, Mr. Dunn received an agreeable letter from his law agents, informing him that he had gained one of his cases with Lord Blantyre: so, when one of the clergymen in a few minutes afterwards entered the bedroom of the sick man, the latter stretched forth his hands to him, and said “Come away, reverend sir; I am glad to see you, for I have at last conquered my greatest enemy.” The clergyman concluded that he had conquered “the prince of the power of the air,” as the arch-enemy of the human race has frequently been designated; and he put up a suitable prayer in consequence. In going out and accosting some other friends of Mr. Dunn on the streets, he told them he had just left him in a most composed and agreeable state of mind for his great approaching change, in that he had affectionately assured him he had conquered his

greatest enemy. "His greatest enemy," quoth the civilian ; "he has conquered Lord Blantyre and the Duntocher dam." This was a settler to our friend the reverend divine for his next visit.

Mr. Dunn, as we have said, had many good qualities ; and in subscriptions for charitable purposes he was rarely behind any of his neighbours. If the genial fit was upon him, he would give more liberally perhaps than any other man within call ; but if any stubborn or ill-natured fit was upon him, it was quite needless to say a word to him. . . . One day he was waited on by a douce deputation, who, after making their profound bow, handed him the subscription paper. He signed his name for *two guineas*. "Two guineas, Mr. Dunn, only two guineas for such a noble philanthropic purpose." They beseeched him to double or treble it. One of the deputation said that he *ought* to sign for at least fifty guineas. "Not another penny, gentlemen, not another penny." One of them, more rude probably than he should have been, quoted the text . . . that it was "easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of heaven ;" and he expounded it pretty strongly by saying that he, Mr. Dunn, ought to give some of his means liberally while he was yet spared upon the earth, as he would take none of his money with him to the other world. "I know that perfectly well," replied Mr. Dunn ; "*it is the only thing I am vexed about.*" He bowed them out of his apartment."



Macvey Napier

WAS the son of John Macvey, Kirkintilloch, by a natural daughter of Napier of Craigharnet, and was born in 1777.

He received a liberal education for the profession of the law, and passed as W.S. in Edinburgh in 1799. His disposition, however, was too sensitive and retiring for that profession, and he gradually became more occupied in literature, in which his talents ere long became conspicuous. When Lord Jeffrey retired from the editorship of the well-known "Edinburgh Review" magazine, Napier was appointed his successor, and it is allowed that the high character of the journal was in his hands fully maintained.

When the seventh edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" was projected, Mr. Napier was asked to become its editor, and accepted the office. He wrote numerous articles for it himself, and also secured the co-operation of the best writers and scientific men of the day; and the publication is admitted to have been highly creditable to its editor. Mr. Napier died in Edinburgh, 11th February, 1847, aged seventy.

Sir James M'Culloch, K.C.M.G.,

ALTHOUGH not a native, had the good fortune to be married to a Kirkintilloch lady.

Sir James was born in Glasgow, and was the son of Mr. George M'Culloch, contractor; became a partner in the firm of J. & A. Dennistoun, and went to Melbourne in 1853, to establish a branch there.

After conducting it for ten years he founded a new firm in Melbourne, under the style of M'Culloch, Sellars & Co.

He was twice president of the chamber of commerce, and chairman of several banks and leading public companies of Melbourne.

Being strongly interested in the politics of the colony he soon was called on to fill some minor ministerial positions, and afterwards rose to be premier from 1862 till 1868, and, with slight intervals, till 1871. At the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to the colony, Mr. M'Culloch was knighted, and shortly afterwards paid a visit to Europe, and acted as agent-general for Victoria. In 1874 he received the title of K.C.M.G. For a second time he became premier in 1875, and retained office till May, 1877, but his popularity, at one time very great, had waned, and he soon afterwards retired from public life, and went to England to live.

Sir James died at Garbrand Hall, Ewell, Surrey, on 30th January, 1893, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried in the Necropolis, Glasgow; the scene of his early days, but far from the colony where the best part of his life and energies were spent.

Lady M'Culloch, his second wife—formerly Miss Inglis—who survives him, was long known and respected in Kirk-intillock for her amiability of character and the active interest she took in the industrial schools and every benevolent scheme.

Banks.

THE Western Bank of Scotland was established in Kirk-intillock for many years under the late Mr. Charles Stewart. At Mr. Stewart's death he was succeeded by the late Mr. Thomas Whitelaw; and when the Western Bank

collapsed in 1857 the branch was taken up by the National Bank of Scotland—Mr. Whitelaw being agent till his death, Mr. Thorburn succeeding him. Mr. James Russell, now of Airdrie, was the next agent, from 1867 till 1872. When leaving Mr. Russell was entertained to dinner by about 100 friends in Kirkintilloch and from other towns. After opening the branches in Coatbridge and Motherwell, Mr. Russell is now located in Airdrie, where he is an honorary sheriff-substitute and J.P. for Lanarkshire. Mr. Richard Reid succeeded Mr. Russell.

The City of Glasgow Bank commenced under the agency of the late Mr. John Shearer, auctioneer; and at his death it was continued by Mr. Robert Murdoch, now of Dundee. Mr. Murdoch, being promoted, was succeeded by Mr. James Stables, till the City Bank, in its turn, succumbed, when Mr. Stables was appointed joint-agent of the National Bank along with Mr. Reid; and when the latter went abroad Mr. Stables remained—then and since—sole agent.

The Commercial Bank of Scotland was established 2nd April, 1877, under Mr. James Main. The bank was commenced in the property belonging to Dr. Stewart, but on the collapse of the City Bank the Commercial Bank bought the premises, and removed their branch there, where it has since been carried on by Mr. Main.

The Savings Bank has been established for many years. James Dalrymple, Esq., of Woodhead, has been chairman for forty years, and during that long period was present at every annual meeting till the present year, when he was disabled by illness, to the great regret of the whole community. Mr. James Stables is the treasurer. The amount at credit of depositors is £14,748 7s. 1d.

The Agricultural Society

Was instituted 1844, and has been kept up since with much vigour and success. The following list of Presidents of the Society is as complete as we can gather :—

1844-50,	-	John Murray Gartshore of Gartshore.
1851,	-	Bailie Robert Moffat.
1852-54,	-	John Murray Gartshore of Gartshore.
1855,	-	William Colledge of Garngabber.
1856,	-	John Watson, Coalmaster.
1857,	-	Bailie Robert Moffat.
1858,	-	James Dalrymple of Woodhead.
1859-62,	-	John Murray Gartshore of Gartshore.
1863-64,	-	James Dalrymple of Woodhead.
1865,	-	William Reid of Hayston.
1866-67,	-	James Dalrymple of Woodhead.
1868,	-	Thomas Watson, Coalmaster.
1869,	-	William Wallace of Auchenvole.
1870-72,	-	James Dalrymple of Woodhead.
1873-77,	-	Dr. D. P. Stewart.
1878-80,	-	James Dalrymple of Woodhead.
1881-92,	-	W. Burt Wright of Auchenvole.
1893,	-	Alexander Park, factor, Gartshore.

Curling Clubs.

THE “Rob Roy” was instituted in 1855, Mr. David Tait being its first president. Mr. David Marshall was second president till 1864, when Mr. Alexander Goodwin was appointed and held office till 1876; Mr. Daniel Comrie being then elected to the office, and retaining it till 1879. Mr. John J. Miller came next till 1880, when Mr. Archibald Clark the present president was appointed, and has worthily held the position since.

The Townhead Club was instituted 1855, and the Kelvin

Water Club was assimilated with it the same year. The first members were Alexander Patrick, David M'Laren, Robert M'Andrew, James Cloggie, Alexander Williamson. Mr. David Patrick was president till 1855 when he died. Mr. Andrew Fletcher was next, then Mr. Robert Graham, who was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Scott. James Dalrymple, Esq., of Woodhead, was patron of the club from the beginning.

The oldest and most interesting club, and the oldest in the R.C.C.C. annual is the "Kirkintilloch" instituted 1716; but like the old Town Council it is a close corporation, and no information can be got of its doings in the past.

Industries.

SOUTHBANK FOUNDRY.

ALEXANDER SMITH, formerly a partner of George Smith & Co., Sun Foundry, Glasgow, retired from that firm in 1861, and feued four and a-half acres of land near the Monkland railway, on which he erected a foundry. Light castings such as rain water goods, hot water heating apparatus, gas and water pipes, were the branches followed.

George Park Macindoe, a nephew of William Dunn of Duntocher was afterwards assumed as a partner.

Mr. Smith died about 1866, and owing to some dispute regarding valuations, etc., the business was stopped.

After the works had been closed for a year, they were acquired at public roup by Messrs. Cameron & Robertson, under which designation they are still carried on. Mr. Robertson, it is understood, voluntarily withdrew in 1890; but although no longer a partner he remained in the foundry till 1892.

The works have been largely increased since 1868, and are thoroughly equipped with railway sidings, and sidings to canal wharf. The firm at present make a specialty of sanitary castings, a department in which they have been pioneers. There are about 300 men and boys employed in the works.

BASIN FOUNDRY

Has been established for a good many years, and is carried on by Messrs. Napier, Dow & Co., who employ about 85 people.

LION FOUNDRY,

Under the Lion Foundry Co., Limited, carry on a large trade in ornamental castings, and employ 200 men and boys.

THE OLD FOUNDRY,

So long carried on by the late Mr. Archibald Gilchrist, and which has since had a chequered history, is now being repaired and adapted for the manufacture of felt.

THE NICKEL COMPANY.

The works were started in 1882 by the New Caledonia Mines Company which in 1884 was amalgamated with La Société Anonyme "Le Nickel" of Paris.

The raw material comes all from New Caledonia—an island in the South Pacific ocean, and a French convict settlement—being nickel ore, consisting of a silicate of nickel and magnesia ; and cobalt ore, consisting of oxide of cobalt, oxide of nickel, and manganese.

The nickel ore is smelted, and partially refined, and sent away in a concentrated form to the various refineries belonging to the company in England, France, and Germany.

The cobalt ore is also treated in a similar manner, and refined at the general works of the company.

The nickel is ultimately sold in the market in the form of small cylinders called "cakes," each being similar in shape to a good-sized pill-box, but weighing half a pound, and containing ninety-nine per cent. of pure nickel. Many articles of domestic use are made or partly made of it, but the chief market is not a peaceful but a warlike one. The new "Magazine" rifle adopted by the Small Arms Committee of the Government, and which is a combination of the La Belle and the Mannlicher rifles, is charged with a cartridge containing smokeless powder and a beautiful conical bullet of small diameter. This bullet is made of an outside casing of nickel, filled with lead. Nickel is also used in the coinage of Germany, Belgium, and America.

Cobalt is largely used for enamelling and other purposes, being the beautiful blue with which we are all so familiar. But a still more extensive market is found for it in the numerous and large potteries of Staffordshire, where it plays an interesting and important part in the manufacture.

The clay if used alone makes ware of a dirty yellow colour, but when mixed with cobalt in the proportion of one ounce to the ton, the result is a white colour, exactly in the same way as a laundress uses "blue" in the washing of shirts, which without it would come out yellow, but by its means assumes the pretty white colour we all like.

But cobalt, besides making the Staffordshire ware appear white, is also used in the finishing process. The blue patterns so familiar to us are printed on paper with a preparation of cobalt and put on the ware before it enters the furnace. The heat burns up the paper, but the blue pattern is left imprinted on the ware like paint.

The Nickel Company work day and night, and employ about 250 people.

THE FORTH AND CLYDE CHEMICAL WORKS

Are carried on by Messrs. Perry & Hope, who are manufacturers of phosphate of soda, phosphate of ammonia phosphoric acid, etc.

MESSRS. JOHN FREW & CO.

Have been established for many years at Parkburn Works, and manufacture wood products, moulders' blacking, and red and iron liquors.

MR. PETER M'GREGOR

Carries on an old-established saw-mill at the canal-basin, and deals extensively in timber.

MESSRS. JAMES SLIMON & CO.

Manufacture silk cloth, tartans, gingham or zephyrs, Thibets, etc., in which they have much valuable machinery engaged. When in full operation they employ about 300 people, the majority being girls. The mill was established in 1867.

MR. DAVID MARSHALL

Has erected a sawmill on Mr. John Dick Marshall's land at Luggiebridge, where timber is cut up, and sold or utilised.

COAL MINING, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

Coal mining is extensively carried on in the north-east quarter of the parish by Messrs. William Baird & Co., who also raise a vast quantity of ironstone for their furnaces at Gartsherrie. Their collieries have been established in the

parish for more than thirty years. More, recently, other pits have been sunk to work the same section of minerals at Meiklehill, now being carried on by James Wood (Limited); at Easter Gartshore by Messrs. J. & W. Wallace; and at Woodilee by Mr. John A. M'Callum. These works employ a very large number of men, and are of immense importance and value to the town and parish of Kirkintilloch.

And more important still is the future prospect of their continuance, which we regard as most hopeful. There cannot be a reasonable doubt that the valuable minerals which have long been worked in the eastern part of the Kelvin valley by Messrs. William Baird & Co., and in the western end by the Carron Company and others, will extend all through the middle of the valley and underneath the town of Kirkintilloch. The best seams, however, in the bulk of this unworked area lie at great depths, and will require large capital to win them. But this will be forthcoming sooner or later when the present more easily reached seams are getting exhausted.

It may truly be said that Kirkintilloch was never on a sounder basis of prosperity than she is at present, as the established industries have already filled up all the house accommodation. She is one of the very few towns having canal and railway accommodation so convenient, and the future development of her mineral wealth is an inheritance for her children.

We have only one other industry to notice, viz.:

SHIPBUILDING.

Startle not, gentle reader, neither rub your eyes, nor say, "I never knew that Kirkintilloch was a seaport town." If you did not know before, you know it now, and it will be proved to your satisfaction before we have done.

It is true that Kirkintilloch shipbuilders have never figured in the *Glasgow Herald* with statistics, and we are unable to state the out-turn of vessels for this year, or compare it with previous years. We can only say that a good many new vessels have been built from first to last, and a vast amount of repairs done, but all in a quiet, unassuming Kirkintilloch way, and with no attempt at empty boasting or display.

At the launch of each vessel, however, we can assure our readers that everything was done in the most correct and orthodox manner. There was "the numerous and select company assembled"; the lady who "gracefully performed" the ceremony of christening; and there was the correct adjournment for lunch. Our conservative friends—who have a monopoly of loyalty—will be glad to hear that "the usual loyal and patriotic toasts" were always given—two especially being on no account whatever omitted, viz., "The Queen," and "The Magistrates of Kirkintilloch;" and if the volume of applause following each had been measured, truth might have awarded the latter toast to have had the greater amount.

Besides a long list of iron lighters, which would only be burdensome to the reader, the following screw steamers have been successfully built and launched:—*Helena*, *Lizzie Gardner*, *Adelaide*, *Lyra*, *Delta*, *Arthur*, *Dina*, *Albert*, *Scotia*, *Argo*, *Neptune*, *Orion*, *Analine*,* the last being a fine tank vessel built for Messrs. Ross & Co., of Falkirk, to carry oil, these gentlemen being so convinced of the excellence of the work turned out at Kirkintilloch that they sent the order there, passing by all the shipbuilders of the Clyde, Belfast, and elsewhere.

* Since this was written, the s.s. *Nelson* has been added to the number.
Z

Of the foregoing ships built at Kirkintilloch it might have interested some of our readers had we been able to give the length, breadth of beam, horse-power of engines, etc., etc. It may suffice to say that they are all substantial, sound, and honest ships, each capable of carrying a good bellyful. And let no carping critic from Lenzie or Water-side say with a sneer, "Oh ! only canal scows, after all !" No, good friend, you are wrong there ; they are all ocean-going steamers, or were, for some are lying in the bottom of the ocean. But it would be a hard task for you to hunt up the rest. You would find very few on the canal—you would require to go to Belfast, Larne, Coleraine, and other ports in Ireland, and you must also go to Montrose, Aberdeen, and other harbours in the north of Scotland.

All these steamships have been built under the superintendence and direction, and, indeed, after the designs, of Mr. John Thom—manager for Messrs. J. & J. Hay—who is the father of shipbuilding in Kirkintilloch. Long may he live, and may his shadow never grow less !

Considering what has been already accomplished, it is a matter of regret that the Forth and Clyde Canal was made so small, as it cramps and confines the energies of our Kirkintilloch shipbuilders, which might otherwise have expanded to any extent.

But, "there's a good time coming, boys, *wait a little longer.*" Wait till the Forth and Clyde *Ship* Canal is made, and then "you shall see *what you shall see.*"



Forth and Clyde Ship Canal.

A WELL-KNOWN townsman of Kirkintilloch fifty years ago was wont to say when a statement of his was disputed, "I saw it in the public prints, sir," and this he regarded as conclusive. The Forth and Clyde *Ship* Canal must, on the same reasoning, be a true and sound fact, for it appears in "the public prints," not only in common penny papers, but in a most respectable and ably-written publication, which all may see for themselves in the Glasgow Mitchell Library, where it is registered and laid up in the archives of that valuable institution. And let no one regard the idea of such a canal as a wild chimera till he has "read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested" the book in question.

The unfortunate circumstances attending the Panama Canal, and the unforeseen difficulties in making the Manchester Ship Canal, have, for the present, shelved the Forth and Clyde *Ship*, but it is not a sanguine prediction to say that all three will be made in time.

The marked success of the Suez Canal, the Forth and Clyde Canal, and the river Clyde itself—which, as far as Glasgow is concerned, is neither more nor less than a canal—will, by-and-bye, encourage capitalists to "try again."

Without going into the reasons for making this canal, and the inducements for capitalists to embark in it—which are ably set forth by Mr. J. Law Crawford, in the book now referred to,* we may shortly say that the route has been regularly surveyed, and plans and sections made by

* The author says of the estimated revenue from the proposed canal :—
"Considering the numerous sources from which the revenues of the Forth and Clyde Ship Canal would be derived, an annual income of £600,000 could be safely anticipated."

Messrs. Crouch & Hogg, C.E., who also give a report on the scheme. Reports have also been made by Messrs. James Duncan, Twechar; and Mr. John Todd, mining engineer, Kilsyth, relative to the minerals on the proposed route of the canal.

The following extract from the work of Mr. Milne Home, LL.D., F.G.S., on the estuary of the Forth and adjoining districts, viewed geologically (1871), is so interesting that we give it verbatim :—

“This, probably, is the proper place for noticing the very remarkable discovery made by Mr. Bennie and Mr. Croll of a *deep trough which traverses Scotland at its narrowest and lowest part, viz., the district which connects the estuaries of the Forth and the Clyde*. The discovery is one of great interest in various aspects, and chiefly in regard to the agent or agents concerned in the formation of the trough. Messrs. Bennie and Croll describe the line of the trough as running close to the canal which connects the two estuaries joining the Clyde at or near Bowling, and the Forth at or near Grangemouth.” . . .
“The trough is stated to be now filled with Pleistocene strata, viz., beds of sands, gravel, and boulder clay—the boulder clay occurring in numbers of beds, and thickness of beds, unusually great. At Grangemouth the bottom of the trough is ascertained by boring to be about 260 feet below the present sea level, *and the depth of the trough, where its sides consist of rocks, is said to be about 118 feet*. At the end next to the Firth of Clyde the bottom of the trough is said to be about 200 feet below the sea level. At one place (near Garseadden) *the north side of the trough is actually an overhanging buried precipice*. The width of the trough can be less easily ascertained than the depth, all the borings for minerals being, of course, vertical. But at Grangemouth, where the trough passes through coal workings, the width is considered to be about 600 yards. At Kilsyth Mr. Bennie states that the trough or ‘channel (as he terms it) seems to have been split into two branches by the Barrhill, one going round it by the north, and the other by the south.’ ‘The south channel,’ though the main one, is narrow, perhaps not more than 300 or 400 yards across, and is flanked by great hills of trap which rise over it to a height of several hundred feet, yet the channel between them maintains a depth of from 90 to 120 feet, and

seems to have been cut, in part at least out of the solid trap. With regard to the contents of the trough Mr. Bennie states that, 'at both ends' it is '*filled to a depth of several hundred feet with boulder clay, while in the middle portion, viz., from Kilsyth to Castlecary, only sand and gravel have been found.*' His explanation of the absence of boulder clay from the middle part is that 'when the land was submerged to a depth of several hundred feet, this channel (meaning the trough) existed as a *narrow kyle or strait, through which the currents and tides flowed with force, so that the boulder clay was washed out of the narrowest and highest parts, and replaced by sand or gravel.*'"

The engineers submit a definite plan for the construction of a canal "29 miles 6 furlongs and 196 yards long, 26 feet deep, and 100 feet wide at the bottom, capable of bearing on its waters large ocean going merchant steamers and men-of-war, and extending, in a direct line across the narrowest part of Britain, from Yoker on the Clyde to Grangemouth on the Forth" . . . "With locks of the ordinary type, and similar to those of the Manchester Ship Canal," . . . "the approximate estimate of cost," . . . "£5,500,000 for works, and £1,500,000 for land and contingencies, making a total of £7,000,000."

"While it is satisfactory to know that the canal can be constructed by the ordinary methods at an expenditure which, though large, would almost certainly yield a substantial and satisfactory return, it is nevertheless necessary to consider new methods of excavation by which the cost may be diminished. The ancient channel between the two firths still exists, but the passage is blocked by an enormous quantity of soft material. The tides and ocean currents that formerly accomplished the work of cutting out this channel still exist. The problem therefore is—how to utilise the natural power of these tides and ocean currents in clearing out the deposits of sand, gravel, and clay from the bed of the channel." Mr. Milne Home says "When this kyle existed there would be *always a strong current running through it one way or other.* What the tides were in those days, we, of course, can only conjecture. At present, when it is high water in the Firth of Clyde, it is approaching low water in the upper part of the estuary of the Forth, and, moreover, whilst the sea at high water, in the former, rises $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the medium level, it falls in the latter no less than 10 feet below the medium level at low water, giving therefore, a difference of $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet between the levels of the sea at high and low water; so that *if there were to be now a free passage between the two estuaries as by clearing out this old*

trough, there would be a strong current running each way four times in the twenty-four hours."

The rise in the water of the one river above the level of the other represents a force sufficient to clear away, in a comparatively short time, the sand, gravel, and clay now obstructing the ancient channel. One method for utilising this force has been devised, and the experiments made tend to show that the deposits of soft material along the route of the proposed ship canal can be removed and carried out to deep water in the Firth of Clyde by means of the natural force generated by the rise of the tides in the Firth of Forth. Whether the method would be equally effectual on a large scale, and whether it could be carried out at a less cost than the ordinary methods proposed by the engineers, are questions that can only be decided by experts.

"The new method suggested is to carry one or more large pipes by means of a tunnel along the ancient channel at low-water level, from the Forth at Grangemouth to the Clyde at Clydebank, and hence along the valley of the Clyde to deep water in the firth, or in one of the adjacent lochs. At high water in the Firth of Forth the tide would flow through the pipe with great force. Communication would be made with the pipe from the surface level of the route at necessary points by means of shafts. The work of excavation would simply consist in detaching the sand, gravel, or clay from the sides of the shaft. The soft material falling into the pipe by its own gravity would be carried away and deposited in deep water by the force of the current. As the tides rise considerably higher in the Forth than in the Clyde, by the construction of a high-water reservoir on the banks of the Forth a constant flow of water to the Clyde could be maintained. The experiments made also tend to show that if the flow of the water through the pipe were suddenly stopped by a movable apparatus placed at any point west of the shaft, the momentum of the current would force a certain quantity of water up the shaft to a height far above the tide level. By collecting this water in a reservoir at the highest available point, and repeating the process frequently, a practically unlimited amount of power could be obtained to aid in clearing out the ancient channel. A tidal canal could possibly be constructed by this method at a moderate cost. In such a canal gates would, of course, be required to prevent the force of the tide injuring or interfering with the navigation. The new method of excavation, suggested, would probably be found to diminish the cost of construction of the high level

canal proposed by the engineers. This purpose served, the pipe or pipes referred to could be utilised for discharging, into the Clyde at the Broomielaw, a great volume of pure sea water from the Firth of Forth. The constant flow would, by sweeping the sewage out to sea, cleanse and purify the navigable way of the river, and thereby possibly solve another great engineering problem."

"KIRKINTILLOCH.—The ship canal would inevitably effect an enormous development upon the established industries of this town and the surrounding district. A great demand would be made upon the resources of the extensive coal and ironstone mines in the neighbourhood for exporting, and for the supply of ocean-going steamers. The importing of raw materials to, and the exporting of manufactured goods from, the various chemical and iron works would probably, by the cheapening of transport, receive a powerful impetus, and convert Kirkintilloch into one of the busiest centres of the route."

It is to be hoped that when the time arrives for the Forth and Clyde *Ship* Canal to be made, easier and cheaper means of getting legal sanction to it than now obtain, will be discovered. If the present law remains unchanged, the first thing that will have to be faced will be an enormous sum for passing it through both houses of parliament. One of the bridges across the Clyde at Glasgow cost £26,000 for parliamentary expenses before a stone of it was laid.

Carlyle wrote that there were "twenty-eight millions of people in Great Britain, mostly fools."

Whatever amount of truth there may be in the observation, there certainly is a grain of it in our way of promoting canals and railways. Counsel receive enormous fees to argue in London whether a proposed scheme will be beneficial to the country or not. Why, whoever heard of a railway or canal damaging the community after it was made? It may injure the shareholders, but that is a different matter—they run the risks of a commercial enterprise, and generally do so in expectation of promoting

their own interests—not from benevolence to their fellow-countrymen.

As regards the interest of the general public, the more railways and canals the better, and the only consideration that requires guarding on their part is to see that the amount of capital subscribed is reasonably sufficient to complete the work and pay for the land occupied. As for profit or loss on the working, pray, whose business is that except the shareholders'? Could not all legal preliminaries be done quite as well in the Court of Session in Edinburgh, without going through an expensive pantomime in London?

Apart, however, from the commercial importance of the proposed Forth and Clyde *Ship* Canal, it is evident, that if made, it would be of great value as an outlet from the east to the west coast, and *vice versa*, for the British navy; and would, in fact, be equivalent to a considerable increase in the navy itself. It does not require an inspector-general of fortifications, with a cocked hat and feathers, to come from London to tell us that.

We are at present spending £20,000,000 in increasing the navy and to provide against contingencies “in the event of war.”

Well, then, “in the event of war,” supposing a hostile fleet came into the Clyde, and levied a contribution of £100,000 on Greenock under threat of bombardment, while our fleet happened to be lying in the Forth, before our ships could sail round the north of Scotland, the beggars would be off and away with the money; but if our navy could slip through the Forth and Clyde *Ship* Canal, past Kirkintilloch, and on to the Clyde, our fellows might be down on the thieves like a “hunder o’ bricks” before they knew where they were.

The idea is a good one, and as we are not at present on dining terms with Lord Salisbury, we make a present of it to our old friend Dr. Stewart, so that when the aforesaid eminent nobleman returns to power—which we hear is to be very soon—the doctor will be able to give him a “wrinkle” from Kirkintilloch. As for poor old Mr. Gladstone, as he never had any policy worth speaking of, we leave him out of account altogether.

Gifts of £1,000 and Two Fountains.

WILLIAM WATSON MACKAY, Esq., presently Provost of Dunoon, gave in 1890, the sum of £1,000 to certain trustees to be held by them in trust, the free income thereof to be devoted in future to specified philanthropical purposes set forth in the Deed itself. The first meeting of trustees under it was held on 23rd July, 1890. The Deed runs as follows:—

“I, William Watson Mackay, residing at Isabella Villa, Dunoon, having been accustomed during the greater part of my life to gratuitously extract diseased or malformed teeth of any applicant, irrespective of sect, class, or condition, and having also taken a deep interest in the mental and spiritual improvement of my fellow-man (regarding which there is a great diversity of opinion, though to my thinking the following discourses are well adapted for that purpose, viz. :—“Likeness to God,” by Rev. W. E. Channing. “Loneliness of Christ,” and “Obedience, the Organ of Spiritual Knowledge,” by Rev F. W. Robertson. Principal Caird’s Lecture at the opening of the Glasgow University, “Plea for a Scientific Theology.” Principal Cunningham’s Inaugural Address, at St. Mary’s College, St. Andrews, “Theology as a Science.” “The followers of the Great Physician,” by Rev. Allen Menzies, B.D., Abernyte. And, “Respectable Sin,” by Rev. W. Bushnell. And in the last mentioned discourse, the words:—“As many as are led by the spirit of God, they are the sons of God,” *as many,*

no more, seem to me the embodiment of the highest spiritual truths. And Professor Drummond's admirably adapted exposition to the Boys' Brigade, of the text, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." And, while aware that the height of mental and spiritual elevation reached in these discourses cannot easily be attained, yet I think it right to have a Standard, as it helps to keep the spirit from sinking, and aids to direct us in the ways of the living God.)

And being desirous perpetually to advance these respective objects, and to settle in manner underwritten, the sum of One Thousand Pounds for the said respective purposes, in the manner aftermentioned, Do hereby give, grant, and assign the said sum of one thousand pounds to—James Calder, Senior Police Magistrate; Alexander Cumming Rutherford; and Robert Graham; Junior Police Magistrates; and Patrick Ogilvy, Robert Cowan, Charles Stuart, John Aitken, William Sharp, John Cameron, John Cochrane, Edward Howell, and James Stewart, Commissioners of Police for the Burgh of Kirkintilloch, and their successors in office; as trustees for the ends, uses, and purposes after expressed. But the said sum of one thousand pounds is given and accepted in trust only, for the several ends, uses, and purposes after expressed, that is to say :—

In the *first place*, the trustees shall, in each year pay over the income of said fund of one thousand pounds to the following Committee, who shall be called "Kirkintilloch Lecture Committee," by whom the same shall be administered, viz. :—The Rev. William Patrick, B.D., minister of Free St. David's Church, Kirkintilloch; Duncan Mackinnon, residing in Muirhead Street, Kirkintilloch; Andrew Lawrie, Merkland, Kirkintilloch; Alexander Taylor, Woodbank, Kirkintilloch; John Cameron, iron founder, Kirkintilloch: two persons who shall be elected by the said Commissioners of Police from their own number; and not less than two, nor more than six other persons resident in the burgh or parish of Kirkintilloch, to be elected by the before-mentioned members of committee.

The committee shall always consist, of not less than nine, nor more than thirteen members; whom I would like to be men whose minds mainly concurred with the above views; and any vacancy caused by death, or resignation, or otherwise; shall be filled up by the remaining members of committee, except as regards the members elected by the said Commissioners of Police, who shall cease to be members, on their

ceasing to be Commissioners of Police. Members of committee who shall cease to be resident in the burgh, or parish of Kirkintilloch, and members who have not taken an active interest in the committee for a period of eighteen months, shall *ipso facto* cease to be members of committee.

The committee shall appoint *annually* from out of their own number, a president, secretary, and treasurer, the two last mentioned of whom shall submit reports, at such times as the committee shall appoint. Three members shall form a quorum; the president to have a casting vote, in case of equality of votes.

In the *second place*, the foresaid committee shall apply each year's income of said fund of one thousand pounds toward the expenses of every kind, whether chargeable to capital or income, which may be incurred during that year, it being hereby expressly provided and declared, that on no account or pretext whatever, shall the capital of the said sum of one thousand pounds be encroached upon, for any purpose whatever.

In the *third place*, the said committee shall apply the income of five hundred pounds of the said fund, in the purchase of a first-class set of dental surgical instruments, and other dental surgical necessities (but only if the committee shall consider such an expenditure necessary), and in remunerating some person or persons practising dental surgery in Kirkintilloch, whom they shall from time to time appoint, to give dental-surgical aid to such persons, irrespective of sect, class, or condition, on such days, and at such hours, forenoon and afternoon, as they may appoint, and also at such other times as such practitioners are not otherwise engaged. A diary shall be kept by each practitioner, in which shall be entered all the operations of each day. The balance of any such income shall be applied by the committee, in such manner as two-thirds of the members may think fit, but always so as to alleviate human suffering from physical disease. The patients are always to be spoken to quietly and kindly, both by members of committee, and by the practitioners; no unnecessary questions are to be put to them, and they are to be made to understand, that extracting their teeth is an act of gracious loving regard, not a charity.

In the *fourth place*, should the committee, after a full and fair trial, find that the services of the person or persons so appointed, are not being taken advantage of to a satisfactory extent, they shall be at liberty to apply the income of said sum of five hundred pounds, in such manner

as two-thirds of the members may think fit, but only in the alleviation of human suffering from physical disease.

In the *fifth place*, the said committee shall apply the income of the remaining five hundred pounds of the said fund of one thousand pounds, in meeting the expenses of courses of popular lectures in Kirkintilloch, on science, biography, history, literature, travels, and other kindred subjects, but all political and sectarian subjects shall be carefully excluded. In the event of there being any surplus income, the committee shall have power, to devote such surplus to the purchase of books for a free library, for the management of which, they shall make such arrangements as they may deem proper. In the event of other courses of popular lectures being instituted, or from any change in the circumstances of the community, the committee consider that the popular lectures now endowed are not required, they shall be at liberty, and are authorised, with the concurrence of two-thirds of their number, to devote the income of the said sum of five hundred pounds to the maintenance of a free library, or to such other related purpose as they shall elect.

And to enable the trustees to carry out the purposes of this Trust, I confer upon them all requisite powers," etc., etc.

All honour to the Provost of Dunoon for his liberal and spontaneous gift of £1,000 for philanthropical purposes. We could do with a few more like him.

The late Bailie Matthew Wallace presented to the town in 1881 an elegant cast-iron fountain, which is erected at the Cross.

A handsome fountain is also being erected in the Cowgate, at its junction with Broadcroft, by John Watson Esq., of Earnock. It is of square form, resting on two tiers of granite, the lower of which is nine and a-half feet square; and the base has on each of the four sides a tastefully-carved recess drinking basin, with a small circular trough at the bottom for dogs.

Above the base are eight circular pillars of polished Peterhead granite, carrying the pediment, which will be

surmounted by an ornamental lamp of wrought iron, the top of which will stand nineteen feet above the ground.

The whole structure, both in design and execution, reflects credit on the architect and contractors, and it will be a permanent and useful ornament to the town.

Ye prosperous sons of fortune and Kirkintilloch, whose generous hearts are bursting with benevolence for want of an object on which to give it vent—let us point out to you that our old mother has no town hall ; nor any place of public meeting worthy of her and you.

No free library has been erected to educate and enlighten her sons and daughters ; and we cannot expect Mr. Andrew Carnegie to undertake this for the *whole* of Scotland.

A Baxter has not yet arisen with a public park for Kirkintilloch ; and she has not even a curling pond that she can call her own.

Alas ! poor old Caurnie ! how have thy children neglected thee ?

Willie Malenny

WAS an eccentric old man, who lived in Hillhead, where the ruins of his house are still to be seen.

Amongst his other possessions were a calf and an iron pot ; and one day the calf, in an exploring expedition, put its head inside the pot, which proved to be such a tight fit that no efforts of the animal could disengage it. Willie himself shortly appeared on the scene, and made vigorous but unsuccessful endeavours to take the pot from the head.

After due cogitation he came to the conclusion that the

only way to free the calf from the pot was to cut off the animal's head, which dire remedy he at once carried into execution. When the deed was done, however, Willie saw that his remedy fell far short of being effectual, for the head was still firmly fixed in the pot, in fact, more firmly than ever, for it was now a dead head, and could not second his efforts to release it ; while it was clearly the interest of the calf, as long as it lived, to use its utmost efforts to aid him in shaking off the encumbrance.

Willie, at last, was driven to smash the pot in pieces, and thus reached the goal of his efforts. Whether it occurred to him at this stage that he might have used the last remedy at first we do not know, but his proceedings show the danger of coming to rash and precipitate conclusions without considering all the premises.

Notwithstanding his apparent ruthlessness with the calf, Willie bore the character of a harmless, inoffensive, and simple old man. He had a strong belief in evil spirits, and one morning, possibly when they appeared to his imagination more numerous and powerful than usual, he resolved to make, as Samson did with the Philistines, a holocaust of the whole tribe of warlocks, which he did by fairly setting fire to his house.

Dan Cooper.

No inhabitant of Kirkintilloch is better known than Dan, partly from his costume—which is as curious as any ever worn by *man*—and partly from his gentle character ; for he is really an “*innocent*” in every sense of the term. His face and figure have now been familiar for two generations on the streets of the town. His upper garments are not



DAN COOPER.

different from other people's; but he wears a veritable woman's petticoat, of coarse blue material, reaching down to his heels, which gives him a somewhat patriarchal appearance.

Dan manages to live respectably, being both able and willing to work when he gets the chance. His chief occupation is carrying in coals for the lieges; and as he is generally liked as well as pitied, he may be said to have a monopoly of the business. He has also an allowance from the parochial board; and as he is often treated to plates of soup and other viands, besides occasional gifts of pennies, he may be said to be fairly comfortable.

Every one has their troubles in this world, however, and Dan does not escape; possibly his greatest being the frolicsome boys on the street, who delight to make pretence of stealing the coals under his charge, for the pleasure and excitement of being chased by him.

Dan values quantity more than quality, and prefers six big copper pennies to one little silver sixpence; and it is said that some mean persons take advantage of this, and palm off halfpennies instead of pennies on poor Dan. When he is presented with food he devoutly asks a blessing, which is generally of considerable length: and on Sundays he goes regularly to church, decently clad, and scarcely recognisable. It is reported, however, that one night in church he let his book fall in the pew before him, and in stretching over to recover it his shoes came off with a clatter, and he nearly followed his book. Our informant naively added, that "even the Auld-Licht folk were obliged to laugh."

A lady in the East-side who had got delivery of a cart of coals, had engaged Dan to put them in, but after waiting some hours for him without his appearance, she concluded

that he was otherwise engaged, and hired another person to do the work. Dan turned up, however, just as his rival had begun his task, and stood, sad and sorrowful, till it was nearly completed, when, on the lady coming out to explain matters, he thus accosted her, "Oh, woman! my heart's jist like to break to see hoo thae coals is haunl't."

Dan was carrying a can of milk one day when a mischievous boy said to him that his "can was rinnin' oot." The poor fellow lifted it up, poured out the milk, and looked at the bottom of the can.

A young woman, in a frolic, urged him to go with her to a church meeting on a certain evening, and named the hour. He punctually appeared in his Sunday costume, Bible in hand, and asked if "the big lass" was in. On being told that she was away from home, he turned on his heel, and did not appear at the same house for many months after.

His photograph was taken, shovel in hand, and one showed it to Dan; being curious to know if he would recognise his own likeness. He looked at the picture attentively, and at last said, "I'm no sure o' mysel', but it's awfu' like my shool."

With all his simplicity, Dan has flashes of shrewdness. Some one told him that an asylum was to be opened at Bellfield "for a' the daft folk." "Aweel," replied he, "they'll no' be mony left in Kirkintilloch."

He was visiting Luggiebank House, at the time occupied by Mr. Little, and the night being dark, Dan was furnished with a lighted lantern to enable him to get home safely; but the poor fellow, no doubt feeling the responsibility too much, carried it only to the end of the avenue, blew out the light, carried the lantern back to the house, and thanked the inmates.

Dan's father must have been a lively character—he hopped on one foot from the one end of Kirkintilloch to the other for a wager, and successfully accomplished his task.

Dan's grandfather, or as he was always called :—

OLD DANNY COOPER,

was decidedly an original. He was a decent, well-behaved labourer, and was beadle or church officer in Dr. Marshall's church. He performed his duties as beadle steadily and well, but of politeness or tact he was totally destitute—as indeed might be expected,—and his terse answers and sayings gave much amusement.

A young minister was officiating for the doctor one Sunday, and Danny, after carrying the Bible to the pulpit, returned to the vestry to shew the young man in, when he found him adjusting his gown carefully. Danny waited a minute, but losing patience suddenly said, “Is't a' richt noo?” “Oh, yes,” said the clergyman. “Come awa', then,” said Danny, and marched off without looking whether he was followed or not.

The late Dr. King officiating in the same circumstances, asked Danny after service if he could have a glass of wine as he felt rather exhausted. Danny replied in his usual manner, “There's nae wine here, but if you like to gie me a saxpence, I'll gang up to the Black Bull for a gless o' whusky to ye.”

The regular precentor had got leave of absence one Sunday, and his place was supplied by a fellow townsman for the day, who unfortunately fell asleep towards the close of the sermon. The doctor finished his discourse and gave some verses of a paraphrase to be sung, without observing the slumbering leader. Old Danny, however, was on the

alert, and roused the sleeper just in time for his duty ; but unfortunately for him the first line he had to sing was :—
“Ye indolent and slothful rise,” and the laughter that ensued both inside and outside of the church was such that the poor fellow fairly left the town in consequence.

The doctor was instructing one of his classes one evening, and Danny was in attendance. He always wore thick heavy shoes, and in moving about on the bare wooden floor he made a good deal of noise. The doctor at last said, “Daniel, I wish you would make less noise with these heavy boots of yours.” Danny however considered this request unreasonable, and replied in a snappish tone, “Davart ! I canna carry them on my back, surely, can I ?”

The church in these times was lighted by candles, the ends of which were afterwards used in the session-house and vestry. A Bible-class of young women had met and the doctor was instructing them, but the candles being few in number, the room was rather dim. At last the doctor said to Danny, “Daniel, I wish we had some more light.” Danny’s answer sorely tried the gravity of the class :—
“The *doups* are a’ dune, sir.”

On another occasion when the people were assembled in the session-house and sitting around the walls waiting for the doctor, Danny, who was in attendance, and moving about, stumbled over an outstretched foot, and nearly fell. He recovered himself, however, and tersely said to the individual who had caused the mishap, “Can ye no’ keep in yer feet,—d—n ye !”

Danny was very fond of whisky, and could drink an inordinate quantity without much effect on him. He was being treated one day, and after swallowing three glasses was asked by his host, “How do you like *that* whisky, Danny ?” “I hinna fand the taste o’t yet,” replied he.



COACH WILL.

Coach Will,

WHOSE proper name is William Martin, was born a cripple, and has never been able to walk. From boyhood he has been wheeled about in a coach, and hence has got the designation by which he is universally known and called.

In early life his father, who was a weaver, removed to Campsie, but Will refused to go with him, and took up his abode with "Auld Cockie Rankin," a poor weaver having a large family. Will, however, was not dependent on him, for he had an active mind, and a commercial spirit, and eked out his livelihood by buying and selling poultry and other live stock. He had also an allowance from the Parochial Board, and being from his condition much compassionated, was often the recipient of food and other gifts, and was never at a loss for willing hands to draw him along in his coach.

Will was invariably to be found about the Cross, where idle people generally met and "spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new thing ;" and being of a frank and lively disposition, he was often treated to whisky, sometimes in copious libations ; and passed many a night in summer in his coach.

As the talk generally ran upon the army, the militia, recruiting, etc., Will was familiar with all who had joined or meant to join Her Majesty's service. He was so often invited to Stirling Castle, where recruits were drilled, that one day he actually managed to get himself conveyed there, and, coach and all, came upon a squad of his familiar friends just when drill was going on. His appearance was the occasion of the rebuke to his cronies, administered by Captain Kenny, which is already mentioned.*

We are glad to say that Will has been a total abstainer for a good many years, has a house of his own, and is a regular attender of the Methodist church.

* See page 221.

Anecdotes.

IN ancient times, when the poor were supported by voluntary contributions, it was customary to carry cripples from one farm-house to another, each family giving the vagrant an "awmous," and conveying him or her to the nearest neighbour, who had then to assume the same responsibility. Nothing but the idea that it was an incumbent duty on all classes of the community to contribute directly to the relief of the necessitous poor, could have made them submit to such an amount of drudgery and inconvenience.

A "lame" man was being conveyed—in these circumstances—on a stretcher, by two men, across a grass field in which were a number of cows and a bull. The bull no sooner saw the cavalcade than he charged it at once. The two bearers dropped their burden in terror and took to their heels, thinking that the lame man would, of necessity, have to sustain the animal's attack, but so far from that being the case, the cripple man also ran, and fairly outstripped the other two. The bull thus rendered good service in exposing a sham, and the would-be lame man ceased to be a burden on Kirkintilloch parish.

In the early part of this century a decent simple-minded elderly weaver in Kirkintilloch was walking out from Glasgow, carrying a jar of "barm" or yeast. At the farm-house, near Springburn, called the "Troch Stane," the jar suddenly burst with a loud report, and the contents were plentifully bespattered over the face and clothes of the bearer. It instantaneously occurred to him that

some one had fired at, and shot him, and such was the terror which the idea conveyed to him, that he sunk down on the road, and lay as immovable as if he had actually been fatally wounded. A friend of his came up very soon, and in great surprise asked him what was the matter with him. "Oh, man," said the weaver, "I'm shot." His friend felt him all over, and said, "Hoots, nonsense; there's naething wrang wi' ye." The weaver, drawing his hand across his brow, and holding it up to his friend, with part of the yeast on it, said solemnly and earnestly, "Man, it's as sure's death; there's my brains."

A minister in Kirkintilloch, visiting one of his parishioners who was sick, and whose wife was tending him, was engaged in prayer with them, and while so occupied, the Kirkintilloch brass band went past, playing loudly. Concluding shortly, he looked around, and was surprised to find the woman absent. She soon appeared, however, and said, with great simplicity, "Oh! ye're dune; ye've shairly been shorter than the last time. I was keen to see hoo oor Jock would look in his new claes, an' I thocht I would be back before ye was dune."

Lest our readers should fancy that this good woman had a type of mind peculiar to Kirkintilloch, we give a few anecdotes of a clergyman, who was evidently possessed of the same liberal spirit.

The Rev. William Porteous, was parish minister of Kilbuho from 1785 till 1813. The name "Kilbuho" has occurred in the course of this work. It is near Biggar, and belonged to the Flemings at one time. As their retainers of Biggar, Lenzie, and Kirkintilloch, were doubtless marshalled together under their lord's banner at Bannockburn, it is but fair that their descendants should share the same anecdotes; it is all in the family, as it were.

On stormy Sabbath days the number of hearers who found their way to the secluded valley in which the church stood were few, and therefore, Mr. Porteous was in the practice of preaching to them in the kitchen of the manse. He was thoroughly earnest and devout in his respect to his Creator, and in his performance of religious exercises, but being a confirmed bachelor, parsimonious in his disposition, and taking a deep interest in the management of domestic affairs, he was sometimes led, in the time of worship, to pause and refer to passing incidents in a manner truly ludicrous and almost profane. When preaching in the kitchen he would stop all at once in the midst of his discourse and say to a hearer, "Nannie, as ye are nearest the fire, steer aboot the kail pat;" or, addressing his sister, who kept his house, would say, "As the wather is cauld, pit a few more peats on the fire;" or, "As my discoorse is drawing to a close, clap the potato pat on the swee."

When performing family worship in the kitchen, his interjaculary commands and observations were still more frequent. He would even suspend his prayer and put a question regarding the feeding of the hens, the milking of the cows, or the preparing of the parritch; and having received an answer would resume the work of devotion. The same strange procedure was sometimes observed during his diets of visiting and examination. On one occasion, while engaged in devotional exercises in the house of a farmer, he abruptly put the following question to the astonished agriculturalist, "By the by, John, doo ye ken hoo to ring a soo's nose?"

On another occasion he held a diet of examination in the house of one of his parishioners, and among other neighbours that attended was Mr. Thomas Core, the famed customer weaver of South-side, who had a short time before been

entrusted with the weaving of a plaid for the minister. Mr. Core did not arrive till the devotional part of the work had commenced, but no sooner did he shew face than Mr. Porteous stopped and said, "Come awa', Tammas, hae ye no' got my plaid woven yet?—man! ye're lang about it."

Mr. Porteous's income was small, and while his ministerial duties were not neglected, he had a constant eye on the dairy, the hen roost, and the crops. The glebe, in fact, was to a great extent cultivated with his own hands, as he took a principal part in the work of sowing, hoeing, mowing, reaping, etc. While engaged in the labour of the field he was generally in a sad state of *déshabille*, and, therefore, at such times was much annoyed at receiving visits from strangers. One day he was busily employed in binding and stooking, divested of hat, wig, coat, and vest, when one of his co-presbyters unexpectedly made a descent on his domains. No sooner was he descried than Mr. Porteous ensconced himself in a stook, and remained there till the intruder withdrew.

One summer the heat was oppressive. The hay crop could no longer remain uncut, and, therefore, one morning Mr. Porteous rose early and commenced the work of mowing, but was soon drenched with perspiration. He was not to be baffled. He stript off one piece of dress after another till he had reduced himself to his shirt, and, in this primitive state, plied the scythe with vigour. Mr. Davidson, who occupied the adjoining farm of Mitchelhill, on taking a turn across his fields, observed the minister busy at work in this strange fashion, and resolved to give him a surprise. On reaching home he requested one of his servant-maids to carry the newspaper, which the minister was in the habit of getting weekly, to the manse, and if she saw him by the way to deliver it to himself. The damsel obeyed orders, and as

the minister was intently engaged with his work, he did not observe her approach. No sooner did she announce her errand than he turned round in wrath, and exclaimed, "Avaunt thee, thou intruding harlot, thou wicked Jezebel, approach me not!" So saying he threw down the scythe, and retreated to the place where his clothes were deposited. The maid, having laid down the newspaper on the field, withdrew; and it was observed that Mr. Porteous ever afterwards pursued his agricultural toils in a more becoming guise.

Mr. Porteous sometimes, though rarely, invited a party of his friends to an entertainment at the manse. His invitations were generally accepted, for, though his viands were homely and meagre enough, his conversation was racy and instructive, and the curiosity, particularly of the ladies, was gratified by a peep into the interior of his domicile, and a "swatch" of the oddities of his house-keeping. On one occasion he invited several of his acquaintances at Biggar to dinner, among whom was Miss Rachael Bowie, who was in the habit of often referring to what then took place. They went early, she said, to enjoy a stroll among the mountains, and when they came in sight of the manse, they were surprised to see the minister and his sister armed with cudgels driving a cow furiously up and down. After arriving at the manse, and waiting a short time, the cause of the violent exercise with hawky was made apparent.

The minister had confidently calculated that the cow would calve previous to the day fixed for the dinner, and would thus supply him with the principal dish, in the shape of roasted veal. But "the best-laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft a-gley." The day arrived, and hawky gave no signs of parturition. Not a single article

had been provided of which a substitute could be made, and in this dilemma the cow had been turned out and subjected to a course of rough treatment in order to bring about the desired result, but without effect. The guests, after being regaled with a piece of bread and cheese, had to return to Biggar with rather empty stomachs, but not without a good laugh at the parsimony and eccentricities of their reverend friend.

A minister of Cros michael, in Fife, frequently talked from the pulpit to his hearers with amusing, and, indeed, irreverent familiarity. Expounding a passage in Exodus one day he proceeded thus :—" ' And the Lord said unto Moses '—sneck that door ! I'm thinking if ye had to sit beside the door yersel' ye wadna be sae ready leaving it open. It was just beside that door that Yedam Tamson, the bellman, got his death o' cauld ; and I'm sure, honest man, he didna let it stay muckle open. ' And the Lord said unto Moses '—I see a man aneath the laft wi' his hat on. I'm sure, man, ye're clear o' the soogh o' the door there. Keep aff your bannet, Thomas, and if your bare pow be cauld, ye maun just get a grey worsted wig, like mysel'. They're no' dear—plenty o' them at Bob Gillespie's for tenpence apiece." The reverend gentleman then proceeded with his discourse.

A country schoolmaster, who found it difficult to make his pupils observe the difference in reading between a comma and a full stop, adopted a plan of his own, which, he flattered himself, would make them proficient in the art of punctuation. Thus, in reading, when they came to a comma, they were to say "tick," and read on ; to a colon, or semi-colon, "tick, tick," and when a full stop, "tick, tick, tick."

Our worthy dominie received notice that the parish

minister was to pay a visit of examination to the school, and, as he was desirous that his pupils should show to the best advantage, he gave them an extra drill the day before the examination. "Now," said he, addressing the pupils, "when you read before the minister to-morrow, you must leave out the 'ticks,' but think them as you go along, for the sake of elocution."

Next day came, and with it the minister. It so happened, however, that the first boy called up by the minister had been absent the day before, and in the hurry the master had forgotten to give him instructions how to act. The minister asked the boy to read a chapter in the Old Testament, which he pointed out. The boy complied, and in his best accent began—"And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying—tick—speak unto the children of Israel—tick—saying—tick—and thus shalt thou say unto them—tick, tick, tick!"

This unfortunate sally, in his own style, acted like a shower-bath on the dominie, whilst the minister and his friend almost choked with laughter.

A minister in Kirkintilloch who had agreed to preach in Campsie, walked over there on a warm summer morning, and as there was a refreshing breeze, the dust of the road was flying in clouds. By the time he reached Campsie he began to wonder if his countenance might not have assumed a darker hue than usual in consequence of the dust, and the first thing he did on getting into the session-house was to look for a mirror wherein to see the actual state of his physiognomy. Not finding one he said to the beadle, who was in attendance, "Sandie, I would be the better of a glass." Sandie made no answer, but went out, and was absent for a considerable time. At last he made his appearance, and with a countenance beaming with intelligence, produced a

small bottle from his pocket in which was half a gill of whisky, which he laid on the table, with the remark, "I had an unco defeeculty to get it, sir, but I managed it."

A young couple had just been married in the manse, and the clergyman, after the ceremony was over, jocularly said to the bridegroom, "Noo, John, ye maun gie her a' her ain way," to which he replied, "I'll gie her a' her ain way, but I'll tak' guid care she gets nane o' mine, sir."

The late Rev. Mr. Forman, not long after his induction to Kirkintilloch, was getting some work done in his garden by his beadle, who demanded payment. On Mr. Forman stating that he got such services done gratis in his last parish, the beadle said, "Na, na, that's no' the way here, it's pay and be paid."

The following anecdote has attained a world-wide circulation:—An inhabitant of the old town who had been drinking heavily one night, staggered into the old church burying-ground, and fell into a partially made grave, where he passed the remainder of the night sound asleep. A mail-coach started in the early morning quite adjacent to the spot, and the guard blew a loud blast on his horn. This awaked the sleeper, but, confused and drowsy, he could not comprehend at first where he was, far less how he got there; but getting up and looking around he at last gathered that he was lying in the church-yard, and, coupling this with the blast of the trumpet, conceived that it was the day of judgment. Expecting companions, but seeing none, he was heard to mutter to himself: "A puir turn-oot for Kirkintilloch! only mysel'."

A curious character who lived in Kilsyth many years ago will still be remembered by some—Sandy Lairdoch. Sandy was esteemed "silly" or "had a slate off," and eked out a precarious livelihood by going messages,

or doing "orra" jobs for people, but disliked settled or regular work.

The parish minister had given Sandy a suit of his old black clothes, and they met together on the road a few days afterwards, Sandy looking highly respectable and reverend in his sable habiliment. The minister said to him, "Sandy, now that you are decently clad, I would like to see you in church regularly, and it is not seemly for a man like you to be going about idle. Could you not get something to do—is there nothing you could work at? Sandy looked for a minute at his interrogator, and then, shrugging his shoulders, replied—"Ha, ha! us black-coated lads dinna like to work muckle, I'm thinkin'."

Robert Clacher, or "Rab," as he was called, was a well-known wit in Kirkintilloch many years ago. He was wheeling a barrow-load of coals down the Cowgate one hot day in summer, and had paused to take a rest by sitting on his load, his face being bathed in perspiration. The Rev. Mr. Forman passing at the time said to him, "Well, Robert, you're earning your bread by the sweat of your brow." "Oo, ay," replied Rab, "but you earn yours by the win' o' your moo."

One of the inmates of Woodilee went regularly on Sundays to a church in Kirkintilloch. The beadle of the church being his friend, he was in the habit of going to his house an hour before the service began, and always brought the rather singular gift of a dumpling to his friend's children. One Sunday the dumpling was not produced, and the two chums went to church as usual. The minister was just seated in the pulpit, and the beadle was walking along the passage when he heard from above a sound of "Hist." Looking up, he beheld his friend leaning over the front of the gallery, who followed up his call by saying:—"Here's the dumpling,

I forgot it," and forthwith dropped the article on the astonished officer, who, however, had the presence of mind to catch it as it fell, so that no catastrophe occurred except to the risible faculties of the spectators.

An auctioneer in a small town in the north of Scotland had his house next door to his business premises. While engaged with some of his clients one morning, his little son entered, and said loudly, "Faither, your parritch is ready." On getting to his house, the father said to his boy, "You're no' to come rinnin' in and cryin' oot before a' the folk, 'Your parritch is ready,' you should say, 'There's a gentleman waitin' for you.'" Next morning the boy came in at the accustomed hour, and briskly said, "Faither, there's a gentleman waitin' for you." His parent, however, was engrossed in attendance on several customers, and paid no attention to the summons, when the boy, after waiting about ten minutes, rather enlivened the audience by rushing in and bawling out, "Faither, if ye dinna come quick, the gentleman 'll be quite cauld."

Some men had begun to sink a pit, and, while so engaged, a "natural" of the district came and asked them what they were "howkin'" there for. The foreman, who knew him, answered "We're sinkin' a pit doon to Australia, whaur the gold is." "Ay, man," said the other; "but would ye no' be better to sail to Australia, and howk up; ye would ha'e nae bather then wi' the dirt: it would jist fa' awa' frae ye."

The Rev. Mr. Horn, of Corstorphine, was examining a class of boys upon the names by which the Devil is known in Scripture. One gave "Beelzebub," another "Satan," when there was a pause. At last one little fellow held up his hand, and Mr. Horn said, "Well, my man, what other

name?" "Hornie," answered the boy, and the subject for the time was, of course, exhausted.

Professor John Hill, of Edinburgh, walked each morning on the Calton Hill. Tom Jackson, a reputed idiot, was generally on the road before him, and the professor, annoyed by what he regarded as an intrusion, said to him one morning, "Tom, how long may one live without brains?" "I dinna ken, sir," responded Tom; "how lang ha'e ye lived yersel'."

The Rev. Professor Kidd, of Aberdeen, was alike humorous and eccentric. The worthy doctor was much annoyed by drowsy hearers. There was one man, clothed with a red waistcoat, who had got a seat directly under the doctor's eye. This man began first of all to nod, showing that, if not fairly asleep, he was at least on the highway to it. "Waken that man," suddenly exclaimed the doctor. The man was pinched and wakened up accordingly by his neighbours. But he was awakened only to fall asleep again, and more determinedly than before. "I say again, waken that red-breasted sinner, there," shouted the doctor a second time, and a second time was the sleeper roused from his slumbers by his neighbouring and more watchful fellow-worshippers. But in a twinkling he was fast asleep a third time, and his worthy pastor's patience being fairly exhausted, he grasped a small pocket Bible lying at his hand, and sending it at the sleeper with unerring aim, hit him on the side of the head. "Now," says he, "sir, if you will not hear the word of God, you shall feel it." There was not a minister in the kingdom who could have ventured to give so striking a reproof.

The Rev. Dr. Blair, of Haddington, called one forenoon on one of his parishioners, a woman who worked in the fields, and had that morning found a horse-shoe. The

doctor remarked, "Jenny, you're in luck to-day with your horse-shoe." "Weel, weel," replied she, "see what learning does. I've been wonderin' a' morning whether it was a horse or a mear's, an' I ne'er wad hae fand it oot mysel'."

Dr. David Johnston, minister of North Leith, in the course of visiting his parish, entered the house of a Secession elder. "I cannot receive you," said the householder, "for I abhor the State religion, and assert the great voluntary principle." Mildly replied Dr. Johnston; "Jerusalem has twelve gates, and all lead to the temple; I hope we'll meet there." "There's my hand, sir," said the objector, "and God bless you."

The Rev. Mr. B—— while a student in the arts classes appeared in his usual place one morning quite unprepared, having been "on pleasure bent" the night before.

He was a young, clever, scholarly, and shrewd fellow, and as he had made good appearances previously, he was unwilling to say *non paratus*, and thereby lose all chance of a prize. He was by no means daunted, however. He knew that Professor R—— invariably looked down on his book after calling the name of a student, and took his measures accordingly. He always had with him a little blackthorn stick, and no sooner did the professor call his name and look down, than Mr. B—— flourished the stick around his head, shilelah fashion, the class simultaneously bursting into laughter.

The professor, supposing that it was something in the student's appearance that had provoked the mirth, looked up, glared in wrath and astonishment, and gave the young men a ten minutes lecture on their rudeness and want of courtesy. He then quietly said, "Go on, Mr. B——," when the same pantomime was performed, and the same merriment followed.

The professor then renewed his angry remonstrances, and in closing, addressed Mr. B——, no doubt to that gentleman's intense relief—"In view of these interruptions I will not ask you to proceed. I dismiss the class."

About fifty years ago an elderly man in Kirkintilloch was hearing a novel read by one of his family. The heroine of the story was killed by a catastrophe in the usual manner, and the old listener became so deeply affected as to shed tears. One of his sons said to him that he need not take the matter so deeply to heart as it was only a novel. "Novel or no novel," replied the father, "the lady lost her life."

A man whose wife had died, employed a friend to write to some of her relations announcing her death. There was some difficulty about the way in which his feelings were to be described. The bereaved man assured him that it must be something very lamentable, and asked what he would suggest. "He is like a dove mourning for its mate;" but that was not considered strong enough. "Like a sparrow on the housetop alone," was next suggested: that was better, but not quite the thing. "Like a bear bereft of her whelps," was next proposed. "Ay, put that down, it's the very thing."



Appendix.

ALTHOUGH unconnected with the present work, we have no apology to offer in presenting to our readers one of the noblest letters ever penned.

It was sent to the Pope by the Barons of Scotland in 1320, or six years after the battle of Bannockburn. The English did not accept defeat at the hands of the Scots—far less propose peace—and the Scots had the prospect of interminable war with a foe against whom they must encounter fearful odds.

In this extremity, the Barons addressed the Pope as the common spiritual father of both nations, beseeching him to intervene in the quarrel:—

“To our most holy Father in Christ, and our Lord, John, by the Divine Providence, chief Bishop of the most holy Roman and Universal Church—Your humble and devoted Sons; Duncan, Earle of Fyfe; Thomas Randolph, Earle of Moray, Lord of Man, and Annandale; Patrick of Dumbar, Earle of March; Malise, Earle of Strathern; Malcolm, Earle of Lennox; William, Earle of Ross; Magnus, Earle of Caithness and Orkney; William, Earle of Sutherland; Walter, Steward of Scotland; James, Lord of Douglas; Roger de Mowbray; David, Lord of Brechyn; David de Graham; Ingeram de Umfraville; John de Menetethe, Warder of the Earldom of Menetethe; Alexander Frazer; Gilbert de Hay, Constable of Scotland; Robert de Keith, Mareschal of Scotland; Henry de Saint Clair; John de Graham; David de Lyndsay; William Oliphant; Patrick de Graham; John de Fenton; William de Abernethy; David de Wemys; William de Montealto; Allan de Moravia; Donald Cambell; John Cambrun; Reginald le Chene; Alexander de Setoun; Andrew de Lescelyn; and Alexander de Stratoun, and the rest of the barons and free tenants, and

the whole community of the Kingdom of Scotland—Send all manner of filial reverence, with devout kisses of your blessed feet.

Most holy Father and Lord, we know and gather from the chronicles and books of the ancients, that in every famous nation, this of Scotland hath been celebrat with many praises. This nation having come from Sythia the greater, through the Tuscan Sea, and by Hercules Pillars, and having for many ages taken its residence in Spain, in the midst of a most fierce people, could never be brought in subjection by any people, how barbarous soever. And having removed from these parts, above twelve hundred years after the coming of the Israelites out of Egypt, did by many victories, and much toile obtain these parts in the West, which they still possess, having expelled the Britons, and intirely rooted out the Picts, notwithstanding of the frequent assaults and invasions they mett with from the Norvegians, Danes, and English. And these parts and possessions they have always retained free from all manner of servitude and subjection, as ancient histories do witness.

This Kingdom hath been governed by an uninterrupted succession of one hundred and thirteen Kings, all of our own native and Royal stock, without the intervening of any stranger.

The true nobility and merits of those Princes and people are very remarkable, from this one consideration, (tho' there were no other evidence for it)—That the King of Kings, the Lord Jesus Christ, after his Passion and Resurrection, honoured them as it were the first, (tho' living in the utmost ends of the earth,) with a call to his most holy Faith. Neither would our Saviour have them confirmed in the Christian Faith, by any other Instrument than his own first Apostle, (tho' in order the second or third) St. Andrew the most worthy brother of the blessed Peter, whom he would always have to be over us, as our patron or protector.

Upon the weighty consideration of these things, our most holy Fathers your predecessors, did with many great and singular favours and privileges, fence, and secure this Kingdom and people, as being their peculiar charge and care of the brother of St. Peter; so that our Nation hath hitherto lived in freedom and quietness under their protection till the Magnificent King Edward, Father to the present King of England, did under the colour of friendship, and allyance, or confederacie with innumerable oppressions infest us, who minded no fraud or deceit, at a time when we were without a King or Head, and when the people were unacquainted with warres and invasions. It is

impossible for any whose own experience hath not informed him to describe, or fully to understand, the injuries, blood, and violence, the depredations and fire, the imprisonments of Prelates, the burning slaughter and robbery committed upon holy persons and Religious Houses, and a vast multitude of other barbarities, which that King execute on this People, without sparing of any sex or age, Religion, or order of men whatsoever.

But at length it pleased God, who only can heal after wounds, to restore us to Libertie, from these innumerable calamities, by our most Serene Prince, King, and Lord, Robert, who for the delivering of his People, and his own Rightful Inheritance from the enemies hand, did, like another Josua, or Maccabeus most cheerfully undergo all manner of toyle, fatigue, hardship, and hazard. The Divine Providence, the right of Succession by the Laws and Customs of the Kingdom (which we will defend till death), and the due and lawfull Consent and Assent of all the People, made him our King and Prince. To him we are obliged, and resolved to adhere in all things, both upon the account of his right, and his own merit, as being the person who hath restored the peoples safety, in defence of their Liberties. But after all, if this Prince shall leave these principles he hath so nobly pursued, and consent that we or our Kingdom be subjected to the King or people of England, we will immediately endeavour to expell him as our enemy and as the Subverter, both of his own and our rights, and will make another, King, who will defend our Liberties. *For, so long as there shall but one hundred of us remain alive, we will never give consent to subject ourselves to the Dominion of the English. For it is not Glory, it is not Riches, neither is it Honour, but it is LIBERTY alone that we fight and contend for, which no good man will lose but with his life.*

For these reasons, most Reverend Father and Lord, We do with most earnest prayers, from our bended Knees and Hearts, beg and entreat your Holiness, that you may be pleased with a sincere, and cordial piety, to consider, that with Him, whose Vicar on Earth you are, there is no respect nor distinction of Jew, nor Greek, Scots, nor English, and that with a tender and Fatherly eye, you may look upon the calamities, and straits, brought upon us, and the Church of God by the English; and that you may admonish, and exhort the King of England (who may well rest satisfied with his own possessions, since that Kingdom of old used to be sufficient for seven or more Kings,) to suffer us to live at peace in that narrow spot of Scotland, beyond which

we have no habitation, since we desire nothing but our own, and we on our part, as farr as we are able, with respect to our own condition, shall effectually agree to him in everything that may procure our quiet.

It is your concernment, Most Holy Father, to interpose in this, when you see how farr the Violence, and Barbaritie of the Pagans is let loose to rage against Christendom for punishing of the sins of the Christians, and how much they dayly encroach upon the Christian Territories. And it is your interest to notice, that there be no ground given for reflecting on your memory, if you should suffer any part of the Church, to come under a scandal, or Eclipse (which we pray God may prevent) during your times.

Let it therefore please your Holiness, to exhort the Christian Princes, not to make the warres betwixt them and their neighbours, a pretext for not going to the relief of the Holy Land, since that is not the true cause of the impediment. The truer ground of it is, that they have a much nearer prospect of advantage, and farr less opposition, in the subduing of their weaker neighbours. And God (who is ignorant of nothing) knows, with how much chearfulness, both our King, and we would goe thither, if the King of England would leave us in peace, and we doe hereby testifie and declare it to the Vicar of Christ, and to all Christendom.

But if your Holiness shall be too credulous of the English misrepresentations, and not give firm credit to what we have said, nor desist to favour the English, to our destruction; we must believe that the Most High will lay to your charge, all the Blood, loss of souls, and other calamities that shall follow on either hand, betwixt us and them.

Your Holiness in granting our just desires, will oblige us in every case, where our duty shall require it, to endeavour your satisfaction, as becomes the obedient sons of the Vicar of Christ.

We commit the defence of our cause to him who is the Sovereigne King and Judge, we cast the burden of our cares upon him, and hope for such an issue as may give strength and courage to us, and bring our Enemies to nothing. The Most High God long preserve your Serenity and Holyness to his Holy Church.

Given at the Monastery of Aberbrothock in Scotland, the sixth day of April, in the year of Grace M.C.C.C.X.X., And of our said King's reign the X.V. year.

This letter so far as we are aware is not to be found in

any history of Scotland—and we only stumbled upon it accidentally—although it is worthy of the most prominent and permanent record. Any of our readers having sufficient patriotism and means, would earn the gratitude of the Scottish nation by presenting it in the form of an illuminated manuscript to the custodiers of the Wallace monument—or better still, have it engraven upon plates of brass.

Sir Henry James says of it: “The Barons’ Letter is surely the noblest burst of patriotic feeling, the finest declaration of independence that real history has to show, and that has been preserved in the language in which it was uttered.”

Despite the rather mythical account of the origin of the Scottish nation, the sentiments breathed in the letter proved to be no empty boast, for the writers and their descendants had to struggle for their independence during the succeeding 260 years, and it has been computed that a pitched battle was fought for just about each year of the time.

Daniel, a learned Englishman, says: “Hereupon broke out that mortal dispute between the two nations, that consumed more Christian blood, wrought more spoil and destruction, and continued longer, than ever quarrel we read of did between any two people of the world; for he that began it could not end it. The rancour which the sword had bred, and the perpetually working desire of revenge for wrongs, that ever beget wrongs, lasted almost three hundred years. If any side had the honour, it was the invaded nation, which, being the weaker and smaller, seems never to have been subdued, though often overcome: continuing, notwithstanding all their miseries, resolute to preserve their liberties, which never people of the world more nobly defended against so potent and rich a kingdom

as this : by the which, without an admirable hardness and constancy, it had been impossible but they must have been brought to an utter destruction."

Froude says : " Three nations have ploughed deep in the history of the world—India, Greece, and Scotland."

It may well be asked—Can such a record be forgotten by any Scotsman? and the answer must be, *Yes*; it is forgotten by many who are too apt to take things as they find them, pay no regard to past history, and concern themselves only with what affects the stomach or the body. Many Scotsmen as well as Englishmen seem to regard Scotland as a mere province of England, and not as she actually is—a nation quite as independent in every sense of the word as is England.

We go heartily with Dean Ramsay when he says :—

" If we shall have little to mark our national peculiarities in the time to come, we cannot be deprived of our reminiscences of the *past*. As a Scotchman I am proud of the prestige which belongs to us a nation. I am interested in everything which is Scottish. I consider it an honour to have been born a Scotchman : and one fain excuse I have to offer for entertaining a proud feeling on the subject, one proof I can adduce that a Scottish lineage is considered a legitimate source of self-congratulation, and that is the fact that I never in my life knew an English or Irish family with Scottish relations where the members did not refer with much complacency to such national connection. I cherish fondly all Scottish associations. I am grieved to see our nationality fading away. I confess to a strong feeling of regret and indignation when I see the indifference shown by the government (whatever party be in power) towards the few memorials of that nationality that remain. Witness the condition of Edinburgh Castle, Holyrood

Chapel and Palace, etc., etc., and the neglect shown regarding their preservation and restoration."

We are of opinion however that the worthy Dean takes rather a pessimistic view of Scottish nationality, which he thinks is fading away. To a certain extent this is true ; and yet, when occasion calls it forth it is found not to be dead but only asleep. Witness the enthusiasm evoked in favour of our Highland Regiments being maintained, when Government seeks to disband or denationalise them : such attempts shewing how utterly ignorant are the English people of the sentiments which animate the Scottish nation.

Nations partake as a whole of the characteristic traits of the individual. A lawyer in Glasgow, now deceased, who had an extensive practice and knowledge of human nature, was wont to say that when his clients became wealthy, their characters invariably changed for the worse : and how often may we see men, who in their humbler days were kind and considerate, develope, along with their wealth, arrogance and selfishness.

The English nation although a noble one have acquired the faults of prosperity. They have never been conquered since the time of William of Normandy, and are justly proud of this. Having always been a prosperous and wealthy people, they have gradually come to the conclusion that England is the centre of the universe, and that no country is equal to it. When they express disapproval they are apt to say "it is un-English," and all else is inferior if not English.

Hence, they would promote the best interests of Scotland and Ireland too—in their own estimation—if they could only get the inhabitants of these two countries to sink their past history and nationality, and become provinces of England. As regards Scotland however they are gradually and slowly

beginning to suspect that the Scotch are their equals. Even in the matter of wealth, the Scotch have outstripped them in the race, and are as a nation £15 per head richer than the English ; so that the saying “puir auld Scotland” may be altered to “puir auld England.”

The truth is that English, Scotch, and Irish, all differ in their characteristics ; but the differences do not make one superior or inferior to the others—there are traits of strength and weakness in each, which the others may well emulate or avoid.

Then let us pray that come it may—
As come it will, for a' that—
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May bear the gree, and a' that.
For a' that, and a' that,
It's coming yet, for a' that,
That man to man, the warld o'er,
Shall brothers be, for a' that.



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