

You will forgive me for not having answered your letter sooner, in
consideration of the Harry and Tohague to which I have been exposed
in bringing out my History of England. I sincerely rejoice in your
Success in Business, as well as in the Happiness you seem to enjoy amidst
the Comforts of Matrimony, and I beg leave to make a Tender of my
best Wishes to Mrs Moor as the Justice of my friend's Happiness.
The little craftsman about whom you express some Curiosity, was my
Lemanensis, and has been occasionally employed as a Trade reader for
the Fortnal Review, but, you are not to number him among my Conspira-
-tions, nor indeed does his Character deserve any further Description.
The Weaver Captain Robert Mann is my Neighbour in Chelsea, and I
recommend him to your friendship and acquaintance as a brave, open-
-minded officer and an honest Tar in whom there is no Guile. He is appoin-
-ted Captain of the Porcupine sloop, stationed in the Mouth of Blyth and
being an utter Stranger in that part of the world, you must introduce
him to your & my Friends at Glasgow, and assist them with your Advice
and Directions. His Father was a Scotsman & I believe a native of
your Town. My Friend Bob has been round the Globe with Lewis &
proved in fourteen or fifteen Sea Engagements, during which he behaved
with remarkable Gallantry, but his good nature is equal to his Courage,
and indeed, he is the most inoffensive man alive. If you want to
know how I spend my Time in this Retreat he can tell you out that
Particular, for he has been my Club Companion these thirty long years.
I pray give my Compliments to Captain Graham and tell him I had never
once seen D. Brisbane till I met him accidentally about a month
ago at Mr Barclay's Ladyings. He seems to be in good Health & spends
said that is all I know of the matter. excuse me and believe me
to be

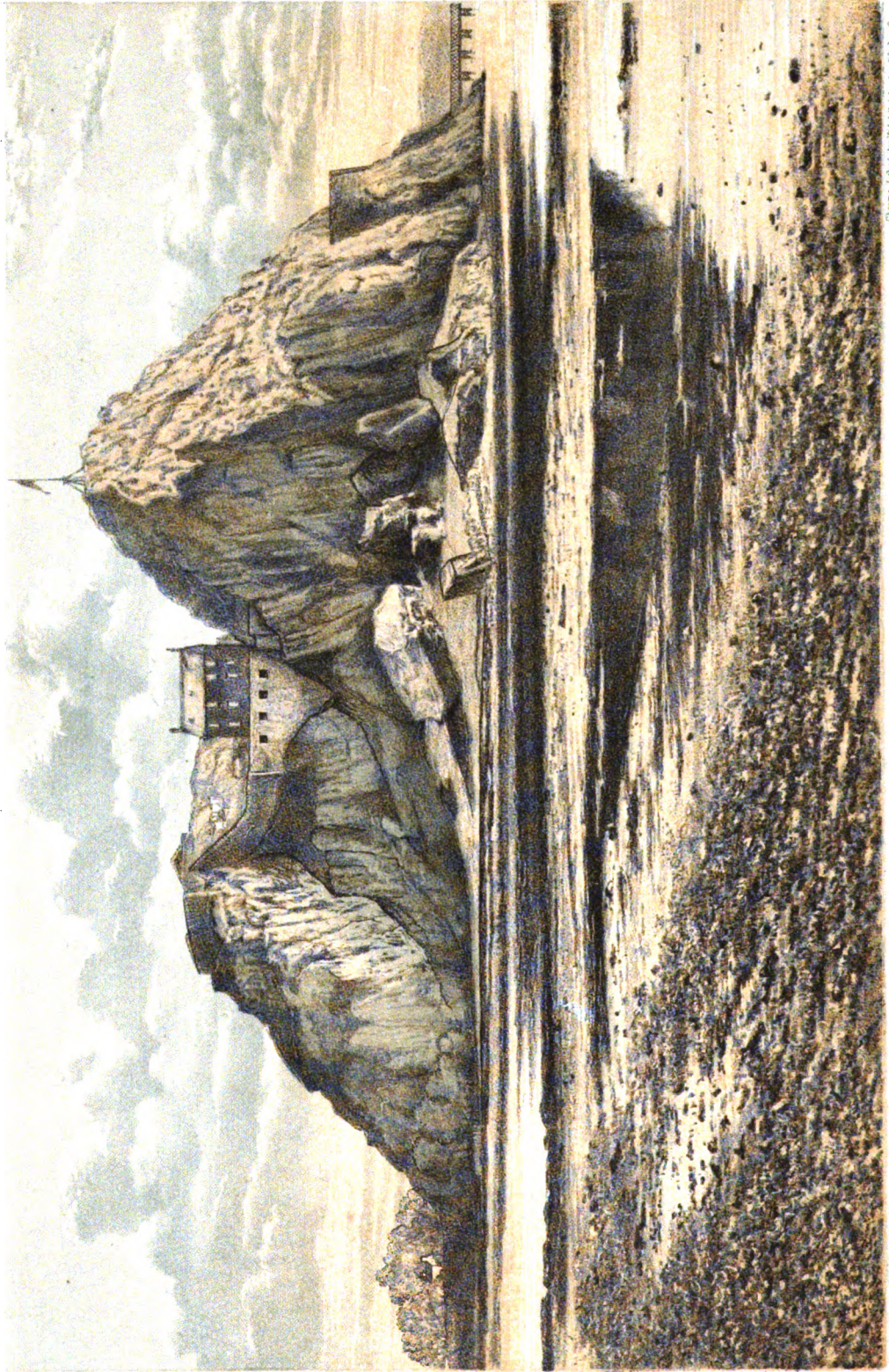
Dear John, your affectionate friend & servant
J. I.

The Book of Dumbartonshire: Parishes

Joseph Irving

THE BOOK
OF
DUMBARTONSHIRE

CR
Dumbartonshire
Irving



Chromo Lith. by W. & A. K. Johnston, Glasgow.

DUMBARION CASTLE. NORTH-WEST VIEW.

THE BOOK
OF
DUMBARTONSHIRE:

A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, BURGHS, PARISHES, AND LANDS,
MEMOIRS OF FAMILIES, AND NOTICES OF INDUSTRIES
CARRIED ON IN THE LENNOX DISTRICT.

BY

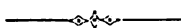
JOSEPH IRVING.

VOLUME II. PARISHES.

W. AND A. K. JOHNSTON,
EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

1879.

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THE
BOOK OF DUMBARTONSHIRE.

DUMBARTON BURGH.

CHAPTER I.

ITHOUT more repetition than is necessary in this chapter, the reader may be reminded that some mention has already been made of the erection of Dumbarton into a royal burgh by King Alexander II. in 1221.¹ In like manner, as falling more within the general history of the district, repeated allusion has been made to the burgh as a favourite resort of the Kings of Scotland,² and also, from its nearness to the Castle Rock, as a place of considerable importance during the troubles which beset the kingdom in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.³ It is now necessary to describe more minutely the progress of the burgh from its erection. King Alexander's charter declares to all concerned that at his new Castle of Dumbarton,⁴ a burgh had been erected possessing all the liberties and customs enjoyed by the burgesses of Edinburgh and the King's other burghs. They were also freed from tolls throughout the kingdom, and permitted to hold fairs at certain stated intervals. Three years after its erection, a certain cohesion was

¹ See vol. i. p. 58-9.

² Vol. i. p. 130-4.

³ Vol. i. p. 113, 151, 169, 238, 240, 258.

⁴ Maldouen, third Earl of Lennox, had resigned the Castle to King Alexander II.

given to the corporate existence of the burgh by a grant of the lands of Murrich adjoining the town, and the permission to hold fairs extended to one of eight days duration on the Feast of the Nativity of St John the Baptist.¹ In none of the burghal charters of this era was there anything of the nature of a formal incorporation, such as was afterwards found necessary, nor was any mention made of the machinery by which local government was to be carried on. The burgesses had a mutual interest in the management of the land parcelled out among them in separate tofts or tenements, and in return for which a small rent was paid to the king ; but, unless the phrase referring to the customs of other burghs is interpreted in a very wide and general way, it is not apparent that burghs were in the first instance called into existence in that artificial and complex state which they afterwards assumed. This was the work of time, and may be presumed to have arisen from the manifest requirements of the burgh to maintain its distinctive privileges, just as craftsmen from a similar cause came to create the different guilderies within the jurisdiction of the burgh. Besides the small tenements actually parcelled out among the burgesses, and which could be neither encumbered nor alienated, most of the burghs acquired by gift from the Crown extensive tracts of property, which served the double purpose of maintaining the cause of peace and order at home, and secured a clearly defined amount of service in the armies of the king.² On the first court day after the Feast of St Michael, the good men of the place—the “probi homines villae fideles et bonae famae” of the charter—meet to elect magistrates and swear fealty to their lord the king. Those so elected, “suer to keep the customys of the toune, and that they sall nocht halde lauch on ony man or woman for wrath, nor for haterent, nor for drede, or for luve

¹ See vol. i. p. 59.

² General Report on Municipal Corporations in Scotland, pp. 10-12.

of ony man, bot throw ordinans, consaile, and dome of gud men of the toun; also they swear "that nather for radness, nor for luve, nor for haterent, nor for cosynage, nor for tynsale of their silver, they sal nocht spare to do richt till all men."¹ Who the burgesses were that in process of time came to be known as the Council, or by whom they were elected, cannot now be indicated with certainty. That they latterly usurped a power belonging to the entire community is plain enough; and it is likely the usurpation took place early. In the "Statuta Gilde," framed mainly for Berwick, about the time of Alexander II., it is provided that in addition to the Aldermen and Bailies, there shall be twenty-four "probi homines de melioribus et discretioribus et fide dignoribus ejusdem burghi ad hoc electi." In the event of any controversy these twenty-four decided who were to be magistrates. So the encroachment may have begun. The important step of election over, the daily life of the community must have been regulated in a great measure by the Laws of the Four Burghs—Edinburgh, Berwick, Stirling, and Roxburgh.

Jealous enough of their privileges, and not without suspicion in their dealings with upland men, their exclusive policy is not without its redeeming features. If any man's thryll, baron's or knight's, comes to the burgh and buys a borowage, and dwells therein a twelvemonth and a day, without challenge from his lord or from his baillie, he shall be evermore free as a burgess within the king's burgh, and rejoice in the freedom of the same.² They did not disturb themselves more than was necessary with the settlement of nice points of law sometimes arising in connection with private wrongs. In the case of strife between seamen of strange countries in burgh, the bailies were to see in the first place that the king's toll had been duly paid, and then that they were each sent to their ships that "the tane of the tothir" might "get his rycht quhar he best may."³

¹ Leg. Bur., cap. 70.

² 15.

³ 26.

If any man from the Castle injured a burgess the latter sought law at the Castle gate, the castellane in turn coming to the bailie to complain of a burgess.¹ Baxters baked their bread, white and gray, "after the consideracion and prize of the gud men;" and whoever baked to sell were not to hide it any time, but set it in the window or market that it might be openly sold; this provision against any artificial scarcity being accompanied with forfeiture of the bread, "to be delt to the pure folk."² If any woman brewster made evil ale, and went against the customs of the town, she was fined eight shillings or put on the Kirkstule, whichever she preferred, the ale in either case being divided between the poor of the town and the brethren of the hospital. The "alewand" was to be exposed in the window that all might see it.³ No burgess was at liberty to forestall the market by buying beyond the gates of the town; hucksters could not purchase before nine o'clock in winter, and midmorn in summer.⁴ Dealers in meat and drink were bound to sell to all men to within fourpence of their whole stock, which amount might be kept for their own households.⁵ Fleshers were bound to kill "gude fleshe," and expose the same, helping the burgesses also in slaughtering time, from Martinmas to Yule.⁶ The peace of the burgh at night was protected by burgess watchmen, bound to come forth in turn, about the ringing of curfew, when the "wakstaff" knocked at their door, and, armed with two weapons, watched "wysly and besily till the dawying of the day."⁷ Nor was the health of the town neglected. Harbour, without inquiry, could not be given to a stranger for more than one night.⁸ Lepers were sent to one end of the town,⁹ and profligate women to another, where there was the least danger of fire. Few were dealt with so hard as the poor Kemstar. If he left the burgh with upland men while there was work to be done, he might be at once taken and imprisoned.¹⁰ On the death of a burgess a third of

¹ Leg. Bur. 46. ² 60. ³ 63. ⁴ 66. ⁵ 67. ⁶ 78. ⁷ 81. ⁸ 85. ⁹ 58. ¹⁰ 103.

his effects fell to be divided among his children, sons and daughters;¹ the heir, however, having certain plenishing pertaining to the heritage, and also all that had been built, set, or sown in the same.² After the peace of the fair was proclaimed it was not lawful to capture or attach any wrongdoer within burgh unless he had broken the peace of the fair, or was a traitor to the king, or had been guilty of some misdeed for which Holy Church itself could not give sanctuary.³ There is no notice of the "Pied Poudre" Court, so well known in early English burghs at fair time, in any Scotch document; but from the readiness with which appeals could be made to the "bailies of the fair," in the case of articles stolen or found, they may be held to have served as a ready court of reference in the case of all disputes between the burgesses and the "dustyfoot," or travelling merchant.⁴ Sterling weights, dry and wet measures, were fixed generally with reference to what they had been in King David's time. The toll on goods and cattle was based on the practice of Newcastle or Winchester. The dignity and usefulness of the magistracy was provided for by excluding from the merchant guild certain craftsmen who wrought with their own hands. The Burgh Laws make special reference to fleshers and shoemakers,⁵ the Charter by William the Lion to Perth of fullers and tailors—"Concedo etiam burgensibus eisdem meis de Perth ut habeant gildam suam mercatoriam, exceptis fullonibus et telariis." These guild-merchants and craftsmen alike became the source of much trouble and ill-feeling in burghs, and long militated against the usefulness of the new estate.⁶

While the trade created in the king's new burgh at Dumbarton, and carried on for centuries afterwards, may be thought to have been sufficiently illustrated by extracts already given from the

¹ Leg. Bur. 115.

² 116.

³ 86.

⁴ 87.

⁵ 94.

⁶ Origin and Progress of Burghs in Scot-

land, read by Author before Glasgow Archaeological Society, 1865.

books of the Lord Treasurer,¹ it is proper to mention that the merchants or "adventurers" concerned in the trade were in many cases born in the burgh, and became founders of families well known in after years.²

From the records already quoted, it will be seen that there had been from a very early period a considerable home and foreign trade in connection with the burgh, yet it was a trade which depended in some measure on the presence of the sovereign in the locality, and when King James took his departure for England as successor to Queen Elizabeth, along with the principal native nobility,

¹ Vol. i. pp. 130-34.

² In the "Protocol Book" of Matthew Forsyth, notary-public, Dumbarton, 1517-29, are the following notices regarding the shipping of Dumbarton in the early part of the sixteenth century:—1525.—Feb. 2. —John Smollett, and six other persons, authorise Patrick Houston of that ilk, Wm. Stirling of Glorat, and Michael Flemying, citizen of Glasgow, to appear on their behalf before the Regent of England to obtain restoration of gold, silver, hides, woollen-cloth and pickled salmon belonging to them, and captured on the coast of England by the English and Spanish, in the ship James, of Dumbarton, belonging to the Earl of Arran. Among the records in the Town Clerk's office is one small but thick volume, "fairly bound (like Captain Cox's ballads), in whipcord and parchment," which records the entry of vessels into the Clyde between 1595 and 1657, and the securities produced by the master for the dues leviable by the burgesses of Dumbarton. The first entry is as follows:—1595.—"Die vigesimo martii.—Johnne Smollett younger burgess off [Dumbartane] "enterit his schipe callit the Providence of

"Dunbartane now cum in to Clyde at Newark lodyn w^t fyftie tunes hie cuntrie wyne loidynit at Burdeauss. The said Johne souretie for the King's impost." In 1596 the entries are eight in number, chiefly at Inchgruin and one at Port of Rig in Clyde. The importations are 325 tuns of wine, chiefly high country, shipped at Bourdeaux or Rochelle. The greatest quantity imported in one ship is 50 tuns; the least 5½. It appears, however, that some of the vessels went from port to port landing portions of their cargo at each. In one of the entries it is mentioned that the crew had drank three tuns on the voyage from Bourdeaux. In 1597, nine ships are entered, laden in most cases with salt, and one or two with iron and tar. In 1598, eleven vessels are entered, laden with wood in deals and spars, and nine with salt. The last year to which reference is made in the volume referred to is 1657, during which there were entered 13 vessels, making in all 1,966 tons. Of these ten were laden with salt (the gross tonnage being 1,680), one of 200 tons with Norway pine trees, and two small vessels with iron, pitch, and deals.

the prosperity of this once favoured town greatly declined. At this crisis it also unfortunately happened that the source of decay referred to was intensified in its operation by an inundation from the united rivers of Clyde and Leven. To understand this aright it may be necessary to allude briefly to the situation and boundaries of the ancient town of Dumbarton. At this period there seems good reason for believing that the present College Street may have extended from a part of the town near the harbour to a place still known as the Townend, and situated a little to the north-east of the Collegiate Church, founded by Isabella Countess of Lennox, In extending the town in this direction, the early founders, no doubt, thought that peculiar advantages would be secured to it from the proximity of the Leven; but, as in some other cases, what was thought to be a benefit turned out a source of great annoyance and disaster. So early as the end of the fifteenth century the inhabitants found it necessary to take active steps to protect the town from inundation; and for this purpose commenced the erection of those bulwarks which in after years the whole community of Scotland was taxed to strengthen and enlarge. As is usual in cases where the origin of calamities of this kind is involved in obscurity, tradition supplies many stories more remarkable for their marvellousness than their truth; and, even among well-informed parties, the belief is yet entertained that a portion of the town on the meadow was destroyed by an extraordinary outbreak from Lochlomond. From the circumstance, however, that the bulwarks required to be kept in constant repair, it is evident that the evil was often, if not ever present; and a glance at the Town Common in our own day will be sufficient to show that an inundation, from natural causes, was not an impossible, nor even an improbable occurrence.

About the end of the sixteenth century the bulwarks seem to have been allowed to fall into decay, and though the attention of Parliament was then directed to the subject, little or nothing was

done to repair them for several years. In December 1605, as appears from the Burgh Records, Thomas Fallisdaill was sent to consult the young Laird of Merchistoun concerning the Water of Leven, and "if thought good by him, to bring Henry Crawford from Fyfe to meet Glencairne, Abercorne, and Blantyre, at Dumbarton."

In 1606, the bailies direct "ane new hieway to be made past the College," as the old one had been worn away by the Leven, and Thomas Fallisdaill was sent to England to appeal to the King for a grant "to preserve Dumbarton fra destruction." On the 4th September 1606, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Dunfermline, writing to the King, says :—

"Maist sacred Souerayne,—It pleased your majestie to recommend unto your estaittes, at the last Sessioun of the Parliament in this kingdome, the inhabitants of Dumbartane, that some help might be granted to thame of the hail countrie, to mak some defence to thair toun, agains the surges and inundationes of the seas, whilk is lykly to destroy and tak away that hail toun, and can not be defendit nor repulsitt be nae moyane [endeavour] thair poore habilitie are hable to furneische. These who had the commissioun to viseit that mater maid thair report, that be good consideratioun and calculatioun, na less nar threttie thousand pounds Scottes was able to furnishe the charges to sic a work. The Lordes of Articles, and uthers of the estattis than convenit, thocht it not meit nor expedient, at that tyme, to lay twa taxatiounes vppon the countrie under twa severall naymes, bot with good will granted the taxatioun or subsidie, the greater unto your sacred Majestie, in hope that your hieness, upon good consideratioun in your wisdome and wounted clemencie towards your poore subjects, would bestow some portioun thairof for the saiftie and preservatioun of that poore toun ; whilk, at that tyme, the hail estattis willed me to recommend unto your sacred Majestie, lykas, I doubt not bot my Lord Earl of Dunbar will schaw your Majestie at greater lenthe. And I hope your maist gracious hieness will direct some guid provision to be maid thairfoir to the comfort and contentment of your Majestie's poore subjects of the said toun, wha will ever remayne your heiness' maist bund and deuote oratours, &c., &c. ¹

"Nedrie, 4 September, 1606.
To the Kingis most excellent Majestie."

Dunfermline

¹ Letters and State Papers of reign of James VI. Printed by the Abbotsford Club, p. 88.

In December 1606, a "Convention of Burghs," held in Dumbarton, having considered the danger of the overthrow of the town "by the violent course of the watter of Levin and the rage of the sey," resolved to recommend the subject to the consideration of the next session of Parliament. A commission appointed at this time further indicates the extent of the injury sustained by the town by reporting that "Nae less nor the soume of threttie thousand pundes Scottes money was abill to beir and furneiss the necessar charges in performing the workis that ar liable to saif the burgh from utter destructioun."¹

In conformity with the spirit of that report, the Parliament, which met in August 1607, passed an important act in favour of the inhabitants of Dumbarton, making many concessions in their favour—empowering them to levy a variety of petty dues upon vessels entering the Clyde and Leven; and authorizing a tax of 25,000 merks, Scots money, to be levied upon the kingdom for the purpose of repairing the decayed bulwarks. During the time this assessment was being levied, King James made an additional grant of 12,000 merks Scots, "to be paid out of the readiest of the revenues," and exempted the inhabitants from all attendance upon the expedition which was summoned to meet at Isla on the 1st of June for the purpose of proceeding against the refractory island chiefs:—

"Richt traist and weil-beloved cousings and counsellars (says the King, addressing the Privy Council), we greitt you heartlie weil. Whereas the apparent and imminent decay of our burgh of Dunbartane, by the inundatioun of waters, quhilk by tyme ar lyke to carrey away that hail toun, moved our estaites of that our kingdom, to condescend to a volunter subsidy of twenty-fyve thousand merks for building up of suche fortificationis against the violent ris of the water, as nicht preserve that our burgh frae ony farder harme thairby; and in regard that sic soum was too litle for doing of the work intendit, thairfor we have given our speciall precept for payment of twelve thousand merks mair, sae that our old burgh, of sae lang continuance, suld not perish for laik of supplie. And because the work itself will hold no doubt the sole inhabitants of the same busey induering the time thairof, and speciall ye this sumer now approaching; and we being loathe that upon any other occasioun they suld be diverted

¹ Act Scot. Par., vol. iv. p. 376.

from doing of that quhilk will admitt of no delay ; we have thairfor thocht meit to exeime [exempt] thaim from all burdeyne of this jurney intendit for quyeting of our isles, since their povertye cannot yield any greit matter of help in that busyiness ; and that the going thither of ony of thaim wald be a hinderance to thair ain workes ; and ye sall speciallye license thaim from the obedience of our proclamationis made for their repairing to the saidis isles, and noway sufer thaim to be troublit or molested for the same in case of their absence thairfrae. Whereanent these presents sall be your warrant ; and so we bid you fairweel.

“ Frae our court at Thetforde,
the xv daie of Aprill, 1608.”



About three months after the date of the above letter (19th July 1608), the bailies and council determine, by advice of Merchiston, “to cast anew the old Bishop’s wattergang for carrying off the water of Levin, and enjoin all persons in the toun to assist under a penalty of v lib.” The design was opposed by the Duke of Lennox as proprietor, and Sir William Stewart as liferenter of the Mains of Cardross, each alleging that the cast went through their property. As the lands encroached upon by the Leven were in 1609 granted by King James to the burgh in his Charter of Confirmation, their situation and boundaries are there detailed with great minuteness, and we are thus enabled to form some notion of the extent of the calamity sustained by the town. The “Drowned Lands,” as they are called in the charter, were bounded by a line commencing at the west end of the burgh at the common Vennel, which passed from the High Street “through” the Water of Leven as it then ran, by the bulwark to be made to the south end of the Bishop’s cast or ditch.¹ From this place the line seems to have passed in a northerly

¹ The Bishop’s “cast” is described in another portion of the charter as a dike or water-gang, constructed to keep the Leven in its old course by a former Bishop of

Orkney (most likely Robert of Caithness, brother to Matthew, Earl of Lennox), who acted as head of the Collegiate Church.

direction to the Town's Ross, and then round by the water brae to the end of the north bulwark and the land known as Cunyng Park ; it was then continued by the water brae eastward to an old goit or morass between the Ross on the east side and Cunyng Park on the west ; thence along the goit by the east end of the Mill Ross Meadow to the High Street, then south and south-east the High Street towards the edge of the lands of Guisholm, and onward to the water-gang and mill lade of the common mill ; from thence the boundary line extended along the water to the Townend, then round about the water bank and Braehéad to the Old College Kirk, and therefrom westward to the Bankend, and the water brae to the Vennel where the line began. The Burgh Records show that many attempts were made by the inhabitants to wrest from the encroaching stream the land thus bestowed on them by King James, but their efforts were far from being attended with any permanent advantage, and, if the grazing of a few cows be excepted, little or no benefit was derived from the grant till 1859, when a strong embankment was formed along the natural course of the Leven as far as the burgh property extended.¹

¹ The following items from the Records of the Burgh may serve to indicate to the reader some of those lesser matters of purely local interest which engaged the attention of the burghesses during the early part of the seventeenth century :—

GOWRIE CONSPIRACY.—The qth day in presence of Peter Houston baillie
1603. and the maist pairt of the counsall,
5 Aug. "Pro Salute Regis," &c., and in honour of his Hienes and glaidnes of his Majesties preservation from the lait dainger and pereillis laitlie conspyrit agains his hieness persone in Ingland as of befoir in Scotland on the v of Aprill 1600 in Perth in Scotland the persones underwritten made burghesses, &c., &c.

AIKENBAR FAMILY.—Donald Cunyng-
hame of Aikenbar, accused of hav-
1603. ing "struke and dang William
12 Aug. Tarbert's wife and of seeking hir husband with ane drawn quhinger to have slain him sayand maist prouddie and arrogantlie quha daur be so bauld to take ane amends or revenge the samyn ;" and on the following day of having pursued Baillie Peter Houstoun "on horsbak with ane steill bonnat, sward, quhinger, gantelot, and bendit staffe," and of having wounded the baillie's son who came to his father's assistance. A few days before, Donald's son Robert had been punished for "durking" Duncan Glen and his wife. His son Archibald figures in similar circumstances. On

As the charter granted by King James in 1609 to restore the drooping fortunes of the ancient burgh is not only important

3d July, 1604, the Cunynghames acknowledge their offence in "dispersing of the Baillie" and ask and receive a remission of their punishment, which had amounted to forfeiture of their privileges as burgesses. Archibald was fiar of Aikenbar, and in 1609 finds caution to keep the peace towards his brother William.

PREACHING.—The bailies and Council send for the minister and "in respect that he be left off his exposition of the ordinarie chaptars daylie at prayers morning and evening and heiring be misreport that the town lothit the word on the preiching dayes requestit the said minister (in token and to testifie thair guid affection to the Word of God,) to supplie and help that want and expositioun of the chaptours q^{lk} is ane grieff vnto thame, to preiche unto thame as God will assist him on thurisday on the morning betuix aucht and nyne qⁿ the Presbyterie meits not."

Donald Roy for "contemptuouslie breakin the touns drum," is to be "keipit in the stokkis and buy ane uthir drum at his awn charge."

THE GALLOWS.—It is statute and ordanit that ane new gallows be biggit vpoune the commuoun at the point of Croftingrie.

THE KNOCK.—At the request of the baillie and Counsall Walter Dennie hes taine the gyding and keiping of the knock q^l Witsounday, nixtocum, for the q^{lk} he sall haif the hinging unfremenis mairtis q^h the said terme and iv lib. out of the comoun purs; and his enterie to the gyding and keiping thair of to be presentlie.

WATCHING FOR THE PEST.—The Baillie ordanis ilk q^r maister set down of befor to causs of his quartr some sufficient personis to watche daylie betuix the sun-rising and doun-setting viz., tua at the brig and tua at the college, and to remaine fra iij hours in the morning q^{lk} ix hours at the evin; and giff ony persone failye ordainis ilk q^r maister to poynd the persone dissobeyan for vj^h viij^h [Contemporary writers make repeated references to the appearance of this pestilence. It seems to have begun to spread in May, and increased greatly during the heat of June and July.]

TOWN DRUMMER.—John Maccanss is appointed "to strike the drum throu the toune at four hours in the morning and at sex hours at nyt and serve the toune in all thair ados q^h this time towmonth and that for ane stand of claites presentlie bocht be the toun to him, and libertie grantit to him to pass throw the toun at Yule and Pasche and to resaiff sic gratitude as the burgesses inhabitants thair of sall pleiss of thair liberalitie to giff him." [Next year the fee is called a "stand of gray claites." In April, 1601, The Council grantes to baith the menstrallis ane hundred merks betuix thame at Witsounday and Mertimes, viz., 40 lib to the drummer and 40 m to the pypaire bye and besydes ther casualties of menstrallis.]

ARMOUR.—Thomas Fallisdail to pass to Glasgow to compone with James Lawrie deput to the Laird of Burlie for this haill burgh and inhabitants thair of ffor taking of armour according to the chairges als guid [and] chaip as they best can.

from the privileges it confirms and extends, but because it throws a clear light upon the contemporary history of the town,

GUNPOWDER PLOT.—The qth day the
 1605. baillies and counsell being convenit
 12 Nov. this day and heiring be report of
 Thomas Buntein our comburgess of
 the conspiracie devysit in Ingland agains
 his Majestie and that his hienes be the
 Providence of God was foirseine therof and
 sua praised be God is preserved fra the same
 Thairfor it is concludit and ordanit that our
 minister at thrie hours esterneone sall give
 praise and thanks to God for his Majestie's
 preservation and that all the pepill convene
 in the kirk to that effect and that the drum
 pass throu the toun that ewerie man frie and
 unfrie mak on benfyres at fyve estirnoone.

A NEW NOTAR-PUBLICK.—David Wat-
 son, son of Walter Watson, Court
 1606. Clerk of Dumbarton, having warrit
 1 June. a gret pairt of his youth in letters
 and verteu sua that for his habilitie literature
 and gud qualificatione he is abill to use the
 charge of ane notar-publick.

THE PEST.—Former acts renewed for
 watching the gates against the pest,
 1606. and "that nane presume to receave
 5 Aug. or ludge ony strainger cummand to
 this burgh q^u first the baillies or sum of the
 counsell be foirsein therof and also that na
 person enter or cum wth this burgh but be
 the brig allanarlie and that all personis
 beyond Clyd land ther bottis at the Castle
 and cum on fut be the brig and na uthir
 wayes and bring with them suffitient testi-
 monialls either be ther ordinar Minister or
 Maister being unsuspectit of ony pest or
 contagious seikness undir the paine of
 scurgeing and baneisment furth of the toun
 for the first falt vndir the paine of deid for
 the second falt. [Chancellor Dumfermline,
 writing to the King regarding the spread of

the pest at this time, states that the calamity
 "hinders all meitings off counsell, and all
 publict functions for ministracion of justice,
 and maintenance of good reulls and govern-
 ment except sik as we tak at starts, with
 some few at Edinburghe or in sik other place
 for a day, to keip some countenance of ardour
 and cair off your Majestie's peace and
 obedience." The imprisoned ministers at
 Blackness also addressed a petition to the
 King, in which they described the state of
 the country under its affliction.]

ELECTION.—The burgh procurators pro-
 tested against the practice of
 1607. choosing baillies, Council, and
 6 Oct. other officers contrary to the act
 of Convention of Burghs held at Ed^r, 4 April,
 1552. By that act it was appointed that
 upon the Wednesday befor the first of
 Michaelmas the Provost Baillies Dean of
 Guild, Treasurer and Council should choose
 twelve persons to be the new council which
 shall include the before mentioned officers
 for that year; that on the following Friday
 the old and the new Council should choose
 three for each of the various offices in the
 burgh out of the merchants only and on
 the Tuesday after, these shall again meit
 with the deacons of craftsmen and fill up the
 offices by vote, provyded always that the
 persons so elected shall have previously
 been a year or two in the Council. For-
 merly the practise seems to have been for
 an assize to choose the two new bailies at a
 head court of the burgh about the beginning
 of October, and the bailies at the next court
 nominated the Council.

PATRONAGE.—T^r Fallisdail sent Com
 1608. to Ed^r about the tounis right to
 patronage of the tounis prebendarie.

the document is given at greater length than would otherwise have been done :—

“ JAMES, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, to all honest men of his whole land, clergy, and laymen, greeting : Know that after our lawful age now of long time completed, and all our revocations as well special as general, and considering the great and earnest care which our most noble progenitors of worthy memory have taken for the

GOWRIE CONSPIRACY.—The baillies
 1608. appoint “ the heill inhabitants of
 3 Aug. the burgh to absteine fra work and
 pass to the kirk befor noone on
 Fryday nixt the fyft of this instant to give
 God thanks and praise for preservation of
 his Ma^{tie} fra the C^ospiracie maid by the Erle
 of Gowrie aganis his Ma^{tie} and in the efter-
 noone and at evin to mak benfyres and als
 ordaine that ilk fyft daye of August yeirlic
 heireftir be keepit in all tyme cuming efter
 the samyne maner.”

FIRE.—A fire broke out during the night
 in Matthew Thom’s stable and
 1608. burned down eight tenements.
 Sept. 16. Many thefts having been com-
 mitted during the fire the thieves were
 denounced to “ be scurgeit, naylit to the
 trone, brunt, and banisheit this burgh.”
 [The fire being occasioned by a lighted
 candle the Council ordains that all stables
 should be lighted by howattis and enjoined
 other precautions against fire in the burgh.
 The damage was given in at above 2500 lib.
 “ and thair was gevin in alms by the Duke
 of Wittenberge 280 lib. to the sufferers.”]

EARTHQUAKE.—There was an earthquake
 (says Calderwood) at nine hours
 1608. at night, sensible enough at St.
 Nov. 7. Andrews, Cupar, Edinburgh, Glas-
 gow, and Dundee, but more sensible at Dum-

barton for there the people were so afraid
 that they ran to the kirk, together with their
 minister, to cry to God, for they looked
 presentlie for destruction.

GHOSTS.—Marion Peter and Marion
 Ritchie “ confessit thay maist un-
 1609. goddlie fleit Peter Houstoun (thair
 17 April. maister) fainyeing themselfis to be
 gaistis and spiritis, casting piggis, peitis, and
 stoippis up and doun the houss fra ane plaice
 to ane vthir thrie sundrie nytis.” They were
 condemned to stand two successive days on
 the cross and on the repentance stool in the
 church to heir thair confessions publicly
 read, and “ thairefter to be banisheit fra the
 burgh.”

WOMEN TAPSTERS.—Item, thaire
 1609. [are to] be na wemen dry ventaris,
 29 May. tapsteris, tawernaris of aill or beir.

BURIALS.—Item, becaus David Glen bel-
 man extorsis the inhabitantis of this
 1610. burgh for thair burialls thay ordaine
 17 April. that everie persoun burit with ane
 kist paye the belman in tyme cuming vj^{sh}
 viij^d; ffor everie man or woman without ane
 kist v^{sh}; and ilk bairne under sevin yeirs
 auld xl^d; and ane sowkand bab ij^{sh}.

A Dutch ship permitted to discharge
 timber at Port of the Rig it being
 1610. impossible to bring her to Dum-
 barton, from her great length—110 feet.

“ erection of burghs within the realm of Scotland, by increase
“ whereof the civility, profit, and peace chiefly stands, and is daily
“ augmented, amongst the number of which our most noble progeni-
“ tors, particularly Alexander II., King of Scots, of worthy memory,
“ 400 years ago and more, erected the burgh of Dumbarton, situate
“ on the west part of the said kingdom of Scotland, into ane free
“ burgh royal, and gave and granted to the said burgh, inhabitants
“ thereof, and their successors, for ever, divers lands and rents, with
“ all the privileges, freedom, and immunities whatsoever, belonging
“ or known to pertain to any burgh royal of the said kingdom of
“ Scotland, and especially such as belong to the burgh of Edinburgh ;
“ and that for the benefit and good of the lieges and inhabitants of
“ the west part of our said kingdom next adjacent to the foresaid
“ burgh, who by resorting to, haunting, and making merchandise in
“ the foresaid burgh, are become more civil and obedient to our
“ laws ; as also considering the duty and service faithfully done by
“ the said burgh magistrates, burgesses, and inhabitants, to us and
“ our most noble progenitors, on every convenient occasion, both in
“ peace and war, not only in attending our royal persons in all
“ journeys and huntings in these parts, especially in the island of
“ Inchmurren, and entertaining us and all our nobility and domestics,
“ and other lieges who waited on us for the time, within the said
“ burgh ; but also for protecting and defending our peaceable lieges
“ of Lennox from the tyranny and cruel oppression of a lawless and
“ wild kind of men dwelling in the neighbouring mountainous parts,
“ not without the great effusion of their blood, the loss of the lives of
“ many of the inhabitants, and great damage of the said burgh ; and
“ We, also, understanding both from the supplication made to us by
“ the inhabitants of the said burgh, and from a sufficient examination
“ and search made by some of our nobility, at our special command,
“ that the said burgh was so much destroyed and damaged by the
“ rapid force and course of the rivers Clyde and Levin, betwix

“ which rivers the foresaid burgh is situated, that not only a great
“ part of the lands of old granted to the said burgh is overflowed,
“ and the foundations of the houses, tenements, and gardens over-
“ turned, but also all the rest may, in a short time, fall and be over-
“ turned by the rapid force of the said rivers, to the great ruin and
“ poverty of the burgh, and the great loss of the neighbourhood next
“ adjacent, who all, for the most part, live by making merchandise
“ in, and resorting to, the said burgh, which, when it can be evited
“ by some expense laid out in building dykes and other works,
“ whereby the force of the said waters may be directed and stopped,
“ and which expense the inhabitants of the said burgh, because of
“ their poverty, can neither afford nor support, We have therefore
“ resolved to give and grant to the inhabitants of the said burgh,
“ and their successors, for their love and fidelity to us, a lasting
“ token and testimony of our good will and royal bounty towards
“ them, by approving not only of their ancient gifts, immunities,
“ privileges, and freedom, and granting to them new and greater
“ privileges and favours, but also with the advice and consent of the
“ three estates of the realm of Scotland in Parliament assembled
“ and held at Edinburgh the 11th day of the month of August, and
“ year of God, 1607 years, have granted a tax to the sum of 25,000
“ merks of money of Scotland, to be levied from all the lieges of the
“ realm of Scotland ; and whilst this was not sufficient to defray the
“ expense of the work contrived for the safety of the foresaid burgh,
“ We have added the sum of 12,000 merks money aforesaid, to be
“ paid out of the readiest of our revenues of the said realm for com-
“ pleting that work ; These and many other most equitable causes
“ and reasons, We proceeding and inducing, and after our perfect
“ age, and long after all our revocations foresaid, of our own certain
“ knowledge and proper motive, with the special advice and con-
“ sent of our trusty and familiar Counsellors, George, Earl of Dun-
“ bar, our Treasurer-General of Scotland ; James, Lord Hay, our

“ comptroller, and Mr. John Preston of Pennycuick, our collector-
“ general and treasurer of our new augmentation, We have ratified
“ and approved of, and for us and our successors for ever confirmed,
“ all and whatsoever charters, infestments, precepts, instruments of
“ sasine, confirmations, causes, decreets, sentences, securities, letters,
“ writs, evidents, donations, grants, freedoms, commodities, and
“ privileges therein contained, made, granted, or confirmed by us
“ and our most noble predecessors, to our foresaid burgh of Dum-
“ bartane, and inhabitants thereof and their successors, and especially
“ the particular charters, &c., therein contained, viz.—ane charter
“ granted by King Alexander II., at the first erection of the foresaid
“ burgh of Dumbartane into ane free and royal burgh ; as also he
“ gave and granted to the said burgh and burgesses thereof and
“ their successors, two parts of the lands of Murvaich for the common
“ good of the burgh that may be made therefrom, as the said charter,
“ granted the 13th day of the month of December and the tenth
“ year of the reign of the said king proports ; also a charter granted
“ by the said umquhile King Alexander to the said burgh and
“ burgesses thereof, of the third part of the lands of Murvaich for
“ the yearly payment of ten merks in name of feu farm granted the
“ 28th day of May, in the sixteenth year of the King’s reign ; also a
“ charter given by the said umquhile King Alexander to the said
“ burgh and burgesses, inhabitants thereof and their successors, for
“ holding a fair at Dumbartane any year at the Feast of the Nativity
“ of St. John the Baptist, to last eight days, with the customs and
“ freedoms which are at the fairs of the burgh of Roxburgh,
“ granted the 2d March in the twelfth year of the King’s reign ;
“ also a charter granted by King David II., to all the inhabitants
“ of the said burgh, fully and entirely remitting to the said burgesses
“ of Dumbartane the payment of the assize ale and assize herring,
“ which ale and herring used to be demanded and exacted in times
“ past, granted the 10th day of the month of December, the thirty-

“ ninth year of the King’s reign ; also a decret passed by the lords
“ of Council and Sesssion in favour of the bailies, counsellors, and
“ community of the said burgh against John Campbell of Ardkinlass,
“ assizer of the foresaid herring, and Donald Campbell of Drougie,
“ his depute, and against the Treasurers, our accomptants for the
“ time, decerning them to desist from troubling in any manner of
“ way the inhabitants of the said burgh, their boats, and fishermen,
“ for the said assize herring, and from the levying of any tax or
“ duty for the same, dated the 18th day of July 1594 : also a protection
“ granted by the most noble King James III., under his own privy
“ seal to the bailies, counsellors, and community of the said burgh for
“ the lands, possessions, and goods pertaining to them, and especially
“ for the fishing upon the water of Levin, from Balloch to the Castle
“ of Dumbartane ; also the donation, presentation, advocation, and
“ right of patronage of all the chaplenaries and alterages within the
“ said burgh, the parish church of the same founded there, especially
“ of the Holy Cross of St. Peter, St. Sebastian, and St. Ninian, to-
“ gether with all the lands, rents, tenements, mortifications, obits, alms
“ money, and other debts pertaining to the same ; also the advocation,
“ donation, and presentation of the chapel of the blessed Virgin Mary,
“ situate with the burgh of Dumbartane, granted by the bailies and
“ counsellors of the same for the time to umquhile Lady Isabella,
“ Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, for founding of a
“ collegiate church there, reserving to the said bailies and counsellors
“ and their successors the right of patronage of the said chaplenary,
“ and of the foresaid chapel, with all the lands, taxes, yearly rents,
“ possessions and other duties pertaining thereto, dated the 11th day
“ of the month of May 1453 ; also the letter of exemption granted
“ by umquhile King James III. foresaid, to the said burgh and
“ inhabitants thereof, exempting them from all muster with the
“ sheriff of Dumbartane or his depute ; but that they muster by them-
“ selves agreeably to the custom of burghs, as the said letter under the

“ Privy Seal, dated the 16th May in the twentieth year of the King’s
“ reign proports, together with all and sundry other charters, &c.,
“ granted in favour of the burgh of Dumbartane at and after its
“ erection into a free royal burgh, with all the rights, titles, and
“ privileges pertaining thereto by the laws and customs of our realm;
“ and of all the lands, rents, tenements, rents of the river, yeards,
“ crofts, fields, fishings, muirs, marshes, ways, passages, milns, mul-
“ tures, maills, ferms, and duties whatsoever, together with all mortifi-
“ cations, rights of patronage, donations, fairs, mercats, with the
“ customs and duties thereto pertaining ; and We will and grant, and
“ for us and our successors, with advice foresaid, for ever decree and
“ ordain, that the foresaid generality shall in no ways hurt or be of
“ prejudice to the speciality, and that the speciality shall be in no
“ way prejudicial to or hurt the generality ; . . . We give and
“ grant, and for ever confirm to the foresaids, our well-beloved and
“ faithful servitors the bailies, counsellors, burgesses, community and
“ inhabitants of our said burgh of Dumbartane, and their successors :
“ All and hail the said burgh, with the lands, fields, territories, and
“ community of the same, with all and sundry lands, tenements,
“ houses, biggings, kirks, chapels, chapellaries, yeards, orchyards,
“ fields, tofts, crofts, gaits, passages, milns, multures and sequels,
“ dams, inlairs, laids, water-gangs, fishings, both of salmon and other
“ fish, in salt water as well as fresh, within the bounds of the rivers
“ of Clyde and Leven, river rents, fruits, mansions, manors, duties,
“ profits, emoluments, donations, presentations, mortifications, alms
“ money, obits, annualrents, freedoms, privileges, and immunities
“ whatsoever, ecclesiastical and secular thereto pertaining,
“ with full power and liberty to them of choosing and electing yearly
“ a provost, bailies, counsellors, dean of guild, treasurer, clerks,
“ servants, and other officers of court, with all the freedoms and
“ privileges belonging to, or may justly belong to any other royal
“ burgh ; and with powers to the burgesses and inhabitants of the

“ said burgh and their successors for ever, for having, using, frequent-
“ ing and exercising, the freedom of free burgesses, . . . as
“ freely as the same are known to pertain to the burgh of Edinburgh,
“ &c. ; and with special power to the foresaid community of exer-
“ cising trade and traffic within the bounds of the fourteen davach-
“ tarum of land lying within Lennox, next adjacent to the said burgh,
“ on the east side of the water of Levin, and on the west side of the
“ said water all the way to the head [headlands] of Lochfyne, with
“ full power to the said Provost, &c., of intromitting with, lifting, and
“ receiving all the petty customs and other duties within the bounds
“ above written, to wit, betwixt the water of Kelvin and head [head-
“ lands] of Lochfyne.” The charter then authorizes the formation
of a Court of Guildry, fixes the Wednesday and Saturday of each
week as market days, and the 17th of March, the 20th of June, and
the 1st of August, as the days on which the annual free fairs were
to commence. It then requires and commands “ all persons both of
“ regalities and royalties, within the bounds before written (who are
“ not burgesses of the burgh of Dumbartane), that they do not
“ presume to usurp, exercise, or occupy the exercise of the trade and
“ traffic of merchandise, or any other privilege belonging to a free
“ burgh, under pain of incarcerating their persons, and the forfeiture
“ and escheat of their goods and merchandise wherever the same
“ can be apprehended.” Having given full power for making and
maintaining all proper laws for the good and profit of the burgh, the
charter thus proceeds : “ Moreover we give, grant, and confirm (to
“ the foresaid community) all and hail the foresaid common lands of
“ the burgh of old called the lands of Murvaich, with the Common Muir
“ of Dumbartane, pasturage, and other commodities of the same, within
“ the special bounds, meiths, and merches thereof, according to the
“ yearly riding, and wherein they were and are in peaceable possession,
“ as follows:—Beginnand at the burn mouth be-east the Castle of
“ Dumbartane, and therefrae north-east the said burne be the lands of

“ the Mains of Colquhoun, to the lands of the College Kirk, of Dum-
“ bartane, now possess be John Semple of Corruth and his tenants, and
“ northward be the lands and Mains of Colquhoun to the burnhead, and
“ in lair of the common miln land and water of the said burgh, and there-
“ frae up the said burn east and north-east to the place called the
“ Spardie Lynn, and therefrae to the Black Craigs, and therefrae to
“ the Black Lynn, and therefrae to the cairn of stanes called Darnycaip,
“ and therefrae eastward to the cairn of stanes at the south end of the
“ Fynloch, and therefrae be the north side of the hill of Meikle Dun-
“ comb, north-east to the place called the Queen Seat, and therefrae
“ to the burne crooks betwixt the auld house of Auchingrays [or
“ Auchingee], and therefrae down the same burn, northward to the
“ Green burn, and therefrae to the common furds, and therefrae to
“ the common cairn called the Lang Cairn, and therefrae westward
“ to the Red brae, upon the lands and merchies of the ferkins and
“ merkens, and therefrae to the north-west part of the hill where the
“ Standand Stanes are fixt; and therefrae westward to the auld
“ monument of stone called the Common Kist; and therefrae to the
“ hill called Braikloch; and therefrae westward and south-westward
“ to the Common Glen; and therefrae to the Murvaich Glen; and
“ therefrae to the west braehead of the said Murvaich Glen, to the
“ dwelling-house of the third of Kirkmichael; and therefrae to the
“ dwelling-house and yard called Mortoun’s House; and therefrae
“ north our High Street to the auld hedge, at the south side of the
“ dwelling-house, now possess be Gillies Mitchell, as tenant to
“ William Sempill of Fulwood; and therefrae westward marching
“ with the said William Sempill’s lands of Kirkmichael on the north,
“ to the river of Levin, and sua down be the river side southward to
“ the north end of the new bulwark; and therefrae be the river side
“ to the part called the Bishop’s Cast; and sua down be the said cast
“ (wherein the said river is now appointit to ryn), southward and
“ alongst the said water of Levin to the Castell Green, which lands,

“ though of old called the lands of Murvaich, are now known by the
“ lands of Corslat, Stoneflat, Aikenbar, Chapelton, Guisholm, Glen,
“ Murvaich, Auchinreoch, Kilmalid, Millross, Meadow, Rindredding,
“ Marieland, Heddrieward, Gortshavock, Howatschallhill, Conyng-
“ heid, alias Braidbank, and Roundredding, together with all the
“ ways, roads, &c., &c., leading to or from the said burgh of Dum-
“ bartane. . . . Also, We, with the advice aforesaid, give, grant, and
“ dispone to the foresaid provost, bailies, and counsellors of our said
“ burgh, and their successors, all and haill the said river Levin, from
“ Balloch to the Castle of the said burgh, with the fishing of salmon
“ and other fishes therein, together with the freedom thereof upon
“ both sides of the flood water-mark ; as also the freedom of the said
“ water of Clyde, with the fishing of salmon and other fishes, within
“ the bounds foresaid, viz., from the said water of Kelvin and head
“ of Lochlong, to be possessed by them and their successors as free
“ as they and their predecessors possessed the same in time past,
“ exempting them and their successors for ever from all payment of
“ assize of ale and herring by them, their boats, sailors, and fishermen,
“ to any person whatsoever, as before said is ; with special power and
“ authority to the provost and bailies of the said burgh, present and
“ to come, and to their successors, factors, and collectors, of intro-
“ mitting, lifting, and receiving, all and haill the small customs within
“ the bounds of the said rivers of Levin and Clyde, with the duties
“ of coquets, entries of ships, barks, crearis, ryaris veschells,
“ ankeragies, water, measures, dock-mails, choir-silver, assize bolls,
“ with duties of misserage and weyage, and with all other customs,
“ impositions, and duties of goods to be transported to and from the
“ said burgh, ports, shores, and havens whatsoever, within the said
“ rivers and bounds foresaid, with all other customs and impositions
“ of the same, within and without the same, upon the ways as well as
“ in the market-places thereof, with other stand mails, baith inland
“ and market-mail, market-claith, market-malt, beer, and other corn-

“ markets, with all other customs, impositions, and duties, within and
“ without the said burgh, as freely as they and their predecessors,
“ servitors, factors, and farmers, now are, or have been, in possession
“ of lifting and receiving, possessed or used, in any time past ; and
“ will that the said generality shall be of no hurt or prejudice to the
“ speciality, and that the speciality shall not derogate from, or pre-
“ judice the generality ; forbidding also, and simply discharging, all
“ and sundry, our lieges and foreign merchants coming with their
“ ships, barks, crearis, boats, or other sea vessels, greater or smaller,
“ loaded with goods or merchandise, within the said rivers and waters
“ of Clyde and Levin, and specially within the bounds foresaid, that
“ none of them presume to break bouk, tap or sell, aye and until they
“ come with the same to our said burgh of Dumbartane, and that
“ they enter their ships, boats, and barks, and other sea vessels, with
“ all their goods and merchandise, in the books of our said burgh,
“ and there make market with free burgesses, and there live their
“ vessels according to ancient custom, and that they receive coquets
“ before their departure, and that they readily obey and pay the
“ duties above-mentioned, under the pains contained in the acts of
“ Parliament against contraveners, to be exacted by the foresaid
“ provost, bailies, and counsellors of the said burgh, with all rigour.
“ . . . And We, perfectly understanding that by the rapid course and
“ inundation of the foresaid waters and rivers of Clyde and Levin, a
“ great part of the foresaid common lands and burgage acres is now
“ drowned, and that by very strong bulwarks hitherto begun, and by
“ the favour of God to be perfected, the foresaid water of Levin may
“ be so reduced to its ancient course, that in a short time, by the said
“ bulwarks, and the industry and labour of the inhabitants, the
“ greater part of the said lands shall be recovered, drained, and made
“ fit for pasturage ; and We, not willing to prejudge the said burgh
“ in the same, nor do we will neither is it agreeable to reason that
“ any particular persons ought to enjoy the benefit of the lands

“ recovered by the common charges, debursed by us and our whole
“ realm, for that purpose, but rather that the said lands be appro-
“ priated to the common good of the said burgh for the support and
“ reparation of the said bulwarks, which, without doubt, behoove
“ daily to be repaired ; Therefore, We, with the advice and consent
“ aforesaid, give, grant, and forever dispoise to the provost, bailies,
“ counsellors, and community of the said burgh of Dumbartane, and
“ their successors, our full power, freedom, and liberty, to turn the
“ said water of Leven from the present course wherein it now runs,
“ to the old dyke and water-gang formerly made by umquhile the
“ Bishop of Orkney, and head of the Collegiate Church of said
“ burgh for the time, and to make the said water of Leven to run
“ and flow there with convenient breadth and necessary depth ; and
“ to this purpose to make pools and dykes, build bulwarks, and fortify
“ them with all necessary things which they can find there ; and
“ especially to dig stones in the common quarry called Jamesheid,
“ lying within our property of the lands of the lordship of Cardross,
“ to cast turf there, with power to transport the said stones and turf
“ by the better way to the said work through any part of the foresaid
“ lands without any impediment to be made to them by us or any
“ person whatsoever.” The charter then refers to the lands
inundated by the rivers Leven and Clyde (contained within the
boundaries described, ante p. 10), and confers the same upon the
community of the burgh, with this special provision, “ that it shall
“ not be lawful to the said provost, &c., to delapidate, in feu farm
“ dispose of, or in long tacks let, the foresaid lands to be recovered,
“ nor any part thereof, longer than for the space of three years only ;
“ and that the said lands, as they shall happen to be recovered and
“ drained, shall be yearly roup'd and set at the highest offer for
“ pasturage, only never to be tilled or manured, and if they do so,
“ this disposition to be of no force, as if the same had never been
“ given or granted ; and that the duties and rents of the said lands

“ be yearly expended upon the reparation and defence of the said
“ bulwarks and other contrivances made or to be made for the pre-
“ servation of the burgh, and for no other use.” The charter, after
providing for the council giving a yearly account of their intromissions,
confers liberty to build bridges across and to use ferry-boats upon the
water of Leven, and authorizes the magistrates to punish all offenders
within their bounds. Having described the form of sasine to be
observed, the document thus proceeds :—“ We decern and ordain the
“ foresaid sasine [the provost or any bailie standing at the mercat
“ cross] once taken by virtue of thir presents, in name of infestment,
“ by the provost or any one of the bailies of the foresaid burgh, in
“ name of all the burgesses, counsellors, and community thereof, and
“ their successors, by delivery of earth and stone for the foresaid
“ different land, and other annexes, connexes, accessories, and de-
“ pendencies of the same ; and by delivery of one silver penny for
“ the said duties, customs, and other accessories, and dependencies of
“ the same ; and by delivery of a staff for the foresaid offices, free-
“ doms, and jurisdictions ; and by delivery of water for the foresaid
“ rivers, waters, fishings, &c. ; and by delivery of the clap of the miln
“ for the miln, multures, &c. ; and by delivery of one psalm-book for
“ the churches, chapels, chapelanries, prebendaries, rents, obits, &c.,
“ shall stand and forever be a sufficient seasine to the said burgh of
“ Dumbartane. . . . In witness whereof we have ordered our great
“ seal to this our present charter of confirmation and new grant, to be
“ put before these witnesses, our well-beloved counsellor and cousin,
“ James Marquis of Hamilton, Earl of Arran, Lord Aven and
“ Aberbrothwick ; George Earl Marishall, Lord Keith Marishall of
“ our realm ; Alexander, Earl of Dumfermling, Lord (Fyvie) our
“ Chancellor, our beloved familiar counsellors ; Masters Alexander
“ Hay, our Secretary ; Richard Cockburn, younger of Clerkingtoun,
“ keeper of our Privy Seal ; Master James Skene, Clerk of the Rolls ;
“ Master John Cockburn of Ormiestoun, knt, out Justice-Clerk ; and

“ Mr. William Scott of Elie, our Director of Chancellory. At New
“ mercat, the thirteenth day of the month of December, the year of
“ God, one thousand six hundred and nine, and of the reign of our
“ King the forty-third year.”


This important charter of confirmation greatly extended the privileges of the burgesses, and added materially to the wealth of the burgh, though in after years it turned that the defence of certain portions of their property from the encroachments of neighbouring proprietors, led the corporation into lengthy and most expensive law-suits, while the important privileges conferred upon them in connection with the Clyde navigation, were also, as will be shown in succeeding pages, greatly lessened by the persevering opposition of their Glasgow brethren.



CHAPTER II.

DUMBARTON BURGH—*Continued.*

BURGH LIFE IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY—BURGH RECORDS.

URING the stirring period of the Civil War, a clear and certain light comes to be thrown upon our local annals by the records—municipal, ecclesiastical, and criminal, of the Burgh of Dumbarton. They not only illustrate every event of importance which happened in the district, but are calculated in some instances to lead to a clearer understanding of public events,¹ while in their quaint completeness they throw a flood of light upon the popular customs and superstitions of the period. The earliest volume of minutes indicating in a continuous manner the proceedings of the Town Council of Dumbarton, extends from April 1627 to January 1641; the second has been recently bound in a very disorderly manner, but contains such Minutes as exist between April 1655 and March 1671. In this volume there are also several documents connected with the shipping of Dumbarton, and records of certain criminal proceedings before the Sheriff Court of the district, and also before another official, known as the Judge of the Regality of Lennox. Neither of these volumes are paged, but the succession of the different minutes indicates sufficiently, so far as the first is concerned, that it is an all but perfect record; the other presents a confusion which Puck might have envied, and even with the most painstaking anxiety it is impossible to make out of it a strictly chronological series of minutes. The third volume extends from 1673 to 1693, from which period a succession of fairly written

¹ See vol. i., chapters x. and xi.

volumes bring down the minutes to the present day. Till the year 1711, these records are written in the usual contracted caligraphy of the period, but, keeping out of sight injuries from damp and vermin in some places, their decipherment is not a difficult task. There can be no doubt that from a period long anterior to what is embraced by the first-mentioned volume, the Council kept a written record of its proceedings, but none has come down to our time, and, considering the careless manner in which the town papers were kept till very recently, it is a wonder the series of Council Minutes is so perfect as it is. The earliest volume of records connected with the Presbytery of Dumbarton commences in November, 1639, and ends in 1654; the second, which presents a blank here and there, extends from October, 1656, to February, 1689, in which month the Presbytery met after a long dissolution. From this date the Records of the Presbytery are almost perfect. The older volumes of the Sasine Records connected with the county extend, the first from 1653 to 1661; the second from 1661 to 1668; and the third from 1696 to 1717.

The Council Records of the Burgh, as has been already stated, while they serve to explain and in some cases receive explanation from the public events of the time, are especially valuable for the light they throw upon the daily life of the people.¹ Prominent

¹ The following extracts from these Records, arranged more with reference to order of time than subject classification, will be found to illustrate most of the statements contained in the text of this chapter. In transcribing from these records it has been thought advisable to adhere as strictly as possible to the original orthography. The only liberties taken in this respect are with the contractions, which, for the comfort of the reader, have been slightly reduced in number. A punctuation has also been added sufficient to make the minutes intelligible,

and capital letters used throughout for the names of persons and places.

In the Tolbuith of Dunbartan, the twentieth day of Apryl 1627. The qⁿ day, in p^m of Jⁿ Sempill p^reist, and Jⁿ Fallisdaill baillie of the said burgh,

The ladill and pettie customs wⁿ burgh, last possessit be R^o Middilmass and uthirs, being ropit dyvers dayes, at last The same is set to the said R^o Middilmass fra this pⁿ qⁿ the first of May, j^m vj^o twentieth-aught years for

Let of Petty
Customs.

beyond every other thing illustrated, prominent almost beyond belief, is the power which they show to have been exercised by the local magistracy of the period. In an age of free thought and free enterprise like the present, it is hardly possible to imagine the

pay^m of four scoire twelf punds money to the p^eist, baillies, and counsall p^a and to cum, and to their Th^e at four severall tymes, viz., quarterlie, at termes ust and wont, ffor payment q^of became cau^m for and w^a the said R^a Middilmass cojointlie and seuerallie to the said W^a Watsoun, Th^e, for the weill of the said burgh, and the said R^a Middilmass actit them to releiff his said cau^m. The q^u day the grass of the Braidmeadow being ropit dyveris dayies, at last this day is set to J^a Mitchell, wright, for the crop 1627, ffor paym^t of twelf lib. xiiij^o iv^d, to be employit on the wattir wark. Sik twelf lib. xiiij^o iv^d the said Johne Mitchell as prin^d, and R^a Sempill, fischer, as cau^m for him, ackit them c^ojointlie and seuerallie to pay to the proveist, baillies, and counsall, or ony havand their powar, At Lamis nixt for the use of the wark, and the said J^a Mitchell actit him to relieff his cau^m.

In the Tolbuith of Dunbartan, the sevint of May 1627. C^ovenit the said p^eist and baillies w^a Th^eas Fallisdaill, R^a Colquhoun, R^a Watsoun, J^a Porter, Petir Donald, R^a Denestoun,

The q^u day anent the lettir directed be Glasgow to this burgh, Schawand that the merchand of the Dutche schip of dailles offerit the dailles to Glasgow befor the schip came w^a the libertie of the river, and that they agreit w^a them for the hail dailles the had aboard, q^uby they alledge it was

The Council
refuse to
send a com-
missioner to
Glasgow.

thair awn bargaine to dyspose of at thair pleisur, yit offering the half to this burgh gif they be pleased to tak the half of the bargaine aff their hand, Desyring thairfor to send up a commissioner on the instant to mak securitie to the merchand for the price of our half thairof as sall be agreit, Uthirways that they must tak the hail to themselfis and pay the full. The said letter being read and advysit, the said p^eist, baillies, and counsall understands that the said schip came w^a the river of Clyd, at leist verrie near the samyn, and was bound thairto; And that be the order observit betuix the burrowis it has been the form that the toun of Glasgow sould send down their commissioner, and then w^a our commissioner to vissit the guidds, and thair worth and availl for the samyne, and thairaftir to pass togidder and by the same togiddir equallie betuix the said burrowis, Thairfor c^ocludid not to send ony commissioner to Glasgow (the schip and guidds being heir at the castell of Dunbartan), Bot to write to Glasgow that thay send down their commissioner heir for vissiting the dailles and bying the same, and to let them know that they can not by the same except thay plainlie foirstall, Albeit the schip had not been cum w^a Clyd, seeing sche was cumand thairto, and causit scroll the form of the lettir that is to be sent, And ordaine the schip and dailles to be arrestit and the m^r and awner to be apprehendit and wardit till thay find caution that thay do no deid to violat the privileges of the burgh, and to a^m

intolerable restrictions imposed upon our ancestors of the seventeenth century. Nothing was too great or too trifling to escape the control of the Town Council. It tried to regulate by its own absurd standard the fundamental principles of commerce, and when it had

as law will for ony wrang already dune and for payment of the pettie customs of the burgh. An in lyk manner to arreist the uthir Dutche schips and dailles and m^m cum- and to Patrick Bell till caution be fund for payment of the pettie customs and ankarage, seeing thay ar on the strangers adventure.

In pretoria burgi Dunbartan die vicesimo secunda, June 1627. C^ovenit Jⁿ Fallisdall, W^m Colquhoun baillies, w^t Thomas Fallisdall, George Buchanane, R^t Watson, J^m Smollat, Jⁿ Campbell, Peter Donald, Jⁿ Porter, R^t Denestoun, Jⁿ Mitchell,

The qth day, Thay ordanit the baillies to caus the glasswryt mak up a new glass to the Tolbuith in the loist windo, seeing the auld windo is all broken, and that on the toun's charge.

Item, That the ruiff of the Tolbuith and the croce be payntit and dressit.

Item, In regaird the paynter is in this toun paynting Sir W^m Alex^m schip, Thay think meit to caus him renew the paynting and cullaring of the orlage, gif the baillies can agrie w^t him chaiplic on the toun's charges.

Item, In regaird the auld ansenzes ar decayit, Thay ordaine ane new ansenze of red to be bo^d and maid, and the tounis armis thairin.

They ordaine that the honest men of the counsall go w^t the baillies to vissent the wattir wark this nyt at the low wattir.

In pretoria burgi Dunbartan, die 23 August 1627. The qth day, in p^m of the baillies and certain of the counsall,

Forsameikle as William Somerville, sayler, servand to Sir W^m Alex^r, kny^t,

A disorderly sailor. was, at desyre of the said Sir

W^m, for his insolencie and trubill offerit to utheris of his cumpanie, p^tallie to W^m Ramsay, and George Ramsay his sone, and raising factionis and seditionis amangis his cumpanie and sailers committit in ward w^m the tolbuith on Setterday, the xvij of this instant, and that sensyne, vpoune the Sabboth day, in tyme of preiching, he abusit the Sabboth day, being drinking all nyt, He set out scoppis, cuppis, and uthir tryffillis at the windo, offering thaim to be sauld as the peopill came from the kirk, desyiring thaim to by them and sik uthir waires as he had, And that thairupoune the baillie, Jⁿ Fallasdaill, cuming to him and desyiring him to be quyet or utherways go to the chalmer of the said tolbuith, q^r he my^t be keepit mair quyetlie, He not only refusit, bot w^t horribill aiths said th^{air} was nane braithing durst put him thairin, And the baillie putting hand to him to put him thairin, he offerit to have drawn his daiger, warw^t the said baillie gat a grip thairof and held it, and w^t grit difficultie gat the same fra him efter he had receavit mony injurious words of the said W^m. The said W^m being accusit, acknowledgedit his said offencis to God and wrangis to the said baillic, And declairs he is sorry for the same, and alledges he was ouercome w^t drink and not setlit.

settled these it turned for recreation to regulate the domestic duties of the unfortunate citizens. There was no end to its capacity for work; there was no end to the duties it exacted from the people. Not that Dumbarton was better or worse in this respect than other

Thairfor the baillies, w^t advyse of the counsall p^{nt}, Ordaine him to give sattisfactioun to the minister, elders, and sessioun of the kirk of this burgh for his abusing the Sabbath day, and to pay to the kirk box, for the pure, sex pundis Scottis money; And for his wrang to the baillies to be laid in the stokkis at the croce, and his burgeschip and freedome of this burgh giftit to him to be cryit doun, and thairafter that he humblie crave pardoun of the baillie for his fault done to him, and inact himself nevir to offir injurie to ony inhabitant of the burgh in tyme-cuming, vnder the paine of ane hunderit lib. money, and perpetuall perjurie and defamation. Sua, according thairto, payit the said sex lib. money to the kirk officer for the pooris box, And actit himself judiciallie, vndir the paine of perjurie and defamation, nevir to do nor offir injurie nor wrang to ony inhabitant of this burgh heirafter, and that vnder the paine of ane hunderit lib. because he had no man to be cau^{nt} for him.

In the Tolbuith of Dumbartan, the twentieth day of September, being the day befor Michaelmas j^m vj^e twentieth and sevin yeirs.

The qth day, according to the actis and use of burrowis, and speciallie of this burgh, anent the electioun of the magistrattis and uthir officirs befor Michaelmas, C^ovenit Jⁿ Fallisdaell and William Colquhoun p^{nt} baillies of the said burgh of Dumbartan, accompanyit w^t the persounis of the p^{nt} auld counsall of the samyne

burgh, sa monie of thaim as ar at hame w^{nt} this burgh, viz., Thomas Fallsdail, George Buchanane, R^t Campbell, Peter Donald, Johne Porter, Jⁿ Mitchell lait Th^{er}, R^t M^oIndo merchand, R^t Denestoun cordonar, and R^t Dobbie tailyer, Togidder w^t James Hall of Fulbar, George Hall his sone, Johne Campbell and James Fallisdaill, chosen in place of R^t Colquhoun, R^t Watsoun, and James Smollat, p^{ounis} of the said auld counsall absent, to geie thair vottis in the electioun of ane new counsal for the yeir to cum, all sworne for that affect, and also for giving voice in the electioun of the magistrattis and uthir officirs, The persounis of the said auld counsall removit and eftir ane uthir and all con^{erit} they allswell that war absent as thoise that are p^{nt}, Thair worthines of thair plaices in counsall being weill weyt and c^osiderit, They of new electit Jⁿ Sempill p^{nt} p^oeist, Jⁿ Fallisdaell, W^m Colquhoun p^{nt} baillies, and R^t Watsoun p^{nt} Th^{er}, to be four of the new counsall for this yeir to cum, Togidder w^t the saids Thomas Fallisdaell, George Buchanane, James Hall of Fulbar, George Hall his sone, Jⁿ Campbell, Jⁿ Porter, Peter Donald, James Smollatt, W^m Makkie merchands, w^t R^o Davie, tailyer and James Gairdner cordonar, for the crafts, to be of the new counsall for this yeir to cum, Quha being sua selectit and chois sa monnie as war p^{nt} war all sworne, and the remainant p^{ounis} aboue chois in the room of thoise absent also sworne to give voice in the electioun of the lytes and officers.

The samyne day, Thay tho^t expedient to

local governments existing in Scotland at the time. It was the fashion—it was the failing of the age. Some of the most mischievous features of the system have been swept away only recently, and in certain continental cities they may yet be found exercising all

choose the haill lytes of the officers of this burgh and all the officers for this yeir to-cum, and thairfor, The said p^{ounis} of the auld and new counsall being p^{at} be thaim and uthirs in thair plaice in maner aboune written, Past to the electioun of the lytis, and first began at the lytis of the p^{eistrie} and be moniest voittis electit Jⁿ Sempill lair p^{eist}, Jⁿ Hall, Fulbar, and Thomas Fallisdaell t^e be lytis for the p^{eistrie} for this yeir to-cum; Jⁿ Fallisdaell, W^m Colquhoun p^{at} baillies, and James Smollatt, lytes for ae of the tua baillies, George Buchanane, George Hall, and Jⁿ Campbell, lytes for the uthir baillie, R^o Watsoun p^{at} The^r, R M^o Indo, and W^m Duncan, lytes for the office of Th^{er} for the yeir to-cum.

The q^{ik} day, The said baillies and counsall, auld and new, samonie as ar p^{at} and remainit p^{ounis} q^a war chosin in plaice of the counsallars absent, viz., Jⁿ Mitchell, wryt, for the hamermen, J. Burnsyd for the tailyers, Jⁿ Gairdner for the cordonars, Patrick M^o Manus for the cowpars, Simon Watsoun for the wabstars, Finlay Ewing for the maltmen, past to the choising of the officers furth of the said lytes, and began at the lytes of the said p^{eistrie} and be moniest vottis electit furth thair of the said James Hall of Fulbar to be proveist of the burgh for the yeir to-cum, and thairafter past to the lytes of baillerie, and be maist vottis electit Jⁿ Fallisdaell to be ane baillie for this yeir to-cum, and George Hall to be the uthir baillie for this yeir to-cum, and thaireftir past to the lytes of Thessaourerie and be moniest voittis electit William Duncan

thesaurer for the next yeir to cum, and to entir to the Whitsunday rents next-to-cum, The said p^{eist} and baillies being p^{at} acceptit the said offices and war sworne inco^{inent}.

The The^r being absent was ordanit to be sworne at his cuming hame [quha acceptit and was sworne the xv of Junij 1628 only.]

The q^{ik} day The cordonars and tailyers gave in ilk craft sex of thair craft to the effect the magistrattis and counsall may chois thrie of ilk ane of thois crafts to be lytes for the deakinheid to the effect the craft may chois furth thair of the deakins for the yeir to cum, quha thair of chosit Johne Buchanan, R Davie, and Jⁿ Maclean to be lytes for the deakin of the tailyers; James Gairdner, Robert Denestoun, and Patrick M^o Kaimas lytes for the deikin of the cordonars, and deluyerit bak the said lytes to them to the effect thay may chois their deiken furth of the said lytes and thaireftir to be authorized.

Curia capitalis burgi Dunbartane tenta in pretoria ejusd. per Jacobus Hall, de Fulbar prov. dies burgi, et Johanis Fallisdaill, baillium ejus. die secundo menis Octobris 1627, curia affirmata.

The q^{ik} day The cordonars declairit they had chois Patrick M^o Kairne cordonar and deacon of the craft for this year to cum.

Item, the tailyers declarit thay had chosin Jⁿ Macom tailyeir the deacon of the craft for the yeir to cum, q^a gave the aiths, Lykas the said Jⁿ actit him to appoynt and design one of thair craft that sall be reddie and willing to serve the toun in mending auld claithes.

their depressing and irritating effects. It was not sufficient that every trader should be a burghess—that, considering all things, was probably rather a redeeming feature than a defect—but the most minute details of his business was subject to the control of a body which

The q^l day Jⁿ Scott and Jⁿ Thome ar electit officers wth the said burgh and p^r fishalls cojointlie and seuarallie for this yeir to cum q^m f^r and fand caution for doing thair dewtie by Peter Donald cau^w for the said Johne Thome and W^m Colquhoun cau^w for the said Jⁿ Scot, ilk ane of them undir the paine of ten^{li} by the tinsell of thair office, and the said princ^{li} actit them to relieff thair cau^w.

The q^l day, [ane] inquest and assize being sworne and removit out of faice of court to the counsall house, Thay no^l and choise William Colquhoun chancellor of the said inquest.

The samyn day the said assize and inquest *Price of goods.* statutes and ordains that na maltmen nor uthir in the buying of victuall, beir, malt, aitmeill, Tak mair nor four furlottis for ilk boll w^out seiking or taking agreibil thairto, and that thay tak na mair betuix the p^o of the malt and beir bot onlie the aittes, and that thay by and sell the same undir the paines of xl^{li}, toties quoties, for ilk boll sauld dearer, to be applyit to the comoun weill of the toun and the comoun wark.

Item, it is statute and ordanit that the Ale. aill be sauld for xvj^d the pynt, and that it be worth the same be the siht of the baillies and taisters vndir the paine of xl^{li}, toties quoties, the ae half to the baillies and the uthir half to the comoun weill and the comoun wark, By and besyd ae gallon aill of ilk brewing, whairin they C^otravene aither in price or in guidis, and sufficiencie to be delt to the pure, and that the magistrait set les^r p^o thairon qⁿ it is not worth

the said xvj^d, and requestis the baillies to try the sufficiencie thair of ouk lie.

Item, The drinking beir to be sauld for Beer. xx^d the pynt and under, and that it be worth the same undir the lyke paine to be applyit as said is, toties quoties.

Item, That the aquavytiae be sauld for Aqua-vitæ. twa merks money the pynt and na m^r, and that it be worth the saim undir the paine of x^s, toties quoties, to be applyit as said is.

Item, That the kaiks be sauld for aucht Cakes. pennies the kaik, and that thair be onlie four kaiks in the pek and thrie ferdalls in ilk kaik onlie, and that thay be sufficient be the siht of the visiters vndir the paine of viij^s for the first falt, xvj^s for the second falt, and xxiiij^s for the third falt, and sua furth to be applyit as said is.

Item, That na flescher nor uthir tak onie Tallow. mair nor xl^{li} for the staine of fyne hieland tallow, and for the staine of worse tallow, sik as of cuntrie kye, undir for ilk staine, and that it be worth the saime be the siht of the visiters, undir the paine of xl^{li} for the first falt, and c^offiscation of the tallow for the second falt, to be applyit as said is.

Item, That na rynt tallow be maid in grit to be transportit furth of the toun, under the paine of c^offiscation thair of to the comounweill and comoun wark of the burgh.

Item, The candill be sauld for fourth the Candle. pund wecht of tow weik, and xl^{li} the rag weik, undir the paine of xl^{li}, toties quoties.

had no special knowledge of its requirements, and could bestow no greater benefit than to refrain from meddling with what it was in every way ill-fitted to direct. Had the Council which exercised so

Item, Thay ratifie the rest of the actis maid the last yeir at Michaelmas 1626.

The q^l daye, William Nobill fear of Ardarane, heritor of the lands of Murroch and Guisholme, and sone to Umphra Nobill of Ardarane, burges of this burgh and appeirand aire to him, Is maid freeman and burges of the said burgh of Dunbartan, and faund John Campbell of Cloiss cau^m for him for doing his dewtie as ae burgess of the first rank in all respectis, and for payment of fyve merks to the Th^m. Lykas the said pr^m actit him to relieff his said cau^m.

Decimo, Martij 1628.

The q^l day in regaird the mercat croce of

The Cross. the burgh is ruynous, and alsu the briggis, w^t the last storme, Thairfoir thay c^ocludid that the samyne sall be helpit, biggit, and repairit at the expense of the comoun guid, and the Th^m to pay thairfor as the magistrattis sall agric, and that w^t all diligence.

They appoint Wednesday nixt to meit

The Teinds. and advyse q^t thay be doune anent the mater of the teinds and subscrip-tioun of the submissioun to his Ma^{'ie} c^ocerning the same, c^oform to the warning and proclamation maid thairanent.

Die quarto Aprillis 1628.

It is decided "that the croce be repairit and

The Cross. biggit in the auld forme onlie, c^oform to the former act."

Die quinto Aprillis 1628.

The q^l day Isabella Cunynghame, borne at the New Mylns in Cunyngham, A thief apprehended red hand. spouse to Allan Mair tailyer, as sche declairs, and Janet Campbell, dochter

to um^{qu} William Campbell and Christan Robesoun in Lynly^gow, as sche declairs, being apprehendit red hand on the third of Apryle instant wth this burgh, be Walter Buchanane, cowpar, w^t the claites and uthirs underwritten, stollen be the said Isabella wth this burgh, fra the persounis vnderritten, and taine be hir w^{'out} the toun to the said Janet hir collig, to be hid in the fields be them till thay stole mair, That is to say, frae the auld ledir laft furth of hir duelling huiss in Dunbartan, Thrie w^{'ing} sarks, Thrie w^{'ing} ruffis, thrie pair sark bands; and fra Patrick M[']Mann cowpar thair, furth of his duelling hous in Dunbartane, ane hair quilt of blak stuff; and fra Robert Denestoun cordonar, furth of his houss and heich chalmir, ane new gren clait coit buttounit doun the armis, w^t ae pair hewit plaidis; And fra Marioun Robsoun, furth of hir houis furth of hir bak chalmir, ane pair wauked bed blanketts; And fra Janet Houstoun, younger, widow, ane pair fyne wauked playdin, all stollen be the said Isabell, and receivit fra hir be the said Janet Campbell ay as sche bro^t the same w^{'out} the burgh, Being accusit befoir Johne Thome p^r-fischall of the said burgh, Thay c^ofessit the same, and ferdar, the said Isabell being unlawit, sche was fund brunt on baith the cheiks w^t ironc, and being accusit how sche got the same, She c^ofessit that the Laird of Kerkinanan brunt hir on the ryt cheik for alle^t steilling of hors and hernies, and on the left cheik be the Laird of Craighall for steilling a plaid monye years since, thairon the said p^r fischall askit Instruments, and desyrit them to be p^rted to the knowledge of

despotic a power over the inhabitants been elected in a popular way, or had it exhibited any desire to lessen the mischievous results which followed from the laws it was called upon to administer, the burgesses might have had a feeble consolation ; but the cry was continually for

the assyze following, sumoured to that effect, q^lk the judges admitted, Thay are to say

Thomas Fallisdaill,
George Buchanane,
William Colquhoun,
Robert Watsoun,
James Smollatt,
Patrick Houstoun,
David Borthwick,
James Cunyghame,
Robert Glen, notar,
William Makkie, merchand,
John Porter,
Robert Middilmis,
James Burnsyd,
Lachlan Palmer,
Robert Ewing,

The said assyze being admitted be the saids p^ounis perseuit, and be the judges, war sworn and removand furth of court to the Counsal Hous, Thay choose The said Thomas Fallisdaill chancellor of the said assize, and efter inquisition maid, The said assize all in ae voice, in regaird of thair awn c^ofession, and being baith taken red hand, fyles them for the steiling of the haill pⁱcular guidds and gear abune c^oenit in dittaye, ffor the q^lk The said proveist and baillies determs the To be burnt said Isobell to be brunt and and scourged. scurgit, and the said Janet to be scurgit.

Die vigesimo secundo mensis
Aprillis 1628.

An "assize" sit and decide upon the price of aill, beir, aqua-vitæ, barley, salmon, &c.

Item, that na scabbit hors be sufferit to
Scabbit be pastiurit on the mure or on ony
horse. uthir common grass of the burgh, but
wⁿ thair awn huiss, and the grass quha aucht
the hors, vndir the paine to be manifest be
the p^oeist and baillies, besyds the selling of
the scabbit hors fand grassen, and the pay-
ment of the skaith to the p^ounis skaithit and
hurt thereby.

Item, thay (the "assize") request the
Bulwarks and magistrattis to caus vissit the bul-
water work. warks and wattir warks, and caus
help the same this soumer, and to get in all
sowmes and debtis belonging thairto.

Item, to caus calsey and help and repair
The bridges. the tua staine briggies, and big
and repaire the same.

Item, to lay the tries along ower Gruggies
Gruggie's Burn. Burn.

Item, that the hoills in the kirk vennal
Kirk be helpit and fillit up w^e erd and
Vennel. staines fra the Colledge, and to
this effect requestis the magistrattis and
counsall to appoyint a maister of the wark
to attend the same.

Decimo sexto Junij 1628.

The q^lk day James Layng and Johne Grier
Casting divots are decernit to be wardit
in the Braid- twenty-four hors in the tolbuith,
meadow. and thairaftir laid in the stokkis
during the magistrattis will, and to pay ten
lib. for the use of the wattir wark, and that
for casting of divots in the Braidmeadow in
the month of June instant, q^lk was not coft
to be cossin for no use bot for the use of the

more law and more restriction. Year after year local ruling bodies seem to have become more exclusive and intolerant till a point was reached which human patience could not endure and no enterprise surmount. The social life of towns like Dumbarton was made up of

wark, c^oform to the auld actis maid thairanent, and ordanis naine to cast thairin in tyme cuming undir the lyke paine and punischment.

The p^reist, baillies, and counsall, considering that this burgh hes weightie affaires in the g^rall Convention. Conventioun of Burrowis to be halden at Perth the fyrst of July next, and that Glasgow hes geivin in a c^oplaint aganis us, and that they expect John Sempill's hamecuming the morne, Thay continew the electioun of thair commissioner thairto.

They ordaine the magistrattis and counsall to visit the watter warks this efternoone.

"Thay ordaine James Fallisdaill to collect the King's maill wth diligence."

Die decimo septimo June 1628.

It is concludit that the comissioner to the conventioun of burrowis tak wth Tolls—
between Lochlong
and Kelvin. him the touns auld charter for witnessing that we sould be frie of custom throw this kingdome,

And siklyke, for witnissing that this burgh is p^ricularlie infest in certaine p^ricular tounes lands and bounds for taking up the toll betuix Lochlong and Kellvine.

In pretoria burgie Dunbartane,
die sexto August 1628.

In p^res^{ence} of James Hall, p^reist, Johne Fallisdaill, and George Hall, baillies, anent Witchcraft—
Janet Boyd. the c^oplaint maid by Robert Glen, notar, againe Janet Boyd, spouse to Robert Neill, alledgeand that yisterday

the said Janet gave him monie injurious words, and struik him, and pullit his cluik, and wold have turnit him round about widderschinis, war not he pullit his cluik fra hir, and that sche kaist staines at him, q^u sche denyit; And certane witnesses being admitted and sworne, It was prouin that sche gave him monie evill wordis, and held him be the hand, and struik him sindrie straiks thairon wth hir hand, and pullit him be the cluik, and kaist a staine after him. The p^ruar tuik in hand to prove farder; and in the meintyme the said Robert fand Duncan Glen his faither caution for him that he sall not trubill the said Janet Boyd nor Robert Neill vnder the paine of fourtie lib. And Robert Ewing became cau^{er} for the said Robert Neill and Janet Boyd, that thay nor onie of thaim sould trubill the said Robert Glen utherwyse nor be colour of law, vnder the lyke paine of lx lib. ; and the said pnc^{ipal} actit them to relieff the cau .

Die decimo nono Sept. 1628.

The q^u day Thay think meit that the laird of Luss be desirit to visit the watter wark, as my Lord Ross did, and to report down his opinions thairanent, and to that effect desyre Thomas Fallisdaill to go to him, gif he be cum hame; and the same being gottin, c^ocludis that the report be sent to the lords of secret counsall to thair nixt counsall day, viz., the 24 of this instant, and voittis David Watsoun to go for that effect, q^u refusit the same because of his advyses in the Duk of

an observance of minute complex laws which brought burghs and burgesses into frequent conflict with each other, and led to all the other mischiefs which over-legislation invariably produces. A slight reference to the "minutes" quoted below, will more than bear out

Lenox and his baileries affaires, q^rin he is ingadgit pⁿly, and sua affirmit he could not go (albeit he is veri willing.)

The magistrattis to caus repair the staine
Repairs. brig now destroyit, and to caus mak a brig ouer Gruggies Burn; and to repair the manis in the kirk vennal and south vennal be causeyng the same.

In pretoria burgi Dunbartan
die vicesimo Nor^{is} 1628.

C^ovenit James Hall, p^reist; John Fallisdaill Witchcraft— and George Bell, baillies of the Janet Neill. said burgh, accompanyit with John Sempill of Aikenbar; Thomas Fallisdaill, William Colquhoun, George Buchanane, Robert Watsoun, persounis of the counsall thairof, w^t Mr. William Blair minister of the same, Mr. Robert Watsoun, minister, at Cardross, and Mr. William Stirling, minister at —, and the school^{m^r} of the said burgh.

The qth day, In regaird Janet Neill, spouse of William Corruith burgess of this burgh, Is suspect of witchcraft and sindrie presumptiounis and dittaye gevin vp aganis hir, Q^upoun sche being this day c^ovenit and accusit, and finding hir to give no satisfactioun, Bot obstinate denyall, qth gevis the mair occasioun of suspicioun, Seeing sche denys thynges indifferent of themselfis and circ^umstances clearly prouin, Thairfor They c^oclud that the said Janet be ferder tryit and examinat and serchit gif sche hes the devillis mark on her body q^of sche is insensibill, and for the bettir tryall thairof to cut and cow hir hair gif neid be.

And siklyk, In regaird thair ar sindrie p^rumptiounis of witchcraft gevin in aganis Marioun M^tLintok, Thairfor they c^oclud that sche be lykewayse examinat, and gif neid be serchit to see gif sche hes the devillis mark in hir bodie insensibill, and to cut and cow hir hair as they sall þink meit for the bettir tryall thairof.

In pretoria burgi Dunbartan,
primo Dec^{em} 1628.

C^ovenit the p^reist, baillies, and minister, w^t Thomas Fallisdaill, William Colquhoun, Robert Watsoun, James Smollat, John Porter, William Makkie, Robert Middlemis, Johne Mitchell, James Gairdener.

The qth day, anent the desyre and motioun maid by William Corruith to the p^reist and baillies for putting his wyff Janet Neill to libertie vpoun cau^on to entir hir q^uevir he is requyrit, qth being proponit, Eftir advyement, They c^oclud that the said Janet Neill be yit keptit still in captiuitie till a comission be sent for, and ordanis a comissionir to be sent for w^t sik diligence as may be, for putting the said Janet Neill and Marioun M^tLintock to ae tryall and assyze vpoun the dittaye gevin in.

Decimo nono Dec. 1628.

The qth day be moniest vottis, It is thot expedient that Margaret Hunter and Janet Donald be yet keptit in ward and captivitie Till the first day of Januar nixt, or soonir gif the judgis think it meit, and thain to be bro^u, vissit, and tryit gif they have ony un-

the opinion here expressed. The Council, it will be seen, renewed its existence each Michaelmas in the following manner:—The Provost, two Bailies, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer (if he was in the Council), continued members in virtue of their office, and made up

sensibill marks and uithirways tryat as Janet Neill and uthirs hes been tryit, and That a comissioun accordingle be socht and sent for putting all to tryall, and that againe the viii of Jan^r nixttocum.

Die nono Jan^r 1629.

The qth day, estir advyement w^t the depositionis and dittaye againe Janet Neill, Margaret Hunter, and Tolbooth. Janet Donald, Thay think meit, In regaird the tolbuith hes not samonie [places] to c^oveniene severall pairties to keip Janet Neill, Margaret Hunter, and Janet Donald, q^{ar} suspect and deleyt for witchcraft, and that Janet Dod hes a young bairne sukkand hir breist, That the said Margaret Hunter be lettin out vpoun cau^s for hir entrie vpoun xxiiij ho^r warning undir the paine of v^o merks, c^oditionallie the said Margaret Hunter receaves the bairne and caus it be nurishit till the said Janet be ferder tryit, and c^ocludis the rest be keipit and ferder tryall and infor^mion soht.

Decimo nono Juni 1629.

The qth day, They have ordanit the clerk to write to Johne Sempill of Aikenbar, In the toun's name to advyse the p^{ro} laid aganis Margaret Hunter and Janet Donald w^t the counsall, and to get advyse q^t sentence sall be p^{ro}ed be the judges, And to that effect to send the p^{ro}ss and dittays as the ar to him, And ordaine the Th^o to give xx merks to send him, And ordainis the boy to have

24^a gif he get him in the hoss, and gif he got him in Ed^r to have 40th for his troubill and expensis.

Die septimo Sept. 1629.

The qth day, on the supplicatioun of Robert Glen, mess^r, They ordaine the Th^o to give him fyve merks mair nor the ten lib. alreddie gevin him for the sumouning of the assyze that past on the tryall of Janet Neill, Margaret Hunter, and Janet Donald.

Die nono Sep^r 1629.

The qth day, They have ordanit and ap-
poyntit the new missirs to be set
out in the mercat the nixt mercat
day to be missird and maid
c^oform to the stand at Lynlythgow, and to be sellit with ae lettir S on the stouppis at the mouth, and the bottom and syd seillit w^t the lettir D. And the auld missires to be draun in to the counsall huis.

Die vigesimo nono Sep^r. 1629.

An "Assize" regulate the price of goods to be sold in the burgh, And

Forsameikill as in tyme past the meillmen hes usit grit wrang in taking the meill furth of the sak, and rubbing the same thairefter on schoitts befor the missring thairof, qth is a grit abuse, Thairfoir they statute that the meill be nawayse rubbit w^tout the sek, Bot misserit out of the sek in the furlet or pek vndir the paine of twa merks.

“letes” of such as they thought proper “merchant” burgesses and “trade” burgesses, from whom they selected by “moniest votes” those who were to fill the place of the old councillors retiring by rotation. The Council—old and new—thus constituted next proceeded to “lete” for the election of magistrates—a duty in which they were assisted by deacons from the different incorporations in

Die vigesimo septimo Nov. 1629.

The qth day it is c^ocludit that the hail
Janet Donald burgesses and inhabitants attend
execute. the p^{re}ist and remanent C^mjs-
 sionars, and assyst them in the execu^on of
 Janet Donald, witche, q^{ue}vir day and tyme
 beis appoyntit for hir execution.

25 Junij 1630.

Anent the c^oplaint maid be James Herrirt in
Cutting Chapeloun againe Mathew Tailyeir
peats. in Murroch, for cutting of his peittis
 in the touns mure, c^ofessit, but alledged that
 he had pairit and spoilt a brig he had made
 for drawing out his peitis. The s^d Mathew
 decerned to deliver to the said James as
 mony weill won peitis as he will give his aith
 war cutit, or as he will prove. It is ordained
 that thay nor no uthirs in tyme cuming pre-
 sume to cut peittis wth the burgh or territorie.

Item, Because that the staines that ar to
Building of be caryit be boit to the kirk
the Hospital. yaird for the bigging of the
 hospital can not weill win to for the heicht of
 the sands, Thairfor thay ordaine the toun to
 cast a goit throw the sand, q^{ue}by the boit may
 the bettir floit, and the said to be caryit be
Town barrowis away, And to divyd the
divided. toun in three thirds, beginning be-
 neath the Croce the first day, aboune the
 Croce the next day, and the third day the
 Vennal and Tounend, As thay sall be warnit,
 wth spaddis and schoolis and barrowis, undir
 the paine of viij^s.

Sixteen day of August 1630.

The qth day, Fforsameikle as thay pirattis
Capture of taine be my Lord Sempill, be
pirates. direction of his Ma^{tie}'s counsall,
 ar to cum to this burgh from Paslaye, and
 that the Erll of Lynlythgow, lord admiral
 deput, is to put them heir to triall, and hes
 written to the proveist and baillies to receive
 them in ward, Thairfoir it is c^ocludit thay be
 receavit and put wth the tolbuith of the said
 burgh, And for that effect it is ordanit that
 the burgesses and inhabitants of the burgh,
 as thay sall be warnit be the officers, attend
 the p^{re}ist and baillies In thair best equippage
 and armor, to gaird the tolbuith the tyme
 the admiral is in judgeing the saids persounis.
 And syklyk, That the saids pirattis be watchit
 nytlie and lokkit in the said tolbuith, and
 thay to watche about and w^out the tolbuith
 in thair armour, fra aucht ho^{rs} at nyt till sex
 hors in the morning, and that there be twentie
 nytlie on the watche, and to that effect
 ordaine the toun to be devydit in four q^{ue}tars,
 and q^{ue}vir beis absent, being warnit, to pay
 fourtie^{sh} of unlaw, toties quoties.

Quinto Oct. 1630.

An “assize” regulate the price of goods to
 be sold in the burgh, And ordain that

Nae beif or tallow be sold to unfreemen
 befoir tua ho^{rs} efternooun, and even then the
 freemen to be preferrit.

Na beiff nor muttoun be blawn or ony kind
 of wind wroth therein be ony kind of ingyne.

the burgh, consisting of hammermen, tailors, shoemakers, coopers, weavers, and maltmen. The deacons were also nominated by "lete" and chosen like the councillors by "moniest vottes;" under the presidency of the Dean of Guild they formed the Guildry Court of the

First of Januar 1631.

C^operit Myrie M'Farlane, Forsameikill as be

A careless
housemaid. hir negligence this burgh was tua
severall tymes in hazard of burn-
ing, and the housses qⁱn sche was tuik fire,
first the laird of M'Farlane's houss, and
thairefter Johne Porter's houss, Thairfor the
said Myrie actis hir self nevir heireftir to
have aither ingill or candill kendillit in ony
hous within this burgh, And alsua to remove
out of this burgh, and nevir herefter cum
herintill gif the p^reist, baillies, and counsall
of this burgh think it expedient, undir the
paine of scurgeing and banishment, And to
that effect to c^opeir on Monday nixt in the
tolbuith to heir thair will thairanent declarit.

28 Jan. 1631.

Robert Millar and Johne Lochlarne, undir
the Erle of Antrum, confess to bringing ouer
a bark from Ireland laiden with aites and
selling the same to unfreemen.

Sext Apryle 1631.

Anent the arreistment raist at the instance

Arrestment
—Sempill
v. Earl of
Glencairn. of Johne Sempill of Aikenbar,
be vertew of the said p^reist and
baillies precept of arreistment for
arreisting of all guidds and geir
qⁱk p^rone to vmqll James, Erle of Glencairne,
and dame Agnes Hay, his ladie, Countess
of Glencairne, being w^ha his grit tenement
and ludgeing in Dunbartane, qⁱn the s^a
umqll lord and ledie dwelt, to remain [under
watch] and arreistment at his instance, ay
and q^ha sufficient and responsibill burgess,

indueller in the said burgh, was fund actit
in the buiks of the said burgh that the
samyne guiddis and geir sould be furth-
cuming as law will to him for the soume of
ane hunderit and fiftie pundis money alle^t
awand, and promissit to him for his maill of
the said tenement the spacie of tua yeirs and
ane half, viz., fra Martinmas last till Whit-
sunday 1632 yeirs. C^operit James Hay of
Couslands, and for lowsing of the said
arreistment fand Mr. James Campbell cau^m.
Receivit.

27 Junij 1631.

Mr. William Blair, minister, declairs that

The
Hospital. the laird of Buchanan hes written
to him that he will be c^otent to
gift his carie boit to the toun that he biggit
for carying staines to his hospitall, on
c^odition that thay be obleist heireftir to
maintain a boit and to pay a certaine dewtie
furth thair of to the hospitall. Thay declair
thay ar c^ont w^t his offir and give him thanks.

Aucht of August 1631.

Forsameikle as Patrick Colquhoun in Mil-
Assault. toun of Colquhoun, of set pur-
poiss, maliciouslie on Monday the first of
August instant, cum behind James Fallisdails
officeris bak, having sword and quhynger
about him, and ae staff in his hand, and
thair, unbeknawn to the said James, straik
him on his heid w^t ae staff, to the effusion
of his bluid, and that in the horsse mercat in
the tyme of the fair. Thairfor, seeing it is
notour to the p^reist, baillies, and counsall,

burgh, which, with the aid of the Council, took cognizance of all offences against the privileges enjoyed by the incorporations. A Council thus constituted was the tribunal which regulated how goods were to be manufactured and used, the prices at which they were to be sold, the parties who might traffic in them, and the bounds to

that thair was na pⁱcular quarrel betuix them, bot only that the said Patrick out of revenge did the saime (he, on a former occasion, requiring to be forcibly put in ward by Fallisdaill), Find the actioun and the wrang dun to them and the burgh, and c^ocludis that redress be sought by law at the touns chargis.

Vecimo Oct^o 1631.

Forsameikill as the toun of Renfrew hes intercept them in the taking up of customes at Kilpatrick a man is to ryd to Ed^r anent this, and also Grinok's plea, this burgh being evir in possession of the haill customes in Clyd.

Nov. 22, 1631.

The q^u day the counsall ordainit the baillies Wm. Blair, to infest Mr. William Blair, p^{re}minister. minister at the kirk of this burgh for himself, and in name of the eldirs of the said kirk, and of the poore of the hospitall thairof, intendit to be buildit thairin, . . . in all and haill the comoun myln, millands, and uthirs wadset by John Sempill of Aikenbar to his spous.

Feb. 3, 1632.

Resignation of the lands befor mentioned Resignation. by Johne Sempill of Aikenbar to The hospital. William Blair, minister, and others, "for the use, weill, and proffit of the poore of the hospitall intendit to be buildit be Sir John Buchanane of that ilk, kny^t."

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March 5, 1632.

The q^u day, fforsameikill as David Glen hes bein executioner of the witches Fee to the executioner. that hes bein execute in this burgh, as lykwayes that he is ordainit to be carefull to keip uncouth beggars out of this burgh, Thairfoir they have concludit that he sall have of yeirlie feall of comoun guid of the burgh aucht merks money at Witsunday and Mer'timas proportionallie, beginand the first terme for the Martimas terme last, and sua furth during his thankfull services.

The q^u day, in respect the Penmouth The Pen- Venall hes been aft ordainit to be mouth. repairit, it is now c^ocludit that the said venall be fillit up, and a pier buildit for the use of this burgh w^{it} all possible dilligence. [Unlaws not otherwise appropriated to be taken for that purpose.]

Mathew Sempill, William and Robert The stocks. Tailyear to be wardit in the tol-buith 24 hors, and put in the stocks at the Croce betuix 10 and 12, for striking up a barrel of beif thay wer bringing fra Glasgow to Andrew Denestoun's schip.

Duodecimo March 1632.

Thay think it c^oven^{nt} that the hors and kye The Fair. mercat at the faire of Patrickmas stand w^{it} the burgh at the Tounheid, betuix the skay bank and the ferrie boit, and to that effect that the toun accompanies the magistrattis to the inbringing of the said mercat.

F

which the traffic was to be restricted. Aqua-vitæ and ale were to be of a given strength and a given price ; tallow could only be made into candle upon the conditions fixed by the Council ; nay the very wick was measured and weighed according to its regulations. But

14 Apryl 1632.

Anent the variance fallen out betuix Martha
 Variance. Johnstoun and Isobell Barnet, it is prouin that Isobell called the said Martha clattie badrouns, and sche callit hir witches get, and thaireftir met on the calsey, and the said Isobell grippit hir first, and sche grippit the said Isobell, and baith went to the erd, the said Martha upmaist. Each unlawit in xxth.

30th May 1632.

The qth day, ffor sameikill as it is c^oplenit by
 Assault by Hendrie Watsoun, fischer, burgess
 a soldier. of this burgh, that Johne Stewart, feir of Rosland, C^ostabill of the castell of Dunbartan, came to him, Being sitting on ae staine on the sands at the weirend, neir the Penmouth venall, attending the fisching till his schot sould cum about, Having in his ae hand a pistolet, and in his uthir hand a grit knottie staff, and thair, w^out ony mentioun maid be word or deid, struik the said Hendrie w^o the said staff thrie severall straiks on the heid and hand, and thairw^o brisit his heid and bled his hand ; and gif he had not been thaireftir haldin be Mathew Houstoun had aither schot or striken him w^o the pistolat. [Stewart sent for, but refuses to come. Instructions given to apprehend him when he comes within the burgh. Appears on the 18th June and asks pardon.]

4th Sept. 1632.

The qth day, anent the wordis fallin out in
 A recusant the tolbuith this day, being sittand
 councillor. in counsall, betuix the p^oeist, Johne Sempill, and William Colquhoun, The said

p^oeist desyrit the baillies and counsall p^o to tak order w^o the said William Colquhounis c^oempt, wrang, and misbehaviour, alledgeand that, first, he being warnit yesternyt to c^ovein this morning at the warning of the bell, came not till he was of new chargit be the officer, and cuming then to counsall eftir varie schort sitting, desyrit to go out to his scheiring ; and being hinderit and commandit to stay, fell in angir thairfor, and said he wald not stay, being his harvest day ; and vpoun sum words fallin out betuix them, said to the p^oeist w^out reverance, It is not trew, and that he had sein him als druken as the p^oeist said he was. The said William being removit up aboune, and keipit till xij hors, and thaireftir being sent for and cuming doun againe, c^ofessit he was sorrie that he refusit to stay, being desyrit, and nixt sorrie that he callit the p^oeist, being his magistrat, in sik terms, albeit provokit thairto be the words utterit to him be the p^oeist. To crave the proveists and magistrattis pardoun, submit to an unlaw of ten lib., and then thay would receive and shake hands with him. Qth ordonance he obeyit.

27th Sept. 1632.

Anent the complaint maid be Johne Pitallo,
 Assault with sayler and tymmerman in this
 arms. burgh, againe Johne Cochrane, servitor to S^r George Elphinstone of Blythwood, k^o, justice clerk and captaine of the castell of Dunbertane, alledgeand that the said Johne, w^out ony mentioun be word or deid, followit him on horsbak on the xxi of this instant, he being passand fra this burgh

it was not only the mischievous minuteness of the system that made it so objectionable. Where an impost is to be levied upon an article of trade, it is advisable to have it done with exactness. But the meddlesome legislation of the seventeenth century was defective in

toward Glasgow in peceabill and quyet maner, and thair on the hieway lichtit aff his hors, and schot the hors fra him, and drew his sword, and w^{out} ony words struik at him dyvers straiks thairw^t, to have taen his lyffe, and cuttit his hat thairw^t, being on his heid, and declarit he wald have taen his life, gif he had not cravit mercie on his kneis ; and now this daye, he being working at James Smollat and Johne Buchanan's schip, The said Johne Cochran, be way of provokam^m, came to the said schippis syd w^t the sword and a paire of braisen pistollis at his syd, chargit w^t powder and bullets, And desyrit the said p^eist and baillies to tak order w^t him for the said wrang, and for beiring of chargit pistollis oppinly on the streits and calsey of the burgh, contrair to the actis of Parliament. Cochran being apprehendit c^ofessit meeting Pittallo at Colquhouns, and striking him w^t the braid-syde of his sword ae straik, but said it had bein reported that Pittallow said he was ae baise knaive. As for the bearing of pistollis, he was out to poynd victualls for the castell, and tuik them for that purpose. The p^eist, &c., order the pistollis to be c^ofsicat, and decern for an unlaw of ten lib. for beiring of them, and five lib. for the wrang dune to Pittallo, whose pardon he is to crave on his kneis.

3d Sept. 1633.

Johne Sempill, as com^r to the Cn^{ve}m of Burrowis, halden at St. Andrews, makes his report of the actis and matirs considerit and maid by the said conventioun in manner following, viz., first, Ilk burrow ordainit to writ in the

Convention
Report.

common poist buik the report of the g^all missive, undir the paine of xx lib.

Item, ilk burrow ordainit to send w^t thair commissioners mair exact diligence in restraining outland burgeses foirstalling and regratting sellers w^{out} libertie, and unfreemen vsurping frie liberties.

Item, Ilk burgh to portionat of new the Monopolies. xi act of the last g^all c^oventioun haldin at Montrois, maid anent protecting of monopolies, &c., &c.

Item, It is ordanit be the haill burrowis that ilk burgh sall receive and caus be taucht in thair gramar schoolis, The rudiments and gramars laitlie set furth be Mr. Wedderburn's grammar to be taught. David Weddirburne, in all tyme cuming, and to begin at Michaelmas nixt, in this instant yeir of God, and ilk burgh ordanit to tak a number of them, and this burgh ordanit to receive fourtie, ffor the q^lk the reportir hes given his bond to receive the same betuix and the aught of Octobir nixtlocum. Payit of the grammar iiiith, and the rudiments tuath.

Item, It is statute and ordanit, That na Freemen. frieman sall have or be pⁿer w^t ony unfrieman, aither skippar, mariner, or merchand, naither in schippis nor in guiddis, vndir q^tsumevir cullor, and thois that ar alreddie to furth themselfis betuix and the nixt g^all c^oventioun.

16th Sep^r. 1633.

A commissioner appointed to meet with the The Kirk. lords of erectioun, prelattis, and benefited persounis of the abbacie of Kil-

the very place where strictness was requisite. It crippled the merchant who was disposed to respect the law, but it was powerless in restraining the fraudulent practices of those who were neither citizens nor burghesses. Hence there are no class of entries in the Burgh

winning, to gainsay the taxatioun of the kirk of this burgh and the kirk lands.

26th Sep^r 1633.

Alexander Hendersoun hes written to the p^reist, q^rby thay have sein that they neid not luik for him to be minister of this burgh. Thairfor all in ae voice no^h Mr. David Elphinstone, present minister to this burgh, the meetest man to present to the kirk and benefice thairof, gif this burgh and he can agrie for provision of a second minister. The leist p^rvisioun for the second minister for the space of tua yeirs efter his entrie to be four hundredth merks, and thairefter, be advice, &c., not exceeding fyve hundreth merks.

Primo Octobris 1633.

The q^r day, be advyse of the haill burghesses Burgh fairs. c^rpearand, It is statute and ordanit, That the haill faires of the burgh, baith Patrikmas, Lamas, Midsumer, and uther faires of horss, cattell, scheip, nout, and siklyk, be keipit and halden w^h this burgh at the Townheid, on the calsey, and ordaine the dykes to be biggit sufficiently be the awners, and the toun to help the comoun lyttal venalls thair and vissit the saime.

Decimo quarto Oct. 1633.

The magistrattis and haill burghesses and inhabitants to go out and meit the guiddis cuming to the faire, and c^rvoye the saime to stand at this burgh on Wednesday nixt, as thay sall be warnit be the officer, or be sound

of drum, to the effect the mercat may be haldin at this burgh on the sext of this instant.

16th Dec. 1633.

Forsameikill as — Cunynghame, lait p^reist Greenock. of Glasgow, and Patrick Bell, burghesses thairof, be thair lettir daitit the 14 of this instant, delyuerit this day to the p^reist, that the laird of Grinok is p^ring ae signator for erecting Grinok in ae burgh of baronie, w^h ae mercat daye ilk Setterday, and twa faires in the yeir—ane in July, and ae uthir in No^v, w^h ae frie port, w^h customes, tolls, and dok maills, with powar to mak baillies, clerk, and uthir m^{brs} of court, and to have a tolbuith, and power of pitt and gallows, w^h uthir g^rall priviledges grantit to uthirs of that nature—desyrand that the same may be stayit and preventit; and thairfor thay ordaine that the lettir be directit pn^{ov} to Renfrew, to acquent the p^reist, baillies, and counsall of Renfrew thairof, that thay may send thair commissioners for staying the passand thairof, and c^rcludis that the p^reist ryd w^h all diligence to Ed^r, and to do q^d he can to hinder and stay the saime, and that on the charges of this burgh, and ordain the Th^r to give him x merks till he return and mak his accompt.

Primo Feb. 1634.

Forsameikill as William Makkie cam to Disturbance Johne Craigies buith, q^r William in the Colquhoun was, and thair, efter Booths. certain words, Colquhoun maid to be at him, but was held bak, when Makkie

Records so numerous as those that relate to forestalling, regratting, and trading with unfreemen. No offences seem to have been so common; few were dealt with more unsatisfactorily. The mischievous results of over-legislation are probably more apparent in

said, q^t wald thou be at, druken dyvor, I sall put a knyff in thy bellie, Q^rupoune the q^{lk} William Colquhoun caist a lytill mell at hym, q^{lk} he gat in John Craigies buith windo, q^{lk} missit him and hat the lyntill of the buith door; and thairefter thay enterit in grippis in Makkies buith. Unlawit.

March 10, 1634.

Q^ras the lord of Lorne writ to have a meiting Greenock. w^t us for settling the particulars betuix this burgh and Grinok, according as o^r comissioners comun^t, And the p^reist being com^r (at that tyme absent), now p^{nt}, declairs the cu^ming he had was that Grinok sould be c^otent in his signator; It sould be declairit that no^tw^tstanding Grinok was erectit in a burgh of baronie, yit it sould have na libertie to enjoy ony priviledges belonging to frie royal burrowis, c^rair the lawis and actis of P^ment; nor sould pretend na ryt to the wattir of Clyd customes, and deuties thairof, In ony sort.

14 March 1634.

Margaret Hamilton banist the toun for lying, Banished in sae far as she socht help to for lying. bye a murning sheit for hir deid bairne, when sche had no bairne deid.

13th May 1634.

In regaird of the difficultie thay find in the The situa^{na} of the houss of the hospital. hospitall by the q^heilling of the kirk-yaird, w^t c^osent of Johne Barclay, massoun, q is heving staines, Thay think

guid to discontinue the wark and dissolve the massounis, till thay resolve thair doubtis w^t the laird of Buchanane, Becaus thay heir the laird is to be at hame about Witsunday nixt, and in the meintyme the said Johne Barclay declairs he and his men will go to Perstoun brig and uthirs till he be advertisit efter the terme of Buchanan's hame-cuming that thair doubtis be resolvit.

Thay c^oclud that in respect the buriall of the laird of Drumquhasill is to be on Fryday nixt, That in respect the magistrattis ar written to, That William Nobill of Ardar-dane, Mr. James Campbell, Thomas Fallis-dail, James Smollat, Walter Watsoun, &c., &c., ryd thair w^t the magistrattis, and the officer to warne thaim thairto.

Die nono Junij 1634.

Collectors of pettie customs complain of the peopill at Finlayston. The p^reist and twentie or xxiiij burgesses to set out and obtain redress.

Vigesimo tertio Junij 1634.

Nae mair bot ae ventnar to ryn quhyt Wine and wyn, and to cast the dyse dice. among themselfis q^{na} sall begin and follow.

The vissitars report, Thay faund the wattir wark in grit danger of undermynding Water work and breking through, gif it be in danger. not preventit, and lykwayis that thay find that the wattir of Levin above the haill bulwark is weirin in sa far by the bul-

the case of Dumbarton than any other Scotch burgh of the time from the circumstance that she was by her Charter of Confirmation not only empowered to levy dues upon all vessels entering the Clyde, but it was incumbent upon every master to enter his ship at

warks, that gif it war to thair opinion fourtie fit farder, it will be unrecoverabill, Thairfoir thay think guid that the p^{re}eist speik or writ to Johne Stewart in Beith, m^r of wark thair, to cum and vissit the saime, And gif his opinion how it sall be preventit, for the q^u he is to be satisfeit be the toun out of the moneys dew to the said wark.

And for the bulwarks beneth, ordain the saime to be reparit wth diligence wth faill and staines, and ordaine Thomas Fallisdail to be m^r of wark. And requestes the p^{re}eist to speik the men of the Kerss q^u biggis dyks thair to cum heir, and agrie wth tua, thrie, or four of them, as he best can.

They think necessar that thair be ae Drummer to drumer feit, and ordaine that be feed. for his feall ilk burgess of the first rank pay nyne^{sh} the yeir, ilk ane of second rank sex, and ilk ane of the third rank thrie^{sh}. And seeing the p^{re}eist declairs that thair is ae tailyeir a gud drumer in Lynlythgow, thay c^osent gif he be feit, he sall be maid burgess frelie, and have ae stand liveray claithes of the toun, and the toun to declair him frie wth the craft for a yeir.

26 Junij 1634.

C^ovenit p^{re}eist, baillies, and counsall, and ae Burgh pri- grit pairt of the co^u. Forsameikill viliges. as this burgh hes warit grit soums and expenss in maintaining and defending thair priviledges, liberties, and customes in tyme bypast, and that thair comoun guid is not aibill to maintain everie pley that aryssis daylie c^ocerning the same, Being hinderit by

dyveris nobillmen and gentilmen to tak up the customis, Thairfoir The saids p^{re}eist, baillies, counsall, and co^u, for thaimself and in name of the haill co^u present and to cum, Inactis thaimselfis to defend the rytis, priviledges, liberties, and customes, and imunities of this burgh to thair uttir powars, and to c^otribute to thair powars to maintain the saime wth thair guiddis, be the syt and determ^{na} of the p^{re}eist, baillies, of the counsall p^{re} and to cum, quhan as thay find it requisite.

27th Junij 1634.

Proceedings against the master of a Dutch Exporting ship for breaking the arreistment goods. put upon his vessel, in consequence of carrying Scottis salt butter away with him when in Levin on a former occasion, and thereby raising the price of the butter. Denyit he was arreistit to his knowledge, only the p^{re}eist desyrit him to stop till the Monday. Ordered to find caution to lieff his victualls and butter, and naways transport the same out of the kingdom.

12th August 1634.

The ferriars at the wast braid ferrie of Clyd The ferry. hauing ferryit wth ae unsufficient boit, and this day thairby put the p^{re}eist and minister of this burgh in hazard of thair lyff, giff God had not broth thaim to schore. Cautioned and actit thaim nevir to repeat the lyk.

Decimo octavio Nov. 1634.

William Robsoun being charged wth saying

the port of Dumbarton and give the first offer of his cargo to the burgesses of that place. This, as might be expected, gave rise to endless attempts for eluding both the one impost and the other. Glasgow claimed and ultimately secured an exemption, so far as her

when in ward that "slaving — not wordie to be baillie—yea, not worthie to dicht schoone—had put him in ward, and he sould byd thairin." Unlawit fourtie lib.; [and on the 22d, when he resisted the stokkis, his freedom "ordered to be cryit down."]

24 Oct. 1634.

C^operit Robert Cuthbertson, tailyear and A drummer drumer, and bond and obleist engaged. him to serve the said burgh, as thair drumer for the space of ane yeir to cum, to stryk the drum evening and morning daily, viz. at sex hors at evin, and four hors in the morning, And at all uthir occasionis, as the said burgh hes done or sall enjoin him, dewlie and sufficientlie, and effec^{tho}, as the use is of uthir drumers serving in ony uthir burghs, and nawys to absent himself furth of the s^d burgh, fra the said service the s space, w^out leiff had of the magistrattis and counsall. Ilk burges of the first rank to pay at Yule and Pasche proportionallie nyne shillings; ilk ane of the second rank sex^{sh}; and ilk ane of the third rank thrie^{sh}. The s^d Robert to be himself collector, and to be frie of his craft.

Secundo Martij 1635.

It is c^ocludit, Eftir the visita^{tho} of the ruiff of The Tolbooth the tolbuith, and the samyne ruinous. being fand altogether ruinous, Thairfoir it is ordanit That w^t all diligence The p^reist and baillies caus warkmen entir and tak aff the sklait and lath, and mak the same anew. And becaus the comoun

kist must be removit, It is c^ocludit that the s^d comoun kist be tane and put into Daid Watsoun, clerk, his house and dwelling, and that the haill auld evidents, and speciall writtis, and siklikes thairin qth ar not comonlie usit, be put into ae box w^t tua lokkis be thaimselfis, and the said box to be set wth the kist, and the keys of the said box to be gevin to—.

Sexto March 1635.

The cowers petition for and obtain letters Letters of Deaconry. of deikenrie on payment of ane hundred merks money at various dates.

The weavers and hammermen also petition for, and receive letters of deikenrie on similar payments.

Primo Aprilis 1635.

Johne Sempill makes his report anent the Action between Dumbarton and Glasgow. actioun depending between this burgh and Glasgow. The tenants and possessors of the tounis comoun lands to be warnet to renew at Witsonday nixt. Those furth of the kingdome alreddie warnet at the schoir and peir of Leyth. Summons of suspension raisit againe Glasgow for the customs and the import taine off the freemen of this burgh.

Decimo tertio Aprilis 1635.

The p^reist, baillies, and counsall c^ovenit, hes Weapon-schaw to be held. statute and ordanit that thair be ae wapunschaw of this burgh and territorie, vpoune Wednesday the xx Majj nixt, and ordaine all within this

own burgesses were concerned, but as they had every interest to increase the trade of their own port, they sought practically to extend the exemption to every captain with whom they traded and every vessel with which they had the remotest connection. The

burgh and territorie to prepare thaimselfis in armis thairto, c^oform to thair ranks and estattis and actes of parl^mt, ilk person vndir the paine of ae unlaw; and ordaine ae

Ensign to ansenye to be coft and maid of
be made. red, blue, and quhyt, c^oform to
the act maid the 22 of June 1627.

Vigesimo octavio April 1635.

Margaret and Agnes Watsoun accusit for

Women transgressing the actis be taking
tapsters. tua s^a for the pynt beir and
twentie pennies for the pynt aill. [Other 12
women tryet at same time for similar offence.
Some c^ofessit, others clengit be thair aith,
and these found guilty unlawit, their guidds
to be poyndit for the amount.]

14th May 1635.

Johne Sempill declairs he is this day to ryd

Hospital. to the Carss, and as thay heir the
Lord Bothell is in Ed^r, they think meit the
said P^reist ryd in to Ed^r to speik w^t his l^o,
and to tak the best cours he can for getting
that thousand pund awand to the Hospitall
be umq^{ll} Sir George Elphinstoune and his
cau^{ms}, and the fyve termis annuals bygane
w^t sameikill of the expenses as he can, and
to deill arnestlie w^t his l^o for this effect
aither be payment or securitie, and to let his
l^o see that instrument q^rin Gabriell Cunyn-
hame refusit to give anything bot the pr^{nt}.

30th May 1635.

The P^reist, bailies, and a number of other

Riding the p^ouns to gang the morne and
marches. ryd the haill marches.

In consideration of the rise in the price

Rise in beer of victuall, speciallie the beir and
and malt. malt, a visitation to be maid in
the efternoon of the aill and beir, to test and,
if worthie, to increase the price.

17th Junij 1635.

Anent the c^oplaint maid be Johne Wallace

Linen Spoilt. againe Finla Clerk, wabster, for
spiling of certa^o linen claith to her in the
weiving—to wit, threttie sex ellis, Q^a threttie
sex ells sche seeing split caust vissit the
same, and cut it out of the lums, and gave
the rest to Johne Biggar, q^a maid sufficient
claith thairof, and p^aucit the same in judg-
ment to be vissit and sytit, And the P^reist
and baillies put the same to the knowledge
of John Weir deikin, and certaine uthirs of
the wever craft. The ane claith is faund
insufficient, the other sufficient. The fyrst
worth 7^{sh} the ell, and the second nine^{sh}.
Finla to tak his claith back and pay comp^r
nyne^{sh} the ell.

July 1635.

Catherine Denie and Agnes Bilsland accusit

Tumult. of raising a tumult. Catherine
strack Agnes on the haffets w^m sche was
sitting at hir sisters yett, and then each
grippit ilk uthir be the hair, and was sinderit
oppinlie be James M^rIntyre. Unlaws de-
clarit.

7th Oct. 1635.

In regaird to the bruit and rumor of the

Act anent the plaig of pestilence, The baillies
pestilence. and counsall inhibit and dis-
charges that na lint, hemp, nor two, be bro^s

entries in the Records regarding offences of this description would fill many pages. At one time it is "Glasgow to be resisted," then it is "a commissioner to be sent to Glasgow," next there is "Action to be raised again the toun of Glasgow," till at length the incident

in herefter to this burgh till the plaig ceiss, As also discharges all pounis wth this burgh noways to resset or receave strangers till the magistrattis be acquent fyrst thairw^t, vndir the paine to be punischt and censurit w^t all rigor, And ordaine publicatioun to be maid be sound of drum thairof, as the baillies caus^t do of befoir, and ordaine all unkuth beggars and uthir puir strangers to be removit out of the burgh, and the baillies to tak tryall thairof, and caus the same be dune, And because p^ounes and travellers uses to c^m to the mercat on Setterdays weiklie, ordanis tua to stand on Fryday efternoone and on Setterday all day ilk weik as thay sall be warnit, tua at the brig and tua at the colledge, ilk p^oune vndir the paine of xi^{sh} that beis warnit and failles, that gif straingers cumis thay may be stayit till the magistrattis be aquent.

Sevint Dec. 1635.

Johne Gilchrist, Th^m, is ordained, vpoune Upholding the supplicatioun of Robert Cuthbertson, drummer, to pay him fyve pennies for upholding the drum, and his pains in the wapounschawing, and to the Mure in the perambuling the marches this last yeir.

The bigging and repairing of the tolbuith to be agried for wth all conuenient despatch.

xij Dec. 1635.

Forsameikill as his Ma^{ty} hes appoyntit Constables justicis of his hienes peace throw in burgh. this kingdom in ilk schyre thairof, and that the p^{re}ist and baillies suld be

justicis of peace wth thair awn burgh, Thairfor they have thoct it expedient that thair be c^otabills wth this burgh and territorie for keiping of guid ordar thairin, and punishing of wrangis as is in uthir burrowis, as was chosin of before in October 1611, and thairfor hes electit the p^ounis following to be c^otabills thairin for the spaice of sex months nixtocum, Robert Glen and 4 others to the comoun guttar, Patrick M^{an}us and four others fra the guttar up to the Townheid; two others in the Cross Vennal, one in the Tounend, four others in different landart parts of the parish, viz., Langlands, Aikenbar, Gairschavok, and tua in the Grein.

Fyft of Jan. 1636.

The schoone maid in this burgh being bad Shoes to be in baith sewing and leddir, and inspected. not being vissited be the deikkin of the craft, the P^{re}ist had to vissit the schoone mercat on Setterday, qⁿ he caussit the officer challenge—pair of single sollit schoone [from a number of cardonars], and confiscat the same for the use of the pure. The deikkin declared in the unlaw of xx^{sh} by and attour the schoone confiscat, and under unlaws to look after his craft in future.

Beacus the dewties belonging to the The College. alterages is taine to the weill of the schoole and the prebendarie of the colledge, qⁿ into this burgh hes ryt, is imployit also to the use of the schoole and school^m of this burgh, and that now the tak of the prebendarie is expyrit, and that thay are informit the minister of Bonyll Intends to p^{ro} for the rest of that prebendarie,

in dispute becomes lost in a lengthy "Report from the toun's agent in Edinburgh anent the actioun again Glasgow," then raging with full fury in the law courts. The duties which fell naturally within the sphere of a local magistracy seem to have been discharged

alsweill as for the sex bolls his p^acessor got thairof, Thairfor Thay ratifie all ryts maid of the said prebendarie to the said schoole heretofor, and ordaine the saime to be defendit againe the minister of Bonyll and all q^a claim entrie thairto.

Undecimo Jan. 1636.

Thay ordaine the silver bell that was maid Anent the Race Bell. for the horss raiss, seeing the horss raissis is ceissit this lang tyme, to be put up in the comoun kist q^u new occasioun.

The q^u day, in respect thair is not now A baker to be imported. ae baxter in the burgh, seeing Johne Morisoun is faillit, Thairfor thay c^ocludit that ane be socht w^a diligence, and for the bettir obtaining of a gud baxter, Thay c^ocludit to caus big the baxtir ae sufficient ounie on the touns chairges, and to pay the first yeir's maill of his baikhous, and to be maid burgess also gratis. Seeing thair is no uthir of his craft, and becaus Robert Watsoun declarit he spak Duncan Watsounis son in Stirling to be a baxter, Thairfor ordaine the said Robert to writ to him to know gif he will be c^otent to cum on the s^d c^oditionies.

xviiij Jan. 1636.

Forsameikill as the magistrattis, minister, Strangers and uncouth beggars. and elders of this burgh c^ovenit in this sessioun in the kirk of this burgh, on the 14 of this instant, In respect the burgh is trublit be straingers and vnkuth beggars and the pure of this burgh damnifeit, Thairfor thay thocht it best that the magistrattis sould caus put

the Acts of Parliament againe abill and sturdie beggars to executioun, q^uby unkuth pure resort to thair awn parochins, and the pure of this burgh and parochie be helpit and bettir maintenit, and to this effect that the magistrattis sould caus set down ane stent roll vpoune the inhabitants and burgesses of this burgh for a monthlie c^otributioun to the poore, to keip them fra begging. [Stent-masters chosin.]

Taxation laid on for the repair of the kirk to be got in, and a collection appointed with a feall.

The Laird of Buchanane writes that Hospital. staine, lyme, sand, and uthir materials for the hospitall ar reddie, q^uby the maissions may entir the first of Marche. An overseer to be appointit to attend to the wark.

Law to be put into exec^u againe Drum-akill for that thousand punds, and againe him and Fulwood his cau^{er} for aucht hunder merks awand to the hospitall.

Primo Feb. 1636.

Item, That thay caus mak a pair of bogies of Bonds for keeping malefactors. ae grit gaid of Irne, and sex irne schikills to ryn thairupoune for keeping malefactors in regard of the waikness of the Tolbuith.

Secundo Sept. 1636.

An action broucht against the burgh for going Action against the burgh. out against the master of the schip callit the Quhyte Fedder of Amsterdam, boddin in feir of weir, and shooting at him when sailing in

promptly and uprightly; not that they were always successful in keeping the peace; but they discreetly used such power as they possessed for that end. In a state of society which compelled every man to have a halbert in his booth it need excite no astonishment

Clyd, and carrying him as prisoner in to the toun, It is agreid that the expensis be borne upoun the comoun chairge. Action raised by his Ma'ies advocat Sir Thomas Hope, the persewers being the master foirsaid and tua burgresses—one of Ed^r and the other of Glasgow.

Decimo nono Sept. 1636.

Item, To remember that in respect uthir **Fairs.** burrowis be the keiping of their awn faires, and ar shreffis wth thaimselfis, and that the Duke of Lenox hes orgein to his Ma^{ty} the haill ryt of the shereffschip of Dunbartane, Thairfoir it is thot guid that the meins be usit to get the office of sheriffship wth the liberties of this burgh and the customs of the faires wth thaimseffis.

Oct. 10.

William Anderson, sklaittir, as he declairs, **Marriage.** was maryit on Bessie Martin the spaice of ten yeirs bypast, be Mr. William Arthor, minister at St. Cuthberts Kirk, Ed^r, and that the said Bessie, now being deliverit of ane lass bairne wth this burgh, and thairfor the s^d William desired his bairne to be baptizit be Mr. David Elphinstoun, and seeing he was a stranger unknown, finds caution to give satisfioun to the kirk concerning the s^d bairne, gif he be challengit.

Oct. 15.

Robert Glen and James Weir, tua young **Sabbath** boys, vpoun the Sabbath day **breaking.** (the 9th), in tyme of preiching, went in to Margaret Porter hir chalmir, in

Robert Porterfield's houss, and stoll and tuik out thairoff, naine being in the houss bot thay, q^d oppenit the door, fyftie-sevinth and tua pennies, q^d of xvijth iij^d was fand on thaim. Thay c^osent to refund this and the balance of the amount stollen, and for punishment ar orderit to be scurgit till thay bluid. Caution entered for future conduct.

Oct. 24, 1636.

Forsameikill as James Watsoun, baxter, bur- **Complaint by** gess of this burgh, c^oplenit that **the baker.** notwithstanding he provyds flor and bakes quheat bread and uthir breads to serve the toun and uthirs resorting thairto, yit nathless men of uthir burrowis and dyvers uthirs sellis bread in the toun, aff the mercat dayes, that ar baiken in uthir places, to his prejudice, c^otrair to the covenant maid betuix the p^reist, baillies, and counsall, Fyndis that be the form observit in uthir burrowis, it is not accusto^d that ony caryers of bread fra uthir places is sufficient to sell the same in uthir borrowis bot on the mercat dayes, in tyme of mercat and at faires, Thairfoir it is c^ocludit and ordanit that nane of uthir burrowis nor na uthir sellers of bread and unfriemen resorting wth this burgh, be suffered to sell bread in the burgh, bot only on the mercat dayes, to wit, on Tysday and Settirday, in tyme of mercat, viz., betuix ten hors befor noone and tua hors efternoon, and at the faires, undir the paines to be carcerat and vnlawit, according to the magistrattis discretiounis, and ordaine the said baxter to tax heid thairto, and challenge the c^otraveners.

that acts of "turbulance" were frequent and bloody; it was the case all over Scotland, and neither swift nor severe punishment seemed to make any improvement. A portion of the time which the magistrates could spare from the more important work of

July 17, 1637.

Forsameikill as Doctor Duncan M'Lachlan

A doctor is c^otent to mak his residence in
feed. this burgh, and to use his calling
in the science of phisik, pottingerie, and
chirurgerie heir, the burgh furnishing him
ae hous and yaird to him to duell into,
Thairfoir finding it necessar, and for the
weill of the burgh and comounwealth thair of,
to have him to duell thairin, The s^d p^eist,
baillies, and counsall, c^odescends to geve
him yeirlic during his residence and re-
mainin^e in this burgh fourtie pundis Scottis
money, for paying the maill of ae hous and
yaird thairin, And ar c^otent that p^eist,
baillies, and counsall mak indentur w^h him
on the said termis ane conditiounis, q^{at} the
s^d Doctar M'Lachlane was c^otentit. [At the
same sederunt the Doctor is maid a burgess,
along with Johne Sempill the school^{er}.]

August 7.

In the Tolbuith of Dumbartane, the sevint
day of August 1637. C^ovenit Mr. James
Campbell, p^eist; George Buchanane,
Robert Watson, baillies; w^h Johne Sem-
pill, Thomas Fallisdaill, William Col-
quhoun, Walter Watsoun, George Hall,
Johne Campbell, Johne Porter, Patrick
M'Claine, and William Nobill, p^oounis
of the counsall.

The q^u day, It is tho^t meit and expedient
that at all the ordinar meetings
Meetings to be opened of the magistrattis and counsall
with prayer. of this burgh, Thay sall begyn
wy^h prayer and invoca^on to God, and to that

effect do set doun a common prayer, and
insert the same in a p^t of the buik, and to be
red be the clerk at ilk meeting. [At the end
of the volume is the following "Form of
prayer to vsed at the meeting of the proveist,
baillies, and counsell."] "O grit and glorious
" God, the supreme rewlar and governar of
" the world, by quhois ordinance and ap-
" poyntm judges and rewlars ar set to gov-
" erne thy peopill aright, and to execute vnto
" thaim justice and judgement, we, quhome
" thou hes callit to beir rewle over thy
" peopill heir, humblie prostrat o^rselfes be-
" foir the throne of thy graice, c^oressing and
" acknowledging not only that we are miser-
" abill sinners, worthie to be judget of God
" for ewir, bot also that we are of o^rselfes
" ruineit, and vnsufficient for the wark that
" thou hes comittit vnto us. But as it hes
" pleisit thee out of thy frie and abundant
" mercie to p^{ro} for us abundant c^osola^on
" against o^r sinfulness in thy weil-belouit
" Sone the Lord Jesus, So hes thou gevin
" vnto us ane infallible ground of hope that
" thou will be w^h us in the doing of thy wark,
" ffor thou hast said that God standeth in
" the c^ogrega^on of the mytie, and judgeth in
" the middest of the gods of the earthe, and
" will be with thaim in judgment. And thair-
" for, O Father, We beseik thee for Jesus
" Chryst, to pardoun and forgive us all o^r
" sins, and to geve vnto us so effectually thy
" presence at this tyme, That we may behave
" o^rselfis as in thy presence, and prove thy
" servantis indeed, seiking with singilness of
" chois the advancement of thy glorie and

regulating trade seems to have been spent in the equally profitless task of trying witches. Notices of several will be found in the Records quoted. The initiatory proceedings against the unfortunate creatures were taken by the Council; and if they found the "common

"the guid of thy peopill. Geve us wisdome and knowledge, that we may judge and discerne aryt of such thyngis as ar to be handillit at this tyme; give us vnitie of heartis and myndis, That as one man, w^t ane accord, we may follow that q^{lk} is pleasing in thy sicht. Rebuik principalities and powers, chastise o^r spirituall enemies quha mixis thaimselfis in the plaice of judgement for trubelling and marring of thy wark, and send furth the spirit of wisdome, and govermente of zeall, and currage of prudence, and the feir of the Lord in o^r hertis, That we may approve o^rselfis to thee, quha sall ane day judge us, and be blessed w^t suche success as may redound to the glorie of thy name, the guid of thy peopill, and c^ofusioun of all impietie and iniquitie in this plaice over the q^{lk} thou hast set us. Q^{lk} thinges and q^{ell}is thou seis we stand in neid of, we humblie crave at thy mercifull hands, in the merits and mediatioun of Jesus our Lord, To quhame, w^t the Father, and the Spirit of graice, be all praise, honour, and glorie for euir. Amen."

Nov. 20, 1637.

Complaint to be maid to the convention of Glasgow burrowis at Ed^r on 28th inst. Clyde dues. againe Glasgow, for trubling and molesting this burgh in uplifting the Clyde dues. Inventory of all these dues to be productit, and the commissioners to do what thay can for settling of peace w^out prejudice to Dumbarton. Bot for setling of peace, To c^oJescend Glasgow and the burgesses

thairof sall be as frie as the burgesses of Dumbartane in Clyd, to pay no more custome of ony guids brot in to Clyd be thaim on thair awn adventure nor the friemen and burgesses of Dumbartane sall pay to this burgh; nayther that Glasgow sall pay more custome for ony guidds to be brocht in to Clyd to thaim on the straingers adventur nor straingers brot in be the burgesses of Dunbartane sall pay for guidds to be brocht into Clyd on vnfriemen and straingers adventur.

Feb. 12, 1638.

Johne Sempill, lait p^reist, p^roces his compt Oposing the of debursements as com^r for Service Book. thaim in attending w^t the nobilmen, burrowis, burgesses, and ministers in Ed^r, anent the opposing of the Service Buik, and uthir innovations of that kind, q^{lk} compt extends to four scoir fourtein pundis auchtth, q^{lk} aucht and suld be payit be the toun and the kirk equalie. [See also vol. i. p. 238-41.]

April 17.

Anent the c^oplaint maid be Mr. David Insulting the Elphinstoun, minister of this minister. burgh, againe Johne Jacksoun, alledgeand that yestirnyt he being going in his awn yaird he heirs a tumult, and thaireftir he, the said Johne Jacksoun, says befor God, he wald thraw her nose, mening Walter Williamsounis wife, At the q^{lk}, he being offendit, Said he was not wordie to weir the coat and name of a preicher, that sould sa tak the name of God in vain, and thaireftir he come out at the yet q^r the said Johne met

bruit" established, a commission was appointed to try the verity thereof, with the almost invariable result of a conviction and an execution.¹ So frequent indeed were those disgraceful exhibitions that in March, 1632, the Council resolved upon giving the execu-

him, and said he wald be reddie to shrive him and attend on his service, q^{nto} he a^{erit} he wischis he myt shrive [to] God, and the s^d Johne a^{erit} he saw nothing but rogrie, opressioun, unlaw, and casting out of the servands of God in thir plaices. Johne c^{ofessit} the first part of the charge, being provoked, bot minded not q^h he said to the minister. Ordered to crave pardon humblie on his kneis, q^h he did.

May 30, 1639.

The q^h day in p^{ns} of the proveist, baillies, Charming and witchcraft. and minister of Dumbarton, ffor sameikill as Margaret Cowper, relict of vmq^h Robert Thome, maissoun, burgess of the s^d burgh, incarcerat wth the Tolbuith of the s^d burgh, is suspectit of certain poyntes of charming and witchcraft, not as yet fullie tryit, Thairfor, and vpoune hir humble supplicaⁿ, [In respect a comis-sioun can not now be gottin for putting her to a tryall be reassoun of the troubills of the kingdom] craving to be put to libertie vpoune cauⁿ for putting hir to justeice to byd tryall and of hir guid behaviour in tyme-cuming, The s^d p^{reist} and baillies w^t advyse of the minister put hir to libertie vpoune the act and cau^{erie} following, and Thairfor the s^d Margaret willinglie inactit hirself to be c^{ont}ent to be execute to the daith and brunt, In caiss it be fand qualifeit or tryit that evir sche use heire^{stir} ony kynd of charming witchcraft or impreca^{un} or ony

sik unlawfull behaviour q^h sall appeir to be charming c^ojura^{un} or witchcraft. [Her sons John and Robert Thome, maissons, becoming bound for hir appearance before the magistrattis or other judges appoyntit to try hir vpoun fyfteen days warning, she is set at liberty.]

Aug. 3, 1639.

The p^{reist} or com^r at the last convention The held at Dunfermling declairs he Tolbooth. had receivet in name of the bur-rowis fra the agent thrie hundreth dollars or aucht hundreth and ten punds to ae acompt of the thousand punds grantit for the building of the tolbuith.

May 11, 1640.

As of befor, it is c^ocludit that w^{out} ony Council to warning of the officer, bot on the meet on ringing the bell. ringing of the bell, the magis-trattis and counsall convene ilk Monday for the affairs of the burgh ilk p^{oun} vndir the paine of xl^{sh}, being wth the town and not c^ovenit befor the prayer be endit.

June 22, 1640.

The q^h day ffor sameikill as the women wth No woman this burgh, c^otrair to civilitie, cum to remain covered in church. to the kirk and in tyme of preich-ing and prayers keip thair playdis about thair heids albeit mony tymis dischargit publiclie be the minister out of pulpit, be warrand of the sessioun, fra keeping of thair

¹ For Witch cases, see Records quoted—Aug., Sept., Nov. and Dec. 1628; Jan., June, and Nov. 1629; and as above, May 30, 1639.

tioner a fixed salary for his "thankful services." The other incidents of burgh life illustrated by Council Records are too numerous for special notice here, and the reader is therefore referred to the extracts themselves, which without any amplification will

playdis about thair heids in the kirk, and yisterday also dischargit and na obedience gevin, Thairfor the p^reist, baillies, and counsall discharges all women wth this burgh, and territorie fra keeping thair playdis about thair heids in tymecoming vnder the paines following, viz., xx^{sh} for the first falt, xl^{sh} for the second, and c^onsca^{na} of the playde for the third falt, and imprissonment of thair p^ounis during the magistrattis will, and the half of the saids paines to be tain up to be applyit to the use of the poore and kirk box, and the uthir half to the magistrattis, vptakers thairof exeming only febill women of thrie scoir yeirs and above fra the acts and penalties thairof, and servand women to pay only the half penalties for the first and second faltis.

July 15, 1640.

Another distributione of muskets and band-
Muskets. liers, certain of the muskets given out being brocht from the Inglis schip sunk at Newark.

August 1, 1640.

Major Maxwell p^roces a letter from Kilmahew,
Kilmahew Sheriff of Dumbarton, alledgeand
and the that he was wrongit be som
Council. p^ounis in the burgh, and thair-
foir resolvit to keep the comittee at the kirk
of Bonyll to sey q^a will be his friends, and
requesting the Major to keep him there.
The Council desire the Major to say to Kil-
mahew that thay know of none q^a hes wrongit
him in the burgh, bot ther is mony ther q^a

he hes wrongit be causing the fair and mercat of Lammas and hors mercat to be keipit at Bonyll w^out the liberties of the burgh, And efter thay had appoynted it to be held at Garshavok in the how and saffie wth the liberties and w^out dainger of the castell schot and that the ky mercat being appoyntit to stand on the first of August instant wth the lands of Aikenbar in the lang how thair saffie and that thay had appoyntit sex p^ounis to attend thair at the bar to settill the s^d ky mercat and not to suffer the kye to go to Bonyll, and the Sheriff and a number w^a him comes and — laid hands on thaim and brak ae of thair muskettis, and that now thay ar informit the Sheriff and his assistants ar myndit w^a c^ovactioun of the cuntrie to cum down to the toun in thair armis and to offir injurie and violence to the burgh and inhabitants thairof, albeit the s^d burgh intends nothing bot peace and to leiff peceabillic and to keep thair watche and ward ffor the castell, Thairfor ordaine the haill burgesses and inhabitants to be warnit be sound of drum to be in rediness in thair armis to w^astand violence, injurie, and opression, bot to do no wrang, ilk p^oun vnder the paine of xx^{sh}.

August 3, 1640.

The qth day, Forsameikile as warrand and
Watch sta- comissioun was grantit be the
tioned in comittee at Ed^r to ane nobill
Dumbarton. erle, Archibald, Erle of Argyle,
and certane uthirs, to vissit the mouth of
Clyd and plaices about Dunbartane, and to
appoynt suche numbers of men to keep watche

sufficiently inform him of the most noteworthy occurrences in the history of the burgh during the period they embrace. He will learn from them how offences against the law were created and how they were dealt with; how civil war originated and how it was

and do service thair as thay sould think fit, and that c^oform thairunto, Thay ordanit twa hundredth men to be c^otenwallie on service in Dunbart^o, the ane hundreth thair of to be intertynet be the toun of Dunbartane for thair half-pay, and the uthir half vpoune the comoun charges; and the uthir hunderit men to be payit fullie out of the comoun c^otribution, ffor fulfilling thair of the s^d comittie gave warrand to Sir Thomas Hoip, of Kers, knyt, prin^{al} collector, to direct precepts to his collector-deputtie in the presbiterie of Dunbartane, for payment of the said hunderet men, the allowance efter-speci^{al}, viz. :—To eurie comoun souldier, sex^{sh} in the day; and to eurie ane of twa serjands, ten^{sh} in the day; and to eurie ane of four corporalls, aucht^{sh}.

Sept. 9, 1640.

The qth day the p^eist, baillies, and counsall Silver called ordaine all qth hes silver wark to in. be warnit be sound of drum to c^opeir befor the p^eist and baillies in the tolbuith the fourteen day of Sept. instant, and p^dce the same for the public use, for the qth thay sall be securit, c^oform to the act of the comitie of estait.

October 2, 1640.

In respect the Erle of Argyll, corn^{el} of the Expedition shyre, hes warnit the gentilmen of Argyll. of the shyre and burgh to prepare to ryd w^h him for the public service, and fynding that the burgh is liabill to furnish twa horsmen, duly furnissit, and because the suddencie of the tyme requires expedition,

thay ar to be set out [outed] w^h the first end of that thousand merks burrowit fra Margaret Watsoun. Donald M'Alpine and John Buchanan undertake the service upon the conditions prescribed by the council.

October 7, 1640.

As the p^eist rydes voluntarlie w^h the Erle of The Provost's Argyll towards England, and puts horse. the burgh to no charge, he asks that thay provide his man w^h ae horss, as he cannot ryd w^hout him. It is agried to purchase a gray horss for this purpose fra Archibald Crawford for four scoir and ten pund. The horss to be re-deluirit bak to the burgh, gif it pleiss God it be not lost in the service.

Oct. 19, 1640.

The comittie of the shyre desyre the burgh to send out tua horsmen volunteers towards the armie now in England. The council declairs it wald be most willing, gif thay had common guid to the foir; bot being alreddie in debt for the common service, and as the heritors of the tounis lands refusses to c^otribute according to their rents, and seeing the burgh hes alreddie furnissit out aughtein fit sojouris, thay find thay are not abill to send out the tua horsmen at this tyme.

Can send
no more
soldiers.

Nov. 11, 1640.

Andro Wod, merchand, son to Andro Wod, sumtyme in Mildowing, vnlawit in ae hundred punds money for selling a pairt of his cargo of wyn, bro from France, to unfriemen.

conducted; how property was acquired and how it was protected; and how a concern for education can be allied with superstition and intolerance; he may see the people worshipping in the church and

Dec. 3, 1640.

The Council acquiesce in the request maid War expenses. by the committee of estatis for raising their proportion of fiftie thousand gilders, for expenses incurred in the war.

Johne Sempill intimates the actis maid be Price of boots the comitte at Ed^r, w^l c^ssent of and shoes. the thrie estattis, anent the pryce of the schoone and buittis. Best sort of schoone—thrie sollit twentie-six pennies the inche; second sort twentie pennies—thay to be tymmer heillit, and the single sollit schoone sixteen pennies the inche, ithers fourteen pennies. Bairns schoone, doubill solit, sevin inches and undir the same, sixteen pennies; second sort fourtien penneis. Pryce of buittis w^l leggis and toppis the quadrupill of the schoone. Hydes, best ox ruch, aucht merks; inferior ox, fyve pund; cow, four to sevin merks.

Jan. 7, 1641.

John Sempill being chosin com^r to the con- No silver. vention of burrowis at Ed^r, is instructed, among other things, to show—That the silver wark w^m this burgh is skairs worthie the taking in. To remember to get in the rest of the thousand pund unpayit, grantit to the building of the tolbuith.

Jan. 11, 1641.

William Glen, ane of the touns soujuris, Supplies for being about to proceed to Jed- the army. burt, grants him to have received fra the p^reist and baillies seventein rix dollars and seventein pair of schoone for the use of the sojouris of this burgh, and a pair to the drummer, qth he obleiss him faithfully to deluyer to Captain George Hall.

VOL. II.

April 15, 1651.

Roll for payment of Collonell Campbells .Roll. regiment of Dragounes quartered in the toune of Dunbartane and terretory thairof, fra the 22 of Feb. last inclusive till the 16th day of Apryll instant 1651, extending in money to sevin hundreth and threty-two pounds. Mair for 12 troupars of Leuetenant Colonell Hamiltounes regiment, fra Tuysday the 15th of Aprill instant inclusive for fourteen dayes th^restir being 15 dayes at 18^{sh} the trouper per diem. Mair for the s^d dragounes for the s^d fourteen dayes to come—228lib. 15^{sh} 4^d.

	Lib.	s.	d.
Mr. James Campbell, proveist,	16	0	0
George Buchanane,	20	0	0
ϕ Archibald Crawford,	8	0	0
ϕ Robert Watsoune,	22	0	0
ϕ William Campbell, bailyie,	16	0	0
ϕ James Wallace,	13	10	0
ϕ Mr. Donald M'Alpine,	10	0	0
ϕ Patrick Ewing, bailyie,	10	0	0
ϕ Johne Smollatt,	5	0	0
ϕ Walter Buchanane,	1	10	0
ϕ Patrick M'Keane,	6	13	4
ϕ John Corruth,	3	0	0
ϕ F. M'Indoe,	2	0	0
John M'Intyre, wryt,	8	0	0
And for M'Farlane's aiker q ^o f William Clark payes the half,	2	0	0
ϕ William M'Kye, elder,	9	0	0
ϕ Johne Gilchrist,	13	6	8
ϕ Thomas Semple, for Agnes Allans yeird,	1	7	0
ϕ Walter Williamsoune, elder,	12	0	0
ϕ John Campbell, barrowman,	0	0	0

H

trading in the market-place; how they dressed, how they lived, and how they talked; and he may learn if he pleases what calamities saddened and what festivals rejoiced the hearts of the old burgesses,

	Lib.	s.	d.		Lib.	s.	d.
ϕ And for Neilyes barne and year,	1	16	0	And for his lands in Tounend,	0	0	0
ϕ Duncan Campbell,	8	0	0	Umq ⁿ Robert Blairs houses,	0	0	0
ϕ Robert Porterfield,	8	0	0	Robert Leitch,	3	0	0
ϕ Johne Weir, elder,	10	0	0	ϕ John M'Keane, tailyor,	10	0	0
ϕ Johne Craig,	8	0	0	ϕ Patrick Mitchell, sailer,	2	0	0
Agnes Rusha,	1	10	0	ϕ James Glen, cordoner,	1	0	0
ϕ Mongow M'Intyre, for Bils- lands houses,	2	0	0	ϕ And for the houses q ^r he duell,	2	5	0
ϕ William M'Ky, stabler,	10	0	0	ϕ Robert Allan,	1	10	0
And for M'Kyes yeard,	0	12	0	Johne Clerk,	1	10	0
Umq ⁿ Robert Morisone his lands,	4	10	0	And for the houses q ^r he duell,	2	5	0
ϕ Isabell Lindsey, widow,	6	0	0	ϕ William M'Keane, elder,	4	0	0
Nehemia Tenth,	8	0	0	ϕ And for Jean Wilsone, hir houses,	2	4	6
John Denestoune, of Dalqu- hurne,	10	16	0	ϕ And for Patrick Wrights yeard,	0	12	0
And for James Woods houses,	6	15	0	ϕ Walter Patersoune,	6	13	4
ϕ Walter Campbell, Adam M'Kew, James Lindsay, for the buithes,	5	8	0	And for the houses q ^r he duell,	1	10	0
ϕ Adam M'Kew,	13	6	8	Alexander Campbell, sailer,	1	16	0
ϕ James Lindsay,	3	0	0	Patrick M'Manus,	4	0	0
Elizabeth Watstone, widow,	5	8	0	ϕ And for John Wilsounes house,	3	12	0
ϕ Heilin Buchanane,	10	0	0	ϕ Janet Falousdall,	6	13	4
ϕ Harrie Sempills houses,	2	0	0	ϕ Walter Brock,	5	0	0
ϕ Margaret Bredie, widow,	10	16	0	ϕ William M'Kye, y ^r , merchant,	8	4	0
ϕ Isobell Blair,	3	0	0	ϕ Robert Tailyor,	1	0	0
ϕ John Crawford, smith,	5	0	0	ϕ John Mitchell, chapman,	1	16	0
John Buchanan, merch ^t ,	3	0	0	ϕ Thomas Semple, for the house q ^r Sarah Hirdron duell,	1	7	0
ϕ Katherine Colquhoun, eld ^r , widow,	2	5	6	ϕ Robert Glen, coup ^r ,	4	0	0
ϕ William Scott,	3	0	0	And for William Colquhounes houses and land,	6	0	0
ϕ Johne Scott, tailyor,	1	10	0	ϕ Hendry Watsoune,	1	10	0
ϕ Robert Sempill, elder,	4	10	0	ϕ Wal ^t Elder,	2	0	0
ϕ J. Fergie, smith,	8	0	0	ϕ Umfray Scot,	4	0	0
ϕ Alexander Porterfield, for himself,	24	0	0	ϕ William Glen, wright,	4	0	0
				John Leckie,	0	16	0
				ϕ And for William Robisounes houses,	2	0	0
				Janet M'Alpine, widow,	2	0	0

who live again in the pages of their own records. Among these records not the least interesting is a military assessment roll given below, showing as complete a list of the inhabitants of the burgh in

	Lib.	s.	d.		Lib.	s.	d.
Patrick Buchanane,	1	10	0	ϕ Johne Gordone	5	0	0
ϕ John Scot, weiver,	2	0	0	Johne Lindsay,	1	0	0
ϕ James Simisoune,	2	10	0	And for the house and yeird q ^r			
ϕ And for Johne M'Neil's houses,	3	0	0	he duells,	1	16	0
Johne Semple, sailor,	0	18	0	Johne Clark, for Grizells Col-			
ϕ William Clarke,	2	14	0	quhounes house,	1	10	0
ϕ Symount Watsoune for Gilleis				ϕ John Weir, younger,	2	14	0
Mitchell houses and yeird,	2	14	0	ϕ Johne Campbell, weaver,	3	0	0
ϕ Johne Williamson, tailyor,	2	14	0	ϕ William Morisoune,	2	10	0
ϕ George Langstane,	1	0	0	ϕ Robert Porter,	1	16	0
ϕ And for Lauchlane Palmers				Alexander Donald,	1	0	6
half-acre land,	1	0	0	ϕ And for William Mitchells			
James M'Kibben,	2	9	0	houses,	2	0	0
ϕ Mungow Ewing, flescher,	1	16	0	ϕ James Weir, weaver,	1	0	0
ϕ And for Patrick Ewings houses,	1	16	0	ϕ James Buchanane,	6	13	4
ϕ Walter Campbell, merchant,	9	0	0	ϕ James M'Kie,	3	0	0
ϕ James Lang, weaver,	3	12	0	ϕ William Crawford, smith,	3	6	8
ϕ And for William Langs yeird,	1	0	0	ϕ Patrick Williamsoune,	4	0	0
ϕ Walter Darleith,	1	0	0	Johne Browne,	0	18	0
ϕ And for Robert Sempills houses,	2	0	0	ϕ Janet Glen, widow,	6	0	0
ϕ Finlay Ewing in green,	2	0	0	William Campbell, younger,	3	0	0
ϕ John Fallisdaill,	2	0	0	Johne Campbell, skipper,	1	0	0
ϕ Colin Smith,	4	0	0	Johne Thome, messenger, and			
ϕ James M'Arthur,	5	0	0	for his yeard,	1	10	0
ϕ Duncan M'Farland,	5	10	0	Johne Glen, sailer,	0	18	0
ϕ John M'Indoe, tailyor,	2	14	0	ϕ Janet Campbell,	2	0	0
ϕ John Paull, cordonar,	6	0	0	Bess Hall,	0	0	0
Robert M'Arthor,	12	0	0	Johne Porter, for himself and			
And for M'Farlands houses,	3	12	0	his house,	0	13	4
ϕ Duncan M'Auslane,	3	0	0	Marion Porter, for the uthir			
ϕ James Watsoune,	1	10	0	house,	0	13	4
ϕ Gabriell Porterfield,	12	0	0	Walter Williamsoune, tailyor,	2	0	0
ϕ — Munn,	0	0	0	Robert Semple, tailyor,	1	0	0
James Lindsay, officer, for his				Alexander Spittall,	1	0	0
houss,	3	0	0	James Glen, sailer,	1	0	0
And for Donald Mitchell,				ϕ William M'Intyre,	2	0	0
houses and yeird,	3	0	0	ϕ Robert Farar,	1	16	0

in preceding pages, a suggestive commentary on the popular superstitions of the period is set forth in the initiatory proceedings taken in the case of an unfortunate slater, named M'William, imprisoned

	Lib.	s.	d.
∅ Johne Robisoune, in Guisholm,	2	14	0
Patrick Davie,	0	12	0
John Mitchell, in Tounend, .	1	10	0
∅ Robert Ewing,	2	14	0
∅ William Tailyor,	3	0	0
Patrick Mitchell, in Tounend,	2	0	0
Janet M'Kechney,	0	18	0
Cursein M'Kechney,	0	18	0

LANDS.

∅ Fulwood,	17	2	0
∅ Laird of Ffornes,	46	0	0
∅ Gilbertfield,	30	0	0
∅ Aikenbar,	24	0	0
Garshake,	15	0	0
Hill Lands,	6	0	0
∅ Matthew King, for 5 aikers in Grein Corslet,	9	0	0
∅ Roseivein,	6	15	0
Suma of the haill w ^m the parochin,	472	1	8
Suma of the haill roll of the toun by the lands,	676	16	4
Suma totalis with the lands is, .	1148	18	0

SUNDRY ITEMS OF DISCHARGE.

Imprimis, given to George Drew, in Prestoune's regiment, for four days quarters,—viz., frae Tiesday the 15 th of Apryll till Sondag the 20, 1651,	4	1	0
Given to Cap ^t Ramsay.			
Johne Jack, for his transient quarters,	0	8	0
Four horsemen of Gloratts cum- panie,	6	18	0

25 Aug. 1655.

The Great Charter of the burgh, which had
Great been taken out at the rydeing of
Charter. the marches [on Monday] is again
returned to the charter chest.

6 Oct. 1655.

Meeting in the Clerk's chamber as the Tol-
The buith is occupied by the soldiers
Tolbooth. quartered in the burgh conform to
ane act of Council maid thereanent, 9 Apryll
1653.

8th Oct. 1655.

The council meet in the ordinary place, and
A Warlock take proceedings to obtain a
case. commission to put to tryall John
M'William, imprisoned in the Tolbuith as
warlock.

27 Oct. 1655.

The parties appointed to obtain the above
commission report that the judges granted
their supplication, bot the com^m could not be
ready to be brocht w^t them except they had
stayed dayes and dayes langer for the same,
Wharfore they committed the obteenin thairof
to Johne Edmiston, burgess of Ed^t, who
undertook to heve the same west within 8
dayes at fardest, And the said Johne Cuning-
hame baillie (and com^r with Johne Smollatt)
productit ane qut diligence given for that
effect subscribed be him and the said Johne
Smollatt.

In the account of the com^m are sums for
drink money to the advocat's man and to
the keiper of the doors at the counsall.

10 Nov. 1656.

Qth day seeing all the money that Johne
M'William, sclaiter, had upon him the tyme

in the first instance within the Tolbooth as a warlock, and then sent to Edinburgh for trial before Cromwell's Commissioners for administering justice, who at the date referred to had superseded the ancient judicatories of the country. These Judges were continued

of his last apprehending and imprisoning as a warlock in the Tolbuith is now exhausted and spent at the 6th instant, It is ordanit that he have allowed upon him for his interteinmynt since the s^d day and herafter 40^d Scottis per diem, To be advanced be the Theasurer till thair be course taken for getting payment off his lands, guids, or utherwys.

26 Oct. 1655.

The qth day there is ane commissioner sent from Edinburgh to this frae the comissioners for administrat^{on} of justice in cases criminall for transporting of Johne M^cWilliam, sclaiter, from the Tolbuith of this burgh, qⁱⁿ he is imprisoned for witchcraft and bigamy, to the Tolbuith of Ed^r of the qth commissioun the tenor followis :—

“ By the Comissioners for administrat^{on} of justice to the people
“ in Scotland in cases criminall.

“ Forasmuch as we heve sein the confessioun
“ of ane J. M^cWilliam, ane sclaiter, burgess
“ of Dunbartan, prisoner within thair jyle for
“ the crymes of witchcraft and bigamy
“ specia^s in his depositiones, Thois ar thairfor
“ to require you the proveist and baillies of
“ Dunbartane, That with all convenient dilig^{ence}
“ gence ye transport with a sure guard the
“ person of the s^d Johne M^cWilliam from the
“ s^d Tolbuith and burgh of Dunbartan to the
“ Tolbuith of Edinburgh and delyver him to
“ the magistrattis thair of who ar hereby
“ requyred to receive him aff your hands and
“ incarcerat him wth their jaile and siclyke,

“ That ye bind over suche witnesses as can
“ evidence any thing of the said Johne, his
“ guyltiness of the crymes fyled, To appeir
“ befor us in the sessioun hous at Ed^r the
“ fourt day of Decemb^r nixtocum (on the
“ which day we ar to put the prisoner to his
“ lau^l tryall), ilk persounes undir the paine
“ of ane hundreth merks, And this in naeways
“ ye fail to do as ye will be answerabill.
“ Given at Edinbru^t the 20th of November,
“ 1655.

“ Subscryved, GEO. SMYTH.”

The which day fr^o, In obedience of the s^d comissione, the s^d magistrattis and counsell hes ordanit Johne Smollatt, Gabriel Porterfield, and Robert Leitch, officer, as witnessis in the criminall action to be instituted against the s^d Johne M^cWilliam, for the crymes forsaid, To repair to Ed^r, and also to convey the s^d Johne M^cWilliam ther. saffie, and delyver him to the magistrattis of Ed^r c^oform to the s^d comissione, And that thay go away on Thursday morning nixt, the 29 of this instant, vpoun this burghs charges, and attend ther till the 4 of Dec^r nixtocum, qth is the day of his tryall, or langer, till he be put thairto, and to receive the hail papers of his declairings and confessiouns, and uthirs fra James Edmestoune, to q^m the sam was delyvered, to the effect ther my^t be a comisioun obtained to put him to tryall heire, and Robert Glen, Theasurer, is ordanit. to giv to the s^d as witnesses and guard, ffourtie pund in hand to ae accompt q^l thay return, to beir thair charges.

under the Protectorate, and a commission was issued so near the Restoration as March 1660, but not acted upon owing to the general expectation of the return of Charles II. The Commissioners were appointed under the Great Seal, held their office during good

15 Dec. 1655.

The qth day Johne Smollat and Gabriel Porterfield having reported their diligence after their return from Ed^r, q^r they war sent as witnesses against Johne M^cWilliam, persewed criminally as warloke, showing that he was panelled divers tymes befor they com away, And his finall tryall was at last continewed till the first of Januar nixtocum, To the qth dyatt the sth witnesses wer summoned apud acta. They gave in thair 'compt of charges as follows, viz. :—ffor copying over of Johne M^cWilliam his dittaye and declarations and c^ofessiouns in a good legibill hand, becaus the judges could not read those that war sent and written here, 5 lib. 8th. Item, for wryting of tua severall petitionis craving to be quickly dischargit, 3 lib. Item, spent and given to the clerk of the criminall court, 2 lib. 8th. Item, to the maissar, 18th. Item, with Mr. William Warre, agent for this burgh, 24th. Item, to James Craig, fra q^m thay hyred a horss, for the hire and paines and charge, 6 lib. 13th 4^d. Item, for Johne M^cWilliam his charge 3 dayes at 6th 8d per diem, 20th. Item, for the s^d tua com^m thair charge, at 20th per diem, 30 lib. Item, ffor thair horss' hyres, 12 lib. summa, 62th ijth 4^d. [Accompt allowed and ordered to be paid.]

29 Dec. 1655.

The said day Johne Smollat, as ane of the witnesses who was sent to Ed^r againe Johne M^cWilliam, suspectit warlok, ffor himself, and in name of Gabriell Porterfield, and the remanent witnesses q^a wer sent with him,

Desyred the counsall to be remembered that conforme to ther report at ther returne from Ed^r, thay as witnesses were summoned, apud acta, in the criminall court at Ed^r, To compeir thair personallie vpoune the first day of Januar nixtocum, ilk persoune vndir the paine of tua hundredth merks money, And offered to keip the said dyatt, this burgh beiring the chaarges and paying thair horss hyre ; To the which it was auersed that the magistrattis and counsall war most willing that the saids witnesses sould obey the said summones, And desyred them to do the same vpoun thair own haizard and they failyed, Bot refused that this burgh sould beir thair charges. Q^rfor the s^d Johne Smollat for himself and in name of the said Gabriell Porterfield protested that thay sould be safe and frie fra all hurt, skaith, and damage that this burgh sould or myt incur throw not sending eist the witnesses to keip the foirsaid dyat, to the effect above-written, w^t all that may follow thairupon, And thairupon askit instruments.

The said day Robert Leitch, ane of the officers of this burgh, is ordanit (for preventing of inconvenience) as one of the witnesses again Johne M^cWilliam, to repair to Ed^r, and thair with certaine other witnesses who are in Ed^r alreddie, as Nobilstoun, and Mr. Johne Darleith (to whom the counsall and the minister of this burgh hes written to compeir and joyne with the said Robert Leitch in witnessing against Johne M^cWilliam) to keip the said dyat, and the said Robert Leitch sall be considered be the counsall for his charges at his return.

behaviour, and received a salary of £300 sterling. There was no President of Court, the Judges presiding weekly in rotation. Nicol mentions in his "Diary" that the Court during certain sittings was guarded by soldiers.

5th Jan. 1656.

Robert Leitch, ane of the officers of this burgh, now admitted messenger, returned from Ed^r, did at command of the com^m for the administration of justice in cases criminall produce to the counsell ane precept direct to the s^d com^m vndir thair hands. To _____, messenger at arms, for summonning of the persons thair mentioned, burgesses and inhabitants of this burgh and territorie, with dyvers other persons, . . . the same contening ane blank for inserting of mair persons, all as witnesses vpgivers of dittaye, receivers of malisses or wronges be Johne M^cWilliam, warlok, in thair persons or guidds, and who saw the devill's mark upon him, all to compeir befor the s^d com^m at Ed^r upone the first Tysday of Februar, being the first day thairof, To beir suthfast witnessing agains the s^d Johne M^cWilliam in sua far as thay know or sall be speired at them in the said mater, ilk person under the paine of tua hundred merks money, And requyred the said magistrates and counsell to caus put the said precept to dew executione, conforme to the tenor thairof, and thairupon the said Robert asket instruments, Which precept thay redelivered to the said messenger, whom thay employit to execute the same, and requyred him to go about the executione thairof diligently and exactly conforme to his office, as he will be anserabill at his perill, and to return his diligence and executione to the counsell. Q^rupon

Robert Glen, comone pro^r at this burgh, asked instruments.

12 Jan. 1656.

Robert Leitch, messenger, is ordained to receive from Mr. David Elphinstone ane roll or list of the other persons names not contened in the process against Johne M^cWilliam (for which there is ane blank left in the said precept) whom the said minister knows to be vpgivin of dittaye, or to be abell to witness any thing againe the said John M^cWilliam, And conform to the said roll to sumond the said persons be vertew of the said precept, which roll the s^d minister undertook to give to the said Robert.

8th March 1656.

The Treasurer ordanit to pay Robert Leitch the sum of threttie pundis Scotts for his charges, paines, and expensis, loss and damages undergone and susteined be him in summoning and charging of witnesses, dilators, and vpgivers of dittaye, and ane assyze in the criminall persewt, Befoir the Com^m for the administration of justice in causes criminall against Johne M^cWilliam, warlok, and that in this burgh and shyre, Aberfoyll, Dunbar, and Ed^r, q^rby he lost his hors, which threttie pund is by and besyd sex pund Scotts paid be the s^d Thresurer to the s^d Robert Leitch, And also by and besyd ane half crowne ordained to be payit to him be ilk person contened in his warrand and precept as war permitted to remaine at home.

CHAPTER III.

DUMBARTON BURGH—*Continued.*



S belonging rather to the division of general County than purely Burgh history, various occurrences of interest have been set down in a preceding chapter regarding the influence of the Civil War on the locality, and also such minute notices as Council Records furnish of the steps taken to oppose the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745.¹ The long season of peace which followed the attempt of '45 gave the burgesses a good opportunity for perfecting certain measures of local improvement long discussed among them; but their finances had become so exhausted by litigation on the one hand, and public burdens on the other, that these improvements, necessary as they appeared, were either departed from altogether or only partially executed. This in an especial manner was the case with the bulwarks thought necessary for restraining the Leven within its course. The records quoted already will indicate to some extent how frequently the burgesses were called out to labour personally at the embankment along the Leven. In the early part of 1719, the embankments on the Broad Meadow were seriously damaged by storms and floods; and for the purpose of having them put into proper repair, the Provost suggested that a tax of two pennies Scots might be levied upon the pint of such ale as was brewed and consumed in the burgh. The resolution, or some one equivalent thereto, appears to have been adopted, as in October the necessary "quarry graith," or quarrying implements, is

¹ See vol. I., chapters x., xi., xii.

ordered to be prepared for taking stones from Jameshead quarry to the works then being carried on at the Meadow. In this year, it may also be mentioned, the first complaint was made regarding encroachments on the town's Moor by the neighbouring proprietors—a practice which in after years led to a series of the most protracted and expensive lawsuits known in the history of the burgh.

During this century, indeed, it seemed as if lawsuits of one kind and another were to be the ruin of the town. In 1730 the Council was called upon to answer a summons of reduction, improbation, and declarator, raised in the Supreme Court at the instance of the Earl of Eglinton, who claimed a right to all the teinds and also the patronage of the parish church. Though the summons was issued in October of the year mentioned, the case does not seem to have been seriously gone into till October, 1736, when the Council, for the purpose of defending itself, caused to be taken out of the charter chest the town's right to the patronage and teinds, consisting of the particular writs after-mentioned, viz :—"Procuratory of resignation of the patronage of the kirk of Dumbarton and parish thereof, by John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Commendator of the Abbey of Kilwinning, with consent of the Earl of Eglinton and Mr. William Blair, minister of the said burgh, in favour of the burgh of Dumbarton, dated the 14th day of December, 1617 years, and demission of the patronage of the said kirk of Dumbarton, and the patronage, vicarage, and teinds of the parishes thereof, by the said John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, in favour of the burgh, of the same date ; a charter of the said right of patronage, under the Great Seal, in favour of the said burgh ; precept of sasine following thereon," &c., &c. ; which papers were "put in the hands of James Duncanson, Town Clerk, who was appointed to employ a lawyer, if need be, to defend the town in the action, and report his diligence upon the rising of the session." The result of the action was, that the pursuer failed to establish his claim, and the town was fully confirmed in the posses-

sion of the right conveyed to it by the charter of King James, and by the other documents above referred to.

In 1748, the Council, following the example set by the Justices of the Peace in 1717, adopted a resolution regarding tailors, to the effect, that if any member of that incorporation refused to work out of his own house when required, or presumed to ask a higher wage than 4d. sterling per day, he should forfeit to the party complaining 40s. Scots for the first offence, 5s. sterling for the second, and 10s. sterling for the third, in addition to forfeiting his freedom for one year. While the Council were thus restricting, in one important particular, the liberties of certain members of the community, that body was not above providing amusements for the people, especially if the scheme was likely in the end to benefit the burgh finances:— On the 19th March, 1753, “The Magistrates and Council, considering that it would be of great advantage to the inhabitants of Dumbarton, and would tend to bring the new fair in May to some repute, if proper encouragement were given for a horse race at that fair; therefore they do agree that the town should lay out £5 sterling in the purchase of a piece of plate to be run for on the sands of the burgh on the 1st day of May, under such regulations as the magistrates shall appoint; and the magistrates are instructed to notify such race in the Glasgow papers.”

Judging from the local records, no occurrence of any importance seems to have taken place in the burgh till the year 1754, which is remarkable principally for being the date of a public execution in the locality.¹ The criminal in this case was a man named

¹ In May, 1856, Dumbarton narrowly escaped another exhibition of this kind, a railway labourer, named Robert Gordon, being sentenced at the Glasgow Spring Circuit of that year to be executed “at the usual place of execution in Dumbarton,” for

the double crime of murder and robbery, committed near the village of Gartocharn, parish of Kilmarnock, on the night of the 31st December, 1855. Subsequently this sentence was commuted to banishment for life. David Wardlaw executed October 19, 1875.

Murdoch Curry, who occupied a respectable position as butler at Levenside House, and the crime for which he suffered was the theft of a small sum of money from his master. The exact date of his apprehension is not stated; but from an entry in the sheriff's diet book, Curry seems to have been a prisoner in the Tolbooth of Dumbarton in April, 1754.¹ He was tried before the Sheriff of Dumbartonshire, and being found guilty, was sentenced to be executed on the 14th of June.² Between the date of his sentence and execution, Curry contrived to effect his escape from the Tolbooth, but was seized while running up College Street, and conveyed back to prison.³ As the town-officer (William M'Allister) was generally believed to have aided Curry in his escape, the Council, at a meeting held on the 8th of May, 1754, passed a resolution to the

¹ "Dumbarton, 25th April, 1754.—The Sheriff appoints James Hutchison, writer in Dumbarton, to appear as procurator for Murdoch Curry, now indited for theft and reset of theft, &c., at the instance of Patrick Hutchison, procurator-fiscal of court; and orders the officers and keepers of the Tolbooth of Dumbarton to admit the said James Hutchison, and give him access to the said Murdoch Curry as oft as he shall require, in order to his getting information for making a proper defence for the said Curry.

"JOHN HENDRIE."

² The jurisdiction of Sheriffs in the case of offences so aggravated as to involve the punishment of death still exists, except (as at the period referred to) for the crimes of murder, rape, robbery, and wilful fire-raising, which are commonly known as the four pleas of the Crown. In Dumbarton, however, as in other counties in Scotland, the trial of very serious offences is usually removed to the Court of Justiciary.

³ The circumstance of his capture gave rise to a homely though rather pointed illustration of Scripture truth on the part of Curry when on the scaffold. In the course of a speech of some length he is reported to have said—"I desire not to die till I see that man who caught me in the Vennel Street of Dumbarton this day eight-days, when I thought to have made my escape from dying on the tree." He being called for, came in through the crowd, being in great fear and perplexity, but Curry most lovingly took him by the hand, and said—"Robert, do not be troubled at your taking hold of me, for the Lord sent you there as a trap to hold me; I forgive you from the bottom of my heart, and I hope the Lord will never impute it to you; his providence brought you in my way. But try to get a sure hold of Christ, and keep him as fast as you did me in the Vennel Street of Dumbarton;" and in taking leave of him, he kissed him three times.—"The True and Genuine Declaration of Murdoch Curry."

effect, that " M'Allister had been guilty of a very great neglect of duty, which might have drawn reproach upon the community, and subjected the Magistrates and Council to severe pains and penalties if the criminal had not been overtaken by the diligence of the sheriff-substitute, and committed to prison ; and they refer to next meeting what fine and corporal punishment ought to be inflicted on the said William, for such a gross malversation of his trust.¹ And that the prisoner may be the better detained, ordain the officer to secure him with fetters for both legs and arms till the day of his execution ; and that no person whatever, except ministers and elders, shall be allowed to go in to him without the special consent of the Sheriff and Magistrates ; and to prevent any attempt for his escape or for his rescue, they ordain him (Curry) to be kept close prisoner till the day appointed for his execution. And that no attempt or breach upon the prison be made for his escape, the Magistrates and Council appoint a guard of eight of the inhabitants to mount on duty every night within the Tolbooth, armed and accoutred, and to be relieved at the ringing of the bell at six o'clock in the morning to warn the inhabitants. Robert M'Kenzie, smith, is appointed to command the guard this night, and the officer shall bring up every morning a list of such as are to go on guard in their regular course, that the magistrates may appoint a person to command on the back of such list. The Magistrates and Council appoint the Master of Works to take down the old gibbet as not fit for use, and order a stoop or post of a gibbet to [be taken to] the place where the gibbet now stands, on Monday next, at seven o'clock in the morning ; and ordain the incorporation of hammermen to join the Master of Works in making

¹ Breaking out of the Tolbooth seems to have been a common occurrence in those days. M'Allister obtained the appointment in 1747, from his predecessor having favoured the escape of a person named M'Arthur, confined in the Tolbooth for debt. This

M'Allister does not seem to have been long out of office after the execution of Curry. At least one of the same name was appointed "to detain Walter Gow a close prisoner in the charter-house, this being the strongest apartment in the prison."—Burgh Records.

and setting up the new gibbet, in the same form as the last, in sufficient order, well supported with iron, and iron hooks for preventing any tumult or disorder on the day of the execution ; and order every deacon of an incorporation to appoint out of each of their trades eight men, well armed, to assemble at the Town-house on the 14th current, at 12 o'clock mid-day, to receive their orders from a person who shall be appointed by the Town Council, and they also recommend to the Dean of Guild to appoint twenty of the guildry to attend the trades, making in all the number of sixty men under arms." On the afternoon of the day appointed Curry suffered the extreme penalty of the law. As his case excited unusual commiseration, an immense number of people gathered together on the occasion ; and to the great satisfaction, no doubt, of the whole assembly, the unfortunate man appears to have made a most pious end. If a broadside, purporting to be his " Last Speech and Dying Testimony," can be believed, he fully admitted the justice of his sentence, and expressed much contrition for the offences he had been guilty of.

During the latter part of the eighteenth century, the burgesses, in addition to the other disputes they were burdened with, came into hostility with the Council on the subject of the cheap salmon privilege. A lease of the Leven and Clyde Fishings expiring in 1755, the different incorporations in the town resolved among themselves to become possessed of them if possible, for the purpose of regulating the rates at which the fish should be sold to the inhabitants. On December 6th, therefore, the various deacons stated their desire in the form of a petition ; in answer to which the Magistrates and Council expressed their willingness to " gratify the incorporations " by leasing to them the fishings referred to for the term of either six or nine years, at £24, 10s. yearly. It was stipulated on the part of the Council, that the inhabitants were to be supplied with salmon and trout at 2d. per tron lb. from the beginning to the middle of the season, and at 1½d. from the middle of the season to the end ;

further, it was arranged that six cobbles was to be the number employed in the fishing, and that the nets of infirm fishermen and fishermen's widows were to be taken on for the support of their families. The old lessee, determined to make the most of the fishings during the time he held them, now began to carry on more extensively than he had ever done before the practice of salting and drying the salmon, so that he might have an opportunity of disposing of the fish to parties other than the burgesses, to whom he was bound to sell them fresh to the extent they desired, and at the low rates mentioned above. To put a stop to this as far as possible, the Council, on the last day of the year (1756), passed a resolution prohibiting the lessee from salting more than four fish for each coble, and ordering the salmon to be sold green to the burgesses at the prices set forth in the lease. So long as the fishings remained in the hands of the new lessees the burgesses, it may be believed, had little cause of complaint on the score of dear salmon. But the incorporations seem to have soon tired of acting as fish merchants. They therefore declined resuming the lease when it expired, and the new tenant soon began to indulge in the old practices. On August 5, 1772, the tacksman was fined 20s. for refusing to sell fish to the burgesses, and also for insolent behaviour to them. Though thus ready to defend the articles of lease, the Council well knew that so long as the lessee was compelled to sell the bulk of the fish caught at merely nominal rates, the fishings would always let at a very low rental. In 1794, therefore, they agreed to let the fishings to an English company at £106 per annum, the latter taking care that in the articles of lease there was no stipulation compelling either salmon or trout to be sold to the burgesses at any fixed price. This led to another case in the Court of Session—the burgesses of Dumbarton against the magistrates; but in the end the latter were victorious, the Court by its decision abolishing for ever the piscatory privileges which the burgesses had so long enjoyed.

In a work designed to illustrate local manners as well as local occurrences, it may not be thought out of place to notice here a few of the social characteristics which distinguished the age of the fathers of the present generation.

Among the first things which excite attention, in a retrospective glance of this kind, is the thoroughly provincial spirit which prevailed among all classes of the community. The burgh boundary was the horizon which circumscribed all the hopes and fears of the inhabitants. There their schemes centred; there their desires were gratified or disappointed. To the world lying beyond them they paid little regard, and its affairs rarely moved the burgesses out of their dull routine of existence. An occupation, like a portion of the heritable property, often descended from father to son for three or four generations; nay, it might not only be conducted by the same family, but the chances were that it was carried on in the same place and in the same manner as it had been by the original founder. Of course these remarks may be made to apply to many other provincial towns as well as Dumbarton; nor is it alleged that the burgh suffered directly to any extent from this extreme provincialism. It was rather a peculiarity of the time than the locality; but to the present generation it is one made strikingly apparent from the circumstance that the influences at present operating tend to a directly contrary result.

So far as the town itself was concerned, the outline did not differ much from that observable at the present day, and hardly any from what it did thirty years ago. The inhabitants did not number more than a fifth of those who now reside within the municipal boundary. According to the "Old Statistical Account," the population of Dumbarton parish in 1790 was very little more than 2,000, while West Bridgend, on the opposite side of the Leven, did not contain above 300 individuals; and this, too, was at a time when the Glass Work Company were carrying on a flourishing trade, and

consequently employing a large number of hands.¹ Though the circuit of the town seventy years since did not differ much from what it is at present, yet the houses within that circuit presented a strange contrast to those with which we are now familiar. In the High Street there were houses reared upon every known and unknown principle of architecture—quaint old dwellings, some of them coeval with the Reformation, and all more remarkable for the number than the size of their apartments. As every builder suited his own taste in the style of his house, an equal latitude seems to have been claimed in regard to the situation. One reared his domicile close upon the footway—probably covered it with the overhanging storey—while another left a vacancy of ten or fifteen feet to the front ; here there was a low fantastic cottage, there a house lofty and severely plain ; one dwelling had its gable to the street, the front of another ran parallel to it, a third was entered by a staircase in the inside, and a fourth by a flight of stone steps outside. Though not far from slates, and in the immediate vicinity of large glass works, many of the dwelling-houses of the time we speak of were as innocent as they could well be of those accessories to health and comfort. Thatch was not an uncommon covering even for houses which had some pretensions to elegance ; and, so far as light was concerned, the windows appeared to be constructed with the sole design of admitting as little as possible. Thus, what with irregularities of one kind and another, the High Street, though, upon the whole, semi-circular, had otherwise little the appearance it has at present. On a wide open space at the north-east end, and a little above the bridge, were situated the glass works already referred to, which furnished employment to a very large number of skilled workmen, and were known over the world for the fine quality of glass produced in them. On the opposite side, but a little southward, and skirting the street, were

¹ The Dumbarton Glass Work Company commenced operations in 1777.
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the gardens and pleasure-ground possessed by Joseph Dixon, then the principal proprietor of these works, and for many years the chief magistrate of the burgh. On the same side, but removed from the gardens by a row of houses of the irregular character sketched above, was the Old Tolbooth, situated nearly at the junction of College Street with High Street, and exactly opposite the street since opened up to the Quay. This building was at once the common jail and public hall of the day—the scene of many an exciting discussion, and the prison of many a notorious criminal. Here were kept the municipal and criminal records of the burgh, and as the charter-room happened to be the strongest in the building, characters more than ordinarily desperate were often confined there, greatly to the detriment of the precious documents placed within their reach.¹ The Tolbooth was graced with an old fashioned outside stair, at the top of which was fixed the juggs, and on this conspicuous spot offenders who were condemned to that form of punishment performed penance for their misdeeds.² The south end of the High Street was terminated, as now, by the parish church. Seventy years since, and for twenty years after that date, the parish church of Dumbarton was the same building which had witnessed the imposing ceremonial of the Romish Church, and the simple observances of the early Reformers. There had worshipped after their own fashion, Papist, Prelatist, and Presbyterian. Within its precincts prayers had been

¹ The town officials of the day seem to have been so careless of the records under their charge, that many of the most valuable of them were allowed to be used for the basest purposes by prisoners in the Tolbooth. When such vandalism was going on it is no wonder that individuals of an antiquarian turn of mind sought after and secured a considerable portion to adorn their own private collections. But for this interference

hardly a remnant would have been saved. Among the most important of the documents destroyed, or at least lost sight of about this time, was the chartulary of the ancient Earls of Lennox, extending from the era of Alexander II. to the end of the reign of Robert III.

² The Tolbooth was removed in 1832, and on its site was reared the property now known as "Heggie's Buildings."

offered up for Popes and Legates, for the King and the hierarchy, for a covenant broken but not destroyed, and a church persecuted but not forsaken. In the midst of all these changes the old church stood entire. It had been at no time a foundation remarkable for its wealth, yet at the same time the building fully served all the purposes which it had been built for. Thus the Catholic was compelled to be content with a simplicity which to the Reformer was its greatest attraction, and it passed from the one to the other without being subjected to any of those violent renovations from which more magnificent structures suffered so severely. With its plain, tapering, and slated steeple, the parish church was a feature of some importance in the High Street, and, even in point of architecture, was fully entitled to occupy the conspicuous site which had been accorded to it. In the base of the tower was a capacious vaulted kind of apartment, where the Presbytery and Kirk Session occasionally held their meetings. This apartment was also occupied for a long time as the parish school; but about the period spoken of the building at present in use for that purpose was erected, and the pupils were thereupon removed. The body of the church, which extended eastward, was in shape an oblong square, but had a projecting aisle on the north side, which aisle, though originally a burying-place, was fitted up with a gallery and ground pews, and occupied by the first heritor in the parish, Lord Stonefield, proprietor of the estate of Levenside. On the south side stood the old-fashioned pulpit, and opposite to it was the gallery occupied by the Magistrates and Councillors. At the east end were the galleries occupied by the guild brethren, and the "castle loft," occupied by the officers and soldiers of the garrison; and at the west end were the seats occupied by the incorporated trades. The "lofts" occupied by some of these trades bore what was considered appropriate devices or inscriptions. Thus, the hammermen exhibited several implements of their craft, surmounted by a gilded crown; and on the tailors' gallery was the motto, "God

made them coats." Beneath the trades' galleries were several seats set apart for the grammar school children, who on Sundays assembled a little before the hour for commencing service, and headed by their teachers, marched in a body into the church. When there they continued under the surveillance of the head master, who occupied a desk so placed as to overlook the whole. In modern times the church walls were decorated, not with paintings, for they belonged to the superstition, but with spacious black boards which proclaimed the benevolence of those who in their prosperity had not forgot the poor of the parish.

Turning from ecclesiastical to municipal affairs, there will not be much found in the condition of the town seventy years since to make a citizen of the present day desire a restoration. So far as the governing body was concerned the burgh was under that close system referred to in a former chapter, and common in most of the Scottish towns anterior to the passing of the Reform Bill. There was a form gone through annually of an election of councillors ; but with such election even the burgesses as a body had little concern. Next in importance to the honours apportioned among the councillors were the honours pertaining to the incorporated trades, the chief among these being the deaconship. To reach this height of civic felicity contests were waged both long and keen. Indeed some of these contests, though now forgotten, were in their day of such importance as to constitute eras in the history of the burgh ; and thus the brethren, in speaking of events, might be heard referring them to so many years before, or so many years after such a contest for the deaconship.

So far as the government of the town was concerned, our rulers, seventy years since, may, with all their faults, be said to have walked according to the light they possessed. Their frequent appearance in the Court of Session would at first sight lead one to believe that they were litigious to a degree which in the present day we for-

unately know nothing about ; but this is a charge to which they might make a good defence. They were certainly at law often, but generally either in defence of their rights, or because they were dragged into it by parties more litigious than themselves. Of the sanitary questions which now enter so largely into the consideration of civic bodies, our rulers, seventy years since, were in unenviable ignorance, and, therefore, neglect of them cannot be reasonably laid to their charge. Ignorance in this case was probably bliss, for the trade of the town in those days but indifferently qualified the people to bear the heavy taxation which measures of this kind necessitate. The public well and the common slaughter-house were side by side, as they continued till a few years ago ; and the easy-minded burgesses do not seem to have thought it necessary to improve the position of either the one or the other. A community who contrived to do with the minimum of light in their dwellings cannot be supposed to have missed street lights much ; but as lamps became to be rather a common thing in towns, the Council, determined that Dumbarton should not be behind other burghs in this particular, adopted, in October, 1781, the important resolution of setting up twelve lamps in the street. In many other respects the ruling body indicated a desire to improve the condition of the people so far as their means would allow them. During the inclement season they were liberal in their grants of coal to the poor ; and in years of great scarcity they took upon themselves to import a quantity of grain, which was sold at a low rate to the people.

In the midst of all this parental care, there was one thing to which the old corporation manifested unmitigated opposition. This was reform—Parliamentary as well as Municipal. It was talked down, written down, and voted down ; talked down by men who could speak, written down by men who could not speak, and voted down by men who could neither write nor speak. Its author was the Author of Mischief, and its birth-place a locality not fit to be

named. A reformer was a low fellow—a combination of knave and fool—an enemy to king and people—a local pest and a national disgrace—a person, in fact, who was as much deserving of punishment as an incendiary or a freebooter. For once the Council and Incorporations were firmly united. Bailies and deacons pledged themselves to stand by each other—the common councillor and the common burghess forgot their differences in the common ruin with which they were threatened. That this is no fancy sketch will be seen from the proceedings of the Council on the 5th of April, 1785. Regarding a plan of Parliamentary Reform introduced into Parliament that year, our local Dogberrys in petitioning against it resolved, “That the said bill was projected by persons for factious and interested ends ; that its promoters, from their position in life, could not be supposed likely to know what the nation required ; and, finally, that its adoption would be attended with the most grievous evils to society.” The ignorant person who at this time sought to overturn the constitution was the second William Pitt, who in his early reforming days projected a scheme for amending the representation, and introduced it into Parliament in the above year. Greatly to the delight, no doubt, of the petitioners, the bill was thrown out, and its author soon after changing his views, gave in after years many proofs of bitter regret for his youthful indiscretion.

Next in importance to the governing bodies recognized by the law were those more miscellaneous gatherings under the name of clubs, at which, as in latter times, the real business of the burgh was transacted. Some were instituted for political purposes, others for purposes purely convivial, but at both the town's affairs often came under review, and numerous were the measures discussed at length there which were afterwards quietly adopted by the Council. Among members of these clubs deep drinking was carried on to an extent which we fortunately know little about in the present day. The toper of seventy years since rarely thought of rising up the same day

he sat down. If it was a friendly meeting, "the bands grew the tighter the more they were wet,"—and if an election was in the wind, what course could be so effective with the factious as to drink them under the table? The story told by Galt of the Laird of Garscadden gives no bad idea of the earnestness with which these "drunken bouts" were engaged in. The scene occurred in the clachan of Law, on the occasion of a meeting of Kilpatrick lairds to transact some business connected with the parish. On the morning of the day after that on which they sat down, one of the party made the remark, "Garscadden surely looks unco gash." "De'il mane him" (says Kilmardinny), "he's been wi' his Maker this hour; I saw him slip awa', but didna like to disturb good company by saying ought about it."

Among the convivial associations formed in Dumbarton about seventy years since, the Salmon Club is the only one which continued to increase in importance as it advanced in years. This club was founded in 1796, and has maintained a vigorous existence to the present day. The piscatory brotherhood is now as strong as ever, and the annual meeting, if less hilarious than in the youthful days of the society, is more fraught with real social enjoyment. Ability to eat rather than skill to catch salmon being the qualification of membership, it is not absolutely necessary that every one admitted should be a disciple of Izaak Walton; but he is none the less welcome if his love of angling is not entirely eclipsed by his gustative propensities. The Salmon Club held its first meetings at the Ferry House at Balloch, but being instituted by jovial spirits who scorned all ordinary rules, they sometimes found that the return home was a longer journey than they could accomplish. They then met at Bonhill for some time, but this place was in turn abandoned on account of "narrow roads and deep ditches," and the club finally held its annual dinner in the Elephant Inn, Dumbarton. This continued till a few years since, when, to give variety to their

meetings, the club resolved to dine at Balloch and Helensburgh as well as Dumbarton.¹

The Salmon Club was preceded by one of a rather singular description, but the classic minute-book of which, though seen in modern times, has now been entirely lost sight of. This much is known about it, however, that the members not only required to be competent Latin scholars, but no other language than Latin was allowed to be spoken at the club meetings.² As men of high

¹ These particulars connected with the Dumbarton Salmon Club have been principally obtained from the club minute-book, which has been kept with quaint fulness from the period of its institution. The first minute bears date April, 1796, and states that "It was agreed that a party should dine at Balloch upon Leven salmon, and drink some Lochlomond water, on the following Saturday. Accordingly Bailie Connell, Deacon Napier, Dr. Hunter, and Messrs. Finlay, Reid, Steele, Robert Colquhoun, and Alex. M'Kenzie, dined in the Ferry House at Balloch, and spent a very happy afternoon. Before parting it was agreed to make the meeting annual; that salmon and Highland whisky should constitute the treat; that a few more friends should be invited to join; and that Bailie Connell should be President, and Deacon Napier, Vice-President." The above individuals, the founders of the Salmon Club, have long since been "gathered to their fathers;" but it may not be considered uninteresting to mention that one representative of the original members remained connected with the club, so recently as 1862. This was Alex. Campbell, Esq. of Barnhill, a gentleman who became a member of the club in the first year of its existence, and was under the impression that he was at

the meeting above referred to. The club itself endorsed this statement by electing Mr. Campbell an honorary member long after he had forfeited his place by absence from the annual meetings. Mr. Campbell's name, we should say, appears in the minute of 1798. The next oldest members on the roll was H. W. Campbell, Esq., Croslet (1803), died 1864; and Dr. R. Buchanan, Knoxland (1816), died 1871. Before and since that time the roll is adorned with the names of the most notable individuals who have figured in the history of the burgh. In 1876 the senior member or "parent fish" is Alexander Smollett, Esq., Bonhill, (1836). The first secretary to the Salmon Club was Mr. William Steele, parish schoolmaster; the next, Mr. Peter Mitchell, long known in the burgh as a lawyer and a *bon-vivant* of the first water. Dying in 1843, he was succeeded by his son, Mr. R. G. Mitchell, Procurator-Fiscal for the county, a worthy successor and congenial companion. To the regret of all who knew him, Mr. Mitchell died 21st September 1874, and was in turn fitly succeeded by his son, Mr. R. G. Mitchell, writer.

² The secretary to this club at one time was Mr. Panton, schoolmaster; and one of the members was Dr. Flint, who became Professor of Medicine in the University of

classical acquirements are often among those who delight most in convivial gatherings, it is not to be supposed that a club meeting in this case was a merely intellectual symposium. On the contrary, there is likely to have been as much hilarious enjoyment among those who luxuriated over the pages of Horace as among those whose intellectual attainments reached no higher than an ability to spell through Dugald Graham's last chap-book. "High jinks," or something akin thereto, was in these days as often played among the learned as among the unlettered

Many years after the extinction of the one and the institution of the other of these clubs there arose in Dumbarton a new brotherhood, bearing the singular name of "The Glenhoulachan Midge Club." Judging from the minute-book, still extant, the members appear to have met frequently, drank deeply, and talked wildly. Indeed, it was altogether more miscellaneous in character and bibulous in propensity than either of the clubs already referred to. By its very constitution, the Glenhoulachan was a free-and-easy club—strict in little, but exacting "forfeits," and only uniform in its spirit of jovial independence. The president, or "master of the revels," wore as his badge of office a huge Kilmarnock cowl, and so long as he retained his seat "the mirth and fun raged fast and furious." Being instituted so late as 1824, the Midge muster-roll bears the names of several now staid and prosperous citizens; but the great bulk of the members have, one after another, "shuffled off this mortal coil." Peace be to their ashes! Few had an ill word to say of them when living; it is not for us to criticise them too severely when dead. They lived according to the fashion of the time, which

St. Andrews. Among the last minutes of the club was one which gave special permission to use the vernacular, in consideration of a newly elected member (Mr. Alexander

Connell, afterwards Dean of Guild), whose knowledge of the Latin tongue appears to have been defective.

old fashion "passeth away," and is replaced by another—one probably more seemly, but withal less mirthful.

The gregarious or "clubbish" feature in the social history of the last generation was intensified in its operation, so far as Dumbarton was concerned, by the extreme provincialism alluded to in the early part of the chapter, and this, in its turn, by the comparatively isolated position which the town occupied. Being removed from all the great highways of traffic, there was little trade to or from the town but what the town itself made indispensable. Thus there was a population with few opportunities for travelling, and a full relish for social enjoyments. Travelling seventy years since was indulged in from necessity, not for pleasure. Glasgow, instead of being reached as now, in half-an-hour, any day of the week, required three hours by a heavy coach, running only twice a-week, and about five hours by a lumbering waggon, which did not travel more frequently. Business men, whose affairs would brook of no delay, travelled by the former; common people, who had more time and less money, were glad of a seat in the latter. Numbers, disdainful to avail themselves of either one or the other, walked to the city, transacted their business, and quietly returned in the evening without thinking they had done anything wonderful. If our traveller meant to proceed farther than Glasgow—say to Edinburgh—he would find that, even by the mail coach, such a journey would consume at least ten hours. One conveyance started from the Black Bull, Glasgow, every morning at eight o'clock, and arrived in the Grassmarket about six in the evening; and another went from the Saracen's Head at seven in the morning, but did not arrive in Edinburgh till eight at night. Did his journey lie southward, he would find that about fourteen hours were required to reach Carlisle, and about sixty for a London journey. This state of matters made travelling upon horseback common among the higher classes; and, seventy years since, saddle horses in Dumbarton were much more rife than at

the present day. In "Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides with Dr Johnson," the former remarks that, on leaving Inverary they found themselves in "a country of bridles and saddles;" and, improbable as it may seem, it was on horseback the sage of Bolt Court found his way to Rossthdu, where he slept one night and stayed the greater part of the following day.¹ Burns, also, on his second Highland tour in 1787, entered Dumbarton on horseback, having had a ludicrous mishap on Lochlomondside between Tarbert and Balloch.² North and south, the county was traversed by as good roads as any that had been laid down in Scotland, but several of the cross roads were in a state little better than nature had formed them.

Out of the way though Dumbarton might be considered seventy years since, yet the surpassing beauty of the scenery in the neighbourhood had even then begun to make it talked of and visited.

¹ Staying the evening of the day above-mentioned at Cameron House, Johnson and Boswell proceeded next day (Thursday, October 28, 1773) to Dumbarton, where another halt was made. "Though the approach to the Castle there (says Boswell) is very steep, Dr. Johnson ascended it with alacrity, and surveyed all that was to be seen." His cicerone on this occasion was Mr. Neil Campbell, then Sheriff-Substitute of the county. Boswell, probably out of consideration for the fame of his idol, omits to mention in his narrative that at Dumbarton Castle, Johnson, for once in his life, got himself into "a fix." Entering a sentry-box on one of the batteries, which it may be readily believed was made for men of quite another size, the great lexicographer found, to his surprise, that his egress was likely to be a matter of some difficulty. Seeing the dilemma the Doctor had placed himself in, Mr. Campbell was about to offer his assistance; but Boswell stepped forward, touched him

on the arm, and advised him to take no notice of the circumstance, and by no means to think of offering his aid, as such a proceeding would only tend to provoke the Doctor, who was already somewhat ruffled. Acting upon this suggestion, Mr. Campbell left Johnson to get out of his difficulty by his own efforts. It is only proper to add that any irritation Johnson may have felt from a consciousness of his ludicrous position was rapidly effaced, for at the hospitable board of Governor Edmonstone, who then resided in the Castle, he appeared in the afternoon the most cheerful of moralists, as well as the first of talkers.

² Writing to his friend Ainslie, he records:—"We found ourselves 'no very fou, but gayly yet,' and I rode soberly, till by came a Highlandman at the gallop, on a tolerably good horse, but which had never known the ornaments of iron or leather. We scorned to be outgalloped by a Highlandman, so off we started, whip-and-spur.

Penant, on approaching Dumbarton from the north, says—"Nothing could equal the contrast between the black, dreary glens of the morning ride and the soft scenes of the evening—scenes worthy of the retreat of Armida, and which Rinaldo himself would have quitted with a sigh."¹ A few years later, when Sheridan and Monk Lewis² had, by their example, made a northern excursion somewhat fashionable, it was better for a traveller (if he wanted to be well thought of) to leave the "Grand Tour" unperformed, than not to have accomplished a tour to the Highlands. In times still more modern, when the writings of Scott had made the Highlands classic ground, swarms of tourists set in from all quarters; and their presence is now counted upon as regularly as the season comes round.

Regarding the industry of Dumbarton seventy years since, it may be stated generally, that with one or two exceptions, there was

My companions fell sadly astern; but my old mare, Jenny Geddes, one of the Rosinante family, strained past the Highlandman, in spite of all his efforts with the hair halter. Just as I was passing him, Donald wheeled his horse, as if to cross before me to mar my progress, when down came his horse, and threw his rider's breckless bottom into a clipt hedge, and down came Jenny Geddes over all, and my bardship between her and the Highlandman's horse. Jenny trode over me with such cautious reverence that matters were not so bad as might well have been expected; so I came off with a few cuts and bruises, and a thorough resolution to be a pattern of sobriety for the future." Referring to the jovial manner in which he had spent the previous night about Arrochar, he writes:—"Our dancing was none of the French or English insipid formal movements. The ladies sung Scotch songs like angels; then we flew at 'Bab at the bowster,' 'Tulloch-

gorum,' 'Loch-Erroch side,' etc., like midges sporting in the mottie sun, or craws prognosticating a storm in a hairst day. When the dear lasses left us, we ranged round the bowl till the good fellow-hour of six; except a few minutes that we went out to pay our devotions to the glorious lamp of day peering over the towering top of Benlomond. We all kneeled. Our worthy landlord's son held the bowl, each man a full glass in his hand, and I, as priest, repeated some rhyming nonsense: like Thomas the Rhymer's prophecies, I suppose." In Dumbarton, Burns seems to have contracted a friendship with the Town-Clerk, John M'Aulay. An affected but characteristic epistle to this gentleman, dated June, 1789, will be found in the poet's correspondence.

¹ Penant's Tour in Scotland in 1769.

² See the letters written from Ardincaple, in "Lewis's Memoirs."

almost no business carried on in the town but what the town itself rendered necessary. A gabbart or two might be put together and launched during the year ; but there was no symptom that the town would ever become one of the most famous ship-building ports in the kingdom. The brothers Napier carried on a smith and foundry business ; but there was nothing in the extent of their trade to indicate that from such a source would spring the world-renowned firm of Napier & Sons. There was a considerable number of tanners in the town ; but the leather trade, from about the period spoken of, gradually acquired less importance in the locality, and the yards, with a single exception, were, one after another, given up. The trade eclipsing all others in the town was the manufacture of crown glass, which, as formerly stated, was carried on most extensively by the Messrs. Dixon. As the glass produced at the Dumbarton works was of a highly superior quality, the business increased very rapidly, and for many years the company may be said to have had the bulk of both the home and foreign trade in their hands. Some notion of the importance of this trade to the town may be formed from the fact, that at one time the company paid into the public exchequer no less than from £115,000 to £119,000 of excise duties annually. In addition to the large number of men kept constantly employed in the works, there was a heavy import and export trade in connection therewith, in which several hundreds found employment. In a statistical work, published in 1811, the kelp consumed annually is set down at 1,200 tons, and the coal at 15,000 tons.¹ The manufacture of glass continued to be the staple trade of Dumbarton for about seventy years when a succession of deaths in the firm led first to a change of partners, and finally to its abandonment altogether about 1850.

¹ A "General View of the Agriculture of Dumbartonshire," by the Rev. A. Whyte, and Duncan (afterwards Principal) Macfarlan, D.D.

Fortunately for the town, the new trade of iron shipbuilding had then sprung up, and, as will be seen in a subsequent chapter, was carried on with a vigour which added largely to the prosperity of the town.

In noticing affairs of local importance, seventy years since, it would hardly be proper to omit reference to an event which exercised quite as great an influence upon the daily life of the people, as it did upon the form of government under which they lived. This was the first great French Revolution. Nothing was too great or too insignificant to escape its influence, and no locality was so obscure or so far removed as to remain unaffected by it. The Revolution not only overturned dynasties, and became the commencement of a new order of things, so far as politics were concerned, but the very dress and manners of the people were affected by it. A word or two on this latter phase of the Revolution may not be out of place in our narrative. To this era belongs the introduction of the cravat, stiff collars, pantaloons, and Hessian boots. From old engravings, round hats appear to have been worn so early as 1770, but they were not generally adopted till twenty years later. Among the first who appeared in the streets of Dumbarton with a covering of this kind was Tobias Smollett, when on a visit to the funeral of one of his relations; and, from the testimony of old people living till recent years, no little astonishment was created in the burgh by the head-gear of the novelist, which would certainly contrast strangely enough with the cocked hats and plain worsted bonnets commonly worn at that period. 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 innovation 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 waistcoats. 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 neckcloth, 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 now are. A long, narrow, black silk cloak, trimmed with black lace, was the common dress of the married, and a dark or coloured spenser 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 calashas 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 commoner 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 instead of flaunting, as they now do, in silks and satins, 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.¹

In the warlike times of seventy years since, it unfortunately happened that Dumbarton, from its proximity to the Clyde, was now and then the scene of the capture of some poor merchant seamen by the pressgang, which in these days was looked upon as the scourge of the maritime towns of the kingdom. A vague recollection still

¹ Strang's Clubs of Glasgow, second edition, pp. 148-52.

lingers in the minds of old people regarding events of this description ; but all details connected therewith have long since faded from the memory, and none of the cases seem to have been of so aggravated a nature as to lead to their being formally recorded in any way. Smuggling, in the shape of the illicit manufacture and sale of spirits, was also carried on to a large extent, particularly in the hilly district bordering upon Lochlomond ; and so emboldened did impunity make the lawless individuals concerned in the traffic, that they repeatedly defied, in the most open manner, the civil and military power organized to keep them in check. Skirmishes now and then did take place, but they generally resulted in as much damage to the excisemen as the smugglers. On one occasion, on Dumbarton Moor, a revenue officer was murdered under circumstances of extreme atrocity. It was not till Government, by new fiscal regulations, made smuggling unprofitable, that it declined in Dumbartonshire, and was at length entirely abolished.

With the exception of such disturbances as arose from causes of this kind, the peace of the town does not seem to have been often imperilled ; and two town-officers, old and frail as they generally were, appear to have been thought by our ancestors sufficient for all the duties discharged by a modern police staff. The burgesses were bound by their oath to give " watch and ward " in their turn ; but this was a duty they either contrived to shirk entirely, or, when it could not be avoided, performed by proxy. The watchmen were frequently discharged soldiers, who, so far as age was concerned, might have seen service at Dettingen, or been out with Prince Charles in the perilous '45. Furnished with a thick stick in one hand, and an old lantern in the other, the frail creature " paced his weary rounds," calling out at frequent intervals the hour and the weather as he went along. This midnight soliloquy, which was at once a warning to an offender and a nuisance to the peaceably inclined, was still further aggravated by a drummer who perambulated

the streets at a very early hour, for the purpose of calling up the workers in the glass-house and others to their labour.

While the condition of the burgh seventy years since was generally quiet and orderly enough, so far as overt acts were concerned, there was, as in the present day, no lack of subjects calculated to excite and keep alive an acrimonious spirit among the people. There was the old-standing dispute between the burgesses and the Town Council, which in 1786 assumed the form of an action in the Court of Exchequer, to make the latter account for all the money that had been paid over to them.¹ There were other matters connected with the municipal government of the town which were not discussed in the most amiable spirit; but a still more fertile subject of local agitation was the ecclesiastical disputes of the period, and into which a most acrimonious spirit was infused. There was not only the ever fresh differences between the Establishment and the Secession, but, what is more unseemly, there was the disputes which had broken out in the Secession itself, and which resulted in the formation of Burgher and Anti-Burgher congregations, and these again into Old and New Light sections. Though there was generally a few Seceders resident within the burgh almost from the days of Erskine, they do not seem to have had any regular place of worship, but contented themselves with some common building as often as they could procure the services of a minister; and when he was not among them, they travelled generally to the nearest place where a

¹ In June, 1786, the Hon. Henry Erskine made a motion in the Court of Exchequer, on the important question of the Burgesses of Dumbarton against the Town Council of that burgh, requiring that the latter should account for the public money of the burgh. This question had been formerly argued at considerable length, and Mr. Erskine wished a time to be fixed by the Court to give judg-

ment. His Majesty's Remembrancer informed the Court that he had searched the records, and had not yet found any precedent of Town Councils accounting to Exchequer, as prescribed by the Act of Parliament; upon which Mr. Erskine said, that he waived the plea of precedents, and wished for the decision of the Court upon the statute.—*Glasgow Mercury*.

“preaching” was held. About the end of the eighteenth century, a commodious place of worship was reared in Bridgend in connection with the Relief body, and in 1826 the members of the Associate or Burgher body erected a church, or, as it was sometimes called, a “Meeting-house,” in Dumbarton. There were stray members of several other evangelical denominations in the town, but they did not muster in such numbers as to call for any special notice here, though they were powerful enough to aggravate that bitter spirit engendered by theological controversy which distinguished the period spoken of.

Such were a few of the social features which characterized the age of the fathers of the present generation. We are fully aware that we have not described, nor even alluded to the whole of the peculiarities observable in Dumbarton seventy years since, and are, if possible, still more conscious that we have not noticed a tithe of the occurrences in which these peculiarities had their origin; but if we have succeeded in recalling the period to the recollection of those whose memory extends so far back, or, what was still more desired, if we have given to their descendants even a slight notion of the town and the daily life of the people about that time, the design contemplated at the outset has been fulfilled.

* * It may appear to the reader that many of the incidents mentioned in this chapter should have been substantiated by a reference to some authority. This, however, was impossible, from the circumstance that most of the occurrences spoken of were gleaned, not from books or any other recognized authority, but partly from the information of old people who still vividly remember the events of their youth, and partly from private manuscript records relating to the period.

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CHAPTER IV.

DUMBARTON BURGH—*Continued.*

1830 to 1850.



FROM the Union till 1832, when the old state of matters was superseded by the Reform Bill, Dumbarton was joined in the scheme of representation with the group known as the Clyde District of Burghs, consisting of Glasgow City, Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Rutherglen. The four corporations consisted of eighty-eight persons, and joined in sending one member to Parliament. By an arrangement among themselves, each became in rotation what was known as a "returning burgh," having a "casting" in addition to its ordinary vote in the event of an equality. From 1820 to 1831, the seat was filled by Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood, but at the general election in the last mentioned year, Dumbarton was in the position of "returning burgh," and choice was made of Joseph Dixon, Esq., advocate, son of Provost Jacob Dixon, head of the local glass-work firm. He voted in favour of the Reform Bill, and also secured a modification of the property qualification, so far as Scotland was concerned. Falling to retire in 1832, he contested Glasgow City, but obtained only about one-third of the votes given to the two successful new members, James Ewing, Esq., and James Oswald, Esq. Under the scheme of the new bill, Dumbarton was joined to what came to be known as the "Kilmarnock District," consisting of Renfrew, with at that time 74 voters; Rutherglen, 153; Dumbarton, 156; Kilmarnock, 583; and Port-Glasgow, 189; total electors in 1832, 1155. The first contest under the new Act took place in December of that year, between Captain J. Dunlop of Dunlop, and James Campbell, Esq. of Craigie, when 535 votes were

tendered for the former, and 528 for the latter, Captain Dunlop was thereupon declared elected by a majority of 7 votes. Dumbarton burgh voted—Dunlop, 51; Campbell, 87; Kilmarnock and Port-Glasgow voted largely in favour of Dunlop. He sat for the burghs till January 1835, when the seat was won, after a contest, by Dr. J. Bowring, who polled over two days 520 votes against 283 tendered to Captain Dunlop, and 153 to Robert Downie. Dr. Bowring was in turn superseded in 1837, at the general election rendered necessary on the accession of Queen Victoria, by J. C. Colquhoun, Esq. of Killermont, 509 votes being given to the new member, and 438 to Dr. Bowring. Mr. Colquhoun sat three years for the burghs, when he was thrown out by Alexander Johnston, Esq. of Shieldhill, who represented the district till 1844, when an interim election was rendered necessary by his death in May of that year. The candidates on this occasion were H. T. Prinsep (Conservative), Henry Vincent (Chartist), and Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, second son of the third Earl of Radnor, who came forward on what was described as Whig-Radical and Free Trade principles. Between Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Prinsep, the contest was unusually keen and exciting, as it was known the result would be chiefly determined by a few wavering Chartist votes in Dumbarton, and one or two of the other burghs. At the close of the poll, when each side seemed confident of victory, it was found that 389 votes had been given to Bouverie, 379 to Prinsep, and 98 to Vincent. Eleven Chartist voters in Dumbarton gave their vote to Bouverie shortly before the poll closed. Vincent obtained no votes in Dumbarton, the 124 who voted being divided—Bouverie, 81; Prinsep, 43. The burgh roll then contained 175 names. Over the entire district 866 voted out of a gross constituency of 1291. Mr Bouverie thereupon took his seat as member for the Kilmarnock burghs, and represented them with much acceptance for the long and unbroken period of thirty years. Accessible and courteous in or out of office, he was invariably consulted in all

Parliamentary matters relating to the burghs; and in the case of Dumbarton, especially where many important schemes of improvement were set on foot, he was always ready to lend his influence in favour of measures promoted by the local authorities.¹ Mr. Bouverie was appointed a Privy Councillor in 1835; was under-Secretary for the Home Department from July 1850 till March 1852; Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons from April 1853 till March 1855; Vice-President of the Board of Trade from February till August 1855; President of the Poor Law Board for England from August 1855 till February 1858; appointed second Church Estate Commissioner, April 1859. In the course of his many re-elections for the burghs, he was opposed only on rare occasions—in 1852 by Mr. Campbell of Inveraw, and in 1868 by Mr. Edwin Chadwick, and Rev. R. Thomson. Finally, in 1874, when under a constituency enlarged by the Franchise Act of 1868, protected also

¹ As a companion table to the County Election Contests (see vol. i. p. 338-9). The following relating to the burgh, may not be considered uninteresting:—

1832. Captain Dunlop, Dunlop,	535	1844. Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie,	389
J. Campbell, yr., Craigie,	528	H. T. Prinsep,	379
Majority for Dunlop,	7	H. Vincent,	98
1835. Dr. J. Bowring,	520	Bouverie elected.	
Captain Dunlop,	273	1847. Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie.	
R. Downie,	153	1852. Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie,	558
Bowring elected.		Mr. Campbell, Inveraw,	302
1837. J. C. Colquhoun,	509	Majority for Bouverie,	256
Dr. Bowring,	438	1857. Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie.	
Majority for Colquhoun,	71	1859. Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie.	
1841. Alexander Johnstone,	490	1865. Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie.	
J. C. Colquhoun,	479	1868. Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, ..	2892
Majority for Johnstone,	11	E. Chadwick,	1146
		Rev. R. Thomson,	999
		Bouverie elected.	
		1874. J. F. Harrison,	3316
		Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie,	3019
		Majority for Harrison,	297

by the ballot, and severely canvassed on behalf of his opponent, the poll closed with J. F. Harrison, Esq., 3316; Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, 3019; majority for Harrison, 297. Disappointed as his supporters were with the result, and sensible, at the same time, that it had been accomplished to a little extent by extreme appeals to the prejudices of new voters, and in a very great degree by the withdrawal of what was known as the "Catholic Vote," on account of the part he had taken in Father O'Keefe's case, Mr. Bouverie thereupon made a dignified withdrawal from a constituency he had served long and faithfully, and who, on the whole did not prove themselves altogether unmindful of his high personal merits, or of his exertions to promote their best interests.

It is now necessary to revert to matters of even more importance than electioneering contests. Soon after the passing of the Reform Bill, a Commission was empowered by Government to inquire into and report upon the condition of the different municipal corporations in Scotland. The Commission sat at Dumbarton in October, 1833, and the Report presented to Parliament gives a very clear insight into the state of the burgh affairs at this time.¹ The document, indeed, speaks with such fulness and plainness as makes it quite unnecessary to add anything by way of explanation. Almost every

¹ "A valuation," says the Commissioners, "of the property of the burgh was exhibited, stating its worth at £17,910, 10s. But it did not appear that the valuation was made upon correct data, or by a competent person; and the same property in the year 1819, was valued at only £10,658, 4s. The explanation given of so great a discrepancy was, that the town's mill had been rebuilt, and the town's inn repaired, both at considerable cost; that the rent of the fishings had much increased; and the town's muir it was thought would bring, if sold, a larger price than had formerly been supposed. The explanation was not

satisfactory to the Commissioners; and it is remarkable that when the property of the burgh was valued at the lower sum, its debts were then within £300 of the estimated value of its property; and since the debt has increased to £19,108, 10s. 1½d., the Magistrates have discovered that the value of the property has made an equal advance; for they now estimate it at such a sum as along with £2132, 1s. 10d. of arrears claimed by the burgh, makes it appear that its assets are sufficient even now to meet its debts, and still leave a larger balance than before in its favour.

circumstance brought under the notice of the Commissioners was a matter of perfect notoriety at the time; and these gentlemen so far performed their duty as to use no equivocal language in condemning the very evident mismanagement which then prevailed. Some excuse for that mismanagement was certainly to be found in the

“The annual revenue of the burgh arises chiefly from its property, the rent of which is stated in the return by the Town Clerk at £1030, 6s. 8d. per annum. Of this sum £385 arises from the fishings in the Leven and Clyde; £140 from the pasturage, and £40 from the game in the town’s muir; £185 from the rent of the town’s mill; and £210 from the rent of the town’s inn.”

The Town Clerk submitted a return of the annual expenditure of the burgh, but it was imperfect and erroneous. “It is not,” says the Commissioners, “an estimate of the expenditure drawn from the average amount of the same for some years preceding, but includes only those articles which must be annually provided for, as necessary and unavoidable. There is no allowance for extraordinary outlay on property, though from the nature of the burgh’s property, namely, a harbour, mills, markets, and an inn, extraordinary outlays will occasionally be required, and such, in fact, has been the case hitherto. Neither is there any allowance for law expenses, ordinary or extraordinary, though these have always formed a large drain from the revenue of the burgh; so great, indeed, as to have been a chief cause of the increase of its debt to its present amount. Nor is there any allowance for miscellaneous and

casual expenses, though these also form items in the accounts of preceding years.

“The administration and management of the revenue and property of this burgh for a series of years call for very particular notice. They are the subject of loud and general complaint on the part of the burgesses and inhabitants, a committee of whom waited upon the Commissioners to solicit investigation into some matters of which they specifically complained, as well as generally into the cause of the pecuniary embarrassments into which the burgh has fallen. The Commissioners are bound to state that many of these specified complaints have been supported by an examination of the records and accounts of the burgh, and the justice of the charge of general mismanagement is proved by the fact that the burgh is in a state of bankruptcy.¹ Its management for many years has exhibited most reckless borrowing, and an equally prodigal expenditure. Its property has not been turned to the best account, and money has been expended without any proper check over the workmen employed, either as to the sufficiency of their work or the reasonableness of their charges. Law proceedings have been inconsiderately begun and persevered in at an immense annual expense. The result of all has been

¹ This was literally true, for within two months after the Commission sat the Council entered into an arrangement with its creditors to pay a composition of 17s. 6d. per pound—a sum, it may be stated, which was far larger

than the town’s assets warranted. In making this arrangement the Council received substantial assistance from the Commercial Bank, a branch of which was established in the burgh in 1825.

peculiar relation subsisting between the burgh generally and the particular family referred to; but this was not sufficient to explain all the irregularities which existed; and had even common prudence been exercised, the aid obtained from that quarter might have greatly

a constant accumulation of debt; and the credit of the burgh is now entirely gone.

“The Commissioners found great difficulty in tracing the progress of the debt. The only account kept till a recent period was one of charge and discharge between the town and its treasurer, on the one side exhibiting merely all monies received by him, on the other all payments made by him. Under receipts was included the money borrowed, and under the discharge payment of interest when made, for it was frequently in arrear. The yearly account of charge and discharge thus never exhibited in any one year a complete state of the burgh’s affairs. It was impossible to discover either the amount of the burgh’s debt, or the proportion which its real income bore to its expenditure. And as to debts on open account and unsettled claims, there were no materials to exhibit their amount.

“According to the best information which the Commissioners could obtain, the debt of the burgh was, in 1793, about £2500. In this year the burgh had a real surplus of income of £52. Matters continued without any considerable variation till 1800, the debt having apparently fluctuated very little in amount. In 1802 it had increased to about £3500, and the expenditure of the burgh now exceeded its income by £55.

“After the year 1802, the burgh proceeded adding to its debt every year; and, notwithstanding the money annually borrowed was placed on the credit side, there was almost invariably, each succeeding year,

a balance on the year’s accounts of the treasurer against the town.

“In the year 1819 the books of the burgh exhibit, for the first time, an account of its debts, which are stated at £10,435, 7s. 10d.; and, in order to prove its ability to discharge them, there is contrasted with that statement a valuation of the burgh’s property, which is estimated at £10,706, 15s. 6d., thus showing a balance in favour of the burgh of £271, 7s. 8d.

“The town’s treasurer, or collector, who also filled the office of town clerk, was examined respecting the mode in which the accounts were made up. He declared ‘that he entered office as town’s collector in 1802; and being interrogated, If he had ever known, since that time, the balance in any one year to be in favour of the town? declares, That he does not recollect of its ever having been so; and being referred to the statement-book of the town’s revenue and expenditure from 1819 to the present time, and interrogated, Whether it does not appear, that in the annual balances of the revenue and expenditure, the revenue is stated to exceed the expenditure, and that this result is brought out by entering under the head of revenue the money borrowed during the year? declares, That he sees that to be the case.’ He adds, that the statements were made up by a councillor, under the superintendence of the provost, in whose service the councillor was a clerk; but he admits that he was himself cognizant of the proceedings.

“The inconsiderate way in which the debt was contracted forced itself upon the

benefited, instead of absolutely ruining the town. While it is unnecessary to make any lengthened observations on the Report itself, there are one or two matters referred to therein about which some

Commissioners' notice in examining the Council record. They observed from the minutes, that when money was borrowed, the first step was, not to bring the subject before the Council, and, after showing the necessity for a loan, obtain their authority to raise it. In a great many instances the collector simply reports to the Council that he had received cash advances from members of Council, or other persons, and the money being not only already borrowed, but even expended by the collector, he is authorized by the Council to grant bills for the total amount of the sums received by him. Not only was this a common practice, but various instances appear of payments made to creditors, not through the natural medium of the treasurer, but by members of Council, whom the Council afterwards recognise as creditors of the town for the advances so made, and grant them bills for the same.

"While the burgh has borrowed so much money, the Commissioners cannot report that any considerable portion has been expended in works of public utility, or which afford some hope of any return upon the capital expended, at any period, however remote. A portion has been laid out in rebuilding the town's mills, and improving the town's inn, but, under good management, this expenditure might have been met by the growing revenue of the town, which is now about treble the amount of what it was thirty years ago. The harbour is unimproved, and the burgh exhibits no marks of a liberal and judicious expenditure, for the credit of the town and the comfort of the inhabitants. In short, nothing seems to

have been undertaken by the magistracy which could justify or excuse the contraction of so much debt. The burgh's embarrassments are to be traced altogether to its expenditure having been always allowed to exceed its income, and the consequent accumulation of debt; and particularly to its enormous law expenses, amounting, since 1807, to above £6600. These were incurred in a long litigation with neighbouring proprietors respecting the boundaries of the town's moor, and in two different Parliamentary contests with the city of Glasgow and the Clyde Trustees, in regard to the burgh's privileges in navigating the Clyde.

"The present financial state of the burgh requires an unsparing retrenchment of expenditure, and a judicious management of its resources, to enable it to meet the pressing difficulties under which it has lately passed, into the hands of a new magistracy. By entering into an arrangement with the Clyde Trustees for abrogating the burgh's privileges in that river, there seems little doubt that such a sum would be obtained in compensation of this right as would pay off the whole of the debt and leave the property free. It is the opinion of the provost that this plan should be adopted in preference to disposing of property, and he gives as the reason for this opinion, that the privilege does not benefit the whole inhabitants, but is of advantage only to a few. It must not be overlooked, however (says the Commissioners), that the privilege is of increasing importance to Dumbarton, and affords some prospect of raising the burgh in trade and population above its present apparently stationary state."

fuller information is necessary. First, as to the great dispute regarding the boundaries of the Town Moor.¹

So far back as 1630, the Town Council seem to have been called upon to consider the subject of encroachments made upon this portion of burgh property. As the land at that time was not considered to be of much value, no steps, beyond travelling the marches now and then, were taken to fix the boundaries with that precision which the unprotected state of the moor demanded. The disputes in consequence increased year after year; and before the end of the century many hundreds of pounds were spent in defending the title to land which, while it was not of any very great value, was yet thought by the Council to belong to the burgh as certainly as any other of the properties granted by the charter of King James. In 1772, an action of molestation and declarator was raised in the Court of Session against the burgh, at the instance of Buchanan of Drummakiln and others; and, in one way or another, the dispute was protracted over the almost incredible period of sixty years. On one occasion the conflict was removed to the House of Lords;² but

¹ For a description of the situation and boundaries of the "Common Moor," see pp. 20, 21.

² In 1813 the burgh carried the case before the House of Lords, in the shape of an appeal against a decision of the Court of Session. The appellants were the Provost (John Dixon) and Magistrates, and the respondents, Campbell of Stonefield, Graham of Gartmore, Buchanan of Drummakiln, and others. The counsel for the burgh were, Mr. (afterwards Lord) Brougham and Sir Samuel Romilly; and for the respondents, Mr. Leitch and Mr. Adam. The case did not come on for hearing till April, 817. In June of that year the Lord Chancellor gave a decision favourable to the

appellants, but it was far from finally disposing of the action. Speaking of the law of the case, the Lord Chancellor said: "The first question is, Whether the Court of Session has been right in rejecting certain documents which offered to their attention, upon the ground that these documents were to be considered as matters *noviter reperta*, and it has been urged at your bar, with a great deal of propriety, that that doctrine depends very much upon the same principle as we apply to bills of review? My Lords, I am certainly of opinion that the court is right in considering these documents as not *noviter reperta*. The next question is, Whether the judgment is not wrong, upon the ground that it is a judgment with reference to which

this step was found rather to lead to a farther entanglement than to a settlement of the dispute ; and it was at length wisely resolved on each side to submit the question to a judicial referee, whose decision should be final. The referee selected was Archibald (late Sir Archibald) Alison, Sheriff of Lanarkshire ; and his decision, fortunately for Dumbarton, was of a character which secured to the burgh the full possession of the land it had so long contended for. He issued notes in the case in November, 1836 ; representations and answers thereto were made on behalf of each of the parties ; and finally, in June, 1838, after he had made a personal inspection of the ground, Sheriff Alison issued an interlocutor which precluded all further litigation on the subject.¹ In his Note Sheriff Alison lays

it may be said that it has given to the parties applying to the court *ultra petita*—more than they ask ? It appears to me, if I were at this moment bound to state my opinion upon it, that the interlocutor has given to the parties applying to the court *ultra petita*, and that it would be difficult to sustain the judgment upon that ground ; but I wish to state that with deference, for I think it will be impossible for this house to determine this without sending it back to the Court of Session, which I would propose to do, with some declaration as to the finding.”—Gurney’s MS. Report.—The expenses of the burgh on this occasion amounted to £465, 13s. 10d.

¹ “The Judicial Referee having considered this process, under the reference thereof to him, entered into between the parties, and to which the authority of the Second Division of the Court of Session has been duly interponed, and advised the same, along with the revised cases for the parties respectively ; and having thereafter issued notes expressive of his opinion on the case ; and having since also personally visited and

perambulated the marches in dispute, in presence of the parties and their agents ; and having now fully and carefully ~~re~~considered the whole of the conjoined processes, along with the representation and answers lodged for the parties,—Finds, that the point now remaining for decision, under the final judgment of the House of Peers and the present judicial reference and remit from the Court of Session, in the different conjoined actions, is, the boundaries or line of march of the moor in dispute, between the Whitehaughs and the Common Kist, as the other boundaries of the moor are either admitted or have been already finally fixed by the judgment of the House of Peers : Finds, that upon due consideration of the terms and description of the Royal Charter of 1609, coupled with the whole of the parole evidence which has been adduced in the cause on both sides, the eastern boundary of the moor in dispute is to be held as from the Burncrooks, running down the Finnich Glen burn, as far as the upper end of the Whitehaughs, and from thence down the same burn to the

down the following important principle, which, had it been attended to at an earlier stage, would have saved much litigation :—“ In considering questions of the kind referred to, the judicial referee has always found it to be of the highest importance to look out as much as possible for *natural* boundaries, land-marks, or line of demarcation. This is more especially true in regard to the boundaries of common moors, which originally were probably hardly defined at all, but gradually became fixed, from the practice of herds and others interested in the pastures of the adjoining properties having fixed certain

point where the common drove road to Drymen crosses the same ; and finds, that that point is the ‘ Common Ford ’ alluded to in the old charter, 1609 : Finds, that from that point the march runs direct to the Long Cairn, over the shoulder of Tambockle : Finds, that from the Long Cairn the march runs direct to the Red Brae, by the common ford of Gallingad, and from thence direct to the Standin’ Stanes, and from thence to the Common Kist : Finds, in conformity with the judgment of the House of Peers, that the march from Burncrooks is the course of the Finnich Glen burn, as far down as Whitehaughs ; and decerns in terms of the conclusions of the summons of declarator, at the instance of the Magistrates of Dumbarton, in 1805, as to the boundaries and marches of the moor, but under the modification and explanations above set forth ; and appoints march-stones, or other proper and durable landmarks, to be erected at the several points now specified and delineated on the plan, to be erected at the mutual expense of the parties. And upon the question of expenses of process : Finds half-costs due to the Magistrates of Dumbarton, from the date of the original summons of declarator in 1772, being 7th February of that year, in the different processes after-

wards conjoined, down to the date of the summons of declarator at the instance of the magistrates on the 6th November, 1805, from the said 6th November, 1805, down to the final judgment of the Court of Session of 19th May, 1810 : Finds the magistrates entitled to the full expenses incurred by them in all the conjoined processes, from the said 19th May, 1810, up to the date of the remit by the House of Peers to the Court of Session : Finds *no* expenses due to or by either of the parties from the date of the said remit and judgment being applied in the Court of Session, being 8th July, 1817 : Finds the magistrates entitled to expenses generally, both in the Court of Session, and under the present judicial reference, including the expenses of Mr. Bell’s plan and inspection of the moor ; but subject always to future modification by the referee. Appoints accompts of these several expenses, as now found due, to be given in and taxed by Thomas Guthrie Wright, Esq., Auditor of the Court of Session, and reported upon by him to the referee, and that *quam primum* ; and prohibits all farther representations by either party against the notes now issued and the present final judgment.

(Signed)

“ A. ALISON.

“ GLASGOW, 19th June, 1838.”

points to distinguish the limits of their respective pasturages. It is hardly conceivable that boundaries fixed by degrees in this way should proceed by any other but natural boundaries or landmarks. The course of a stream, a ridge of rocks, a hill, or, if these are wanting, a line from one cairn or rock to another, form the only boundaries which could by possibility have been found. Land surveyors may, in subsequent times, draw lines through level surfaces, where there are no natural landmarks; but this would never be thought of in early times."

The Common Moor, which had been the source of so much litigation, was disposed of by the Council about 1845, to Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, for £9000. It afterwards fell into the hands of James Ewing, Esq. of Strathleven, and now forms a portion of that estate. The moor had been gradually circumscribed in its original dimensions, not only by the gradual encroachments of neighbouring proprietors, but by the formation within its bounds of several large farms.

Another matter which the Government Commissioners alluded to as exercising an untoward influence on Dumbarton was the oft-renewed disputes with Glasgow as to the privileges enjoyed by the former on the river Clyde. For these disputes Glasgow was chiefly to blame. Dumbarton almost invariably acted on the defensive, and she could not avoid so acting unless she was resolved to throw away a right which, in money value, was then worth more than all the other property she possessed. With Glasgow, the case was different. About 1825, that burgh assumed towards its lesser neighbour a spirit of hostility as active and inveterate as it was unseemly and unprincipled. Year after year did she endeavour, with her large resources, to impoverish the exchequer, exhaust the patience, and break the spirit of a community who held their privileges by a title at once ancient, specific, and satisfactory. Possibly it would have been well had the Dumbarton burgesses sought to effect a sale

of their Clyde rights at this time ; but they would have been highly culpable had they quietly allowed themselves to be denuded of them by any legal enactment which they had an opportunity of opposing. To defend their privileges was the only course open to keep them valuable, and the burgesses, in adopting that course, were at once protecting their property and vindicating their independence. In an evil hour for their interest they listened to the tempting voice of their opponents. They were induced to negotiate, and in the end they found they had been deluded. The manner in which they were caught is strikingly suggestive of the simplicity of the one party and the assurance of the other. When the Clyde Trustees found that Dumbarton was firm in her opposition to the River Improvement Bill of 1825, they actually proposed to "confirm anew," and "place beyond all cavil," the privileges enjoyed by the burgesses of the ancient burgh, on the following conditions:—1st, That the River Bill should be allowed to pass without opposition; 2d, That Dumbarton should consent to a limitation of her rights so far as steam-vessels and coals were concerned; 3d, That the legal proceedings between the two corporations should be discharged; 4th, That the exemptions should be confined to resident burgesses of Dumbarton; and 5th, That the warranty over the corporation funds of Glasgow, granted by the contract of 1700, should be abolished. More marvellous than even the assurance of these proposals is the fact, that they were accepted by the burgesses of Dumbarton. In exchange for the solid rights alienated, they accepted a "promise of confirmation" from a body which had no power either to confirm or destroy, or in any way alter the contract which authorised the exemptions. Four years afterwards the proceedings of the Glasgow authorities showed with what sincerity they had made their promise—small and worthless as it was. In the "Royalty Extension" Bill of 1829, they sought to lessen the privileges they had promised to confirm, by bestowing them upon all the burgesses resident in the

wide municipal district they proposed to create, instead of limiting such privileges as formerly to the burgesses resident within the old royalty of Glasgow. This bill was cut down in Committee to a mere local police bill, and hence, at least, one object its promoters had in view was defeated. In the same session the Glasgow Town Council, acting in the capacity of Clyde Trustees, introduced a fresh Navigation Bill which, if carried, as at first proposed, would have deprived Dumbarton of her privileges without any compensation whatever. This portion of the bill proceeded principally on the ground that the exemptions enjoyed by the Dumbarton burgesses was unjust, unreasonable, and extravagant, and that its abolition was indispensable for the prosperity of the Clyde. But Parliament was inclined to pay more regard to the many solemn agreements made between the burghs; the bill was thrown out, though not till it had cost the different parties it affected in Dumbarton about £1500. In the following year (1830) the Clyde Trustees introduced a New River Improvement Bill; but as they saw it was not likely to pass without giving some compensation to the burgesses of Dumbarton for the privileges it was proposed to abolish, a clause was introduced in committee binding the Trustees to pay in lieu thereof the sum of £16,000, which, however, was to be applied exclusively to the improvement of the harbour of Dumbarton. This proposal secured the support of some who had hitherto opposed the bill, and it passed through committee. But before proceeding farther, a petition of appeal in name of the burgh, and another in name of the Glass Work Company, were presented to the House, and their prayer for a new committee granted. After two days' investigation that committee adopted a report to the effect, that the preamble of the bill had not been proven, and that no evidence had been adduced to show that £16,000 was an appropriate compensation, or could be beneficially expended on the harbour of Dumbarton. To neutralize the effect of this report, the persevering authors of the bill made an attempt

to get it referred back to the original committee; but the Speaker ruled that such a proceeding would be improper, and the measure was thereupon abandoned.¹

¹ These particulars, connected with the disputes as to burgess' privileges, have been derived principally from "a Narrative of the Proceedings" of the gentlemen deputed to oppose the bills in Parliament, "The state of the Question between the Clyde Trust and the Burgh of Dumbarton," "The Case of the Clyde Trustees," and the speeches delivered in Parliament on the occasion by Right Hon. William Wynn, Daniel O'Connell, Sir James Graham, Mr. Home Drummond, and others.

The struggle between the two burghs gave rise, as might be supposed, to a good deal of pamphleteering on each side, and also to a few "squibs," in which, however, there was generally more acrimony than wit visible. A sentence or two from one in the style of the celebrated Chaldee MSS. (for it would be a misnomer to say it parodies anything more serious), may be taken as a specimen of the more genial productions of this class. It was concocted in Dumbarton, and read, amid much applause, at a certain festive meeting, called to welcome Provost Jacob Dixon on his return from London, in 1830. The "Chronicle," after describing the gifts made by "the chief ruler" to "The Town of the Rock" in the olden time, thus proceeds:—

6. Now, after many years, there arose a great City to the east of the Town of the Rock, and that City possessed much silver and gold, purple and fine linen.

7. And the name thereof being interpreted, signifieth the merchandise made in The Town of the Rock, and also one who aforesaid played cunningly on the viol.

8. And the mighty ones of the City essayed to take from the men of The Town of the Rock the great power which the king their lord had granted unto them.

9. And for that end they sent the chief satrap of the City, and their ready councillor, and divers others, to the city of the kings of the land.

10. And behold these men prevailed on certain of the rulers to look favourably upon their case; and a new law was prepared to bring to nought The Town of the Rock.

11. But the men of that town, though they possessed neither the silver, nor the gold, nor yet the brass of their enemies, possessed a great man, whose name was Jacob, the father of Joseph, and who by reason of his merchandise had a great name among the nations.

12. So the men of the town met together, and cried with a loud voice to Jacob, their leader—"Behold we are about to be oppressed by our enemies, who are also thy enemies, and the enemies of thy house; therefore we entreat of thee to gird up thy loins, and set out to the city of the kings, there to fight the battle of The Town of the Rock.

16. And he and others appointed proceeded thither, and found honour in the eyes of the rulers.

20. And the Great Council did according to justice—the great men from the city prevailed not; their new law was rejected and set at nought; and so were they utterly confounded and put to shame.

(Slightly altered from the original M.S.)

In 1836, when the Clyde Trustees introduced a fresh Navigation Bill into Parliament, the Dumbarton burgesses consented to dispose of their privileges at a valuation ; but the opposition arrayed against certain other details of the measure was so serious as to lead to its rejection, and nothing definite resulted from the arrangement then entered into between the two burghs. Ten years afterwards the dispute was renewed, by an attempt on the part of Glasgow to prevent the steam-boats belonging to the Dumbarton Company from landing passengers at the upper wharf ; but by the exertions of the local Members of Parliament the design was frustrated, and a clause introduced into the "River and Dock Bill," then passed, granting full liberty to the Dumbarton Company to lay their vessels out, alongside the same wharf as that frequented by the other river steamers.

The last rally in the long conflict between the two burghs took place in 1858. The Clyde Trustees, in the early part of that year, made an application to Parliament for a River Act of such a nature as would have had the effect of summarily abolishing the privileges enjoyed by Dumbarton. The Town Council of the latter burgh, acting on behalf of the burgesses, immediately organized an opposition, and encountered their opponents where they had so often met before, in the Committee Rooms of the House of Commons. After a conflict of some days' duration, the deputation from Dumbarton, anticipating the certain tendency of modern legislation to abolish local privileges of this kind, agreed to a compromise, in terms of which it was arranged that existing burgesses should continue to enjoy their right during their lifetime, but that £5000 was to be paid at once to Dumbarton as the value of the reversion of its Clyde privileges. The terms of the agreement were incorporated in the Clyde Trust Act of that year, and a formal settlement otherwise made of a question which had been fiercely debated by the burghs for the long period of 500 years.

At the time when the burgh was engaged in such expensive contests as those referred to, it is not to be supposed that much could be spared from the revenue to improve the condition of the town. Unfortunately, this was a state of affairs which does not seem to have much annoyed the Council. They were far more anxious to preserve what was old than to adopt anything that was new. This was true of our municipal authorities for nearly twenty years after the Reform Bill had altered the constitution of the Council. Indeed, so far as Dumbarton was concerned, the effect of that measure was simply to alter, rather than thoroughly to reform the body which managed the affairs of the town. In 1829 the Council made an attempt to carry a bill through Parliament for the purpose of (1.) extending the royalty of the burgh so as to include Bridgend; (2.) to light, widen, clean, and otherwise improve the streets of the town; (3.) to introduce an efficient supply of water; (4.) to clean out, widen, and deepen the river, and improve the quay. But it seems to have been regarded by the inhabitants as a bill adopted by the Council more with a view to relieve the burgh from its pecuniary difficulties by increasing the taxation than to improve either the appearance of the town or the condition of the people. A strong opposition was therefore formed against it; and after it had given rise to a good deal of noise and excitement in the town the bill was withdrawn shortly before the period fixed for a second reading. A few years later the Council carried out a much-needed improvement, in causewaying the High Street of the burgh, which was done so efficiently, that it needed little repair till 1874; but with this exception, and probably the lighting of the town with gas,¹ very little was done to change the condition of the town from what it was in bygone times. Municipal affairs were conducted by the new Council

¹ The Dumbarton Gas Company was formed in 1832. Purchased by the Corporation in 1874.

a good deal in the old way, quietly and slowly, regulated very much by precedent, and very little by enlightened forethought.¹ This continued down till about 1850, when the alteration took place noticed in the next chapter.

In ecclesiastical affairs several important changes occurred during the period embraced by the present chapter. Chief among these was the Disruption of 1843—an event memorable in itself, but still more wonderful from the change it wrought in the religious sentiments of the people of Scotland. As there was not within the Presbytery of Dumbarton any very aggravated instance of the evils of patronage, the question cannot be said to have assumed that personal importance in the locality which it did in some of the northern counties; but when the time came for giving full effect to the principles contained in the famous “Protest,” it was seen that there were

¹ The last Council under the old system was composed as follows :—

Anthony Dixon, Provost.	
Joseph Dixon, eldest Bailie.	
Robert Laing, junior Bailie.	
John M'Alister, Dean of Guild.	
Wm. Pickering, Treasurer.	
Jas. Rothead, sen., Mercht. Councillor.	
D. Jardine,	”
Peter M'Alister,	”
John Glen,	”
Wm. M'Kinlay,	”
David Rothead, Trades' Councillor.	
Jas. Rothead, jun.,	”
Robert Hunter,	”
David Auchenvole,	”
Alex. Brown,	”

The first Council under the Reform Bill was composed as follows :—

A. Burns, Provost.	
Wm. Risk, Bailie.	
P. A. Mitchell, Bailie.	
J. Paterson, Dean of Guild.	
J. Glen, Treasurer.	
Peter Denny, Councillor.	
W. Galbraith,	”
D. M'Ausland,	”
J. M'Lintock,	”
John Ewing,	”
Robert Reid,	”
D. M'Farlane,	”
John Latta,	”
Wm. Rankine,	”
John Gray,	”

The Incorporations within burgh when broken up by Reform Bill were six in number, viz., the Guildry with about 200 members; Hammermen (including wrights, smiths, masons, slaters, and saddlers), 120; Tailors, 14; Shoemakers, 43; Coopers, 14; Weavers, 27. The Hammermen possessed heritable property producing £25, 10s. per annum, and had also £80 lent on bill.

not a few pastors who had resolved to make a sacrifice for conscience' sake. About one-third of the members of Presbytery severed their connection with the Establishment, and nearly an equal proportion of the people showed their attachment to the new principles by following their old pastors.¹ In several parishes of the Presbytery, where a number of the hearers, but no minister, came out, Free Churches were afterwards erected, and the services of a stated pastor secured.

At the period when this breach took place in the Establishment, measures were in progress for cementing a cordial union between two dissenting bodies, whose distinctive peculiarities had all along been of far less importance than the principles they held in common with each other. By the union between the United Secession and the Relief bodies, accomplished in 1847, the congregation in Dumbarton and the congregation in Bridgend became one Synod in reality, as they had long been one in their theory of doctrine and discipline. Many years before this (so early as 1820) a union had taken place between the Burgher and Anti-burgher branches of the Secession, a step naturally resulting from the abolition of the objectionable oath, which was accomplished in the Convention of Scottish Burghs principally through the exertions of James Ewing, Esq. of Strathleven. About this period also, a Church, whose proud boast is that there is no dissent within her pale, so far increased in numbers in Dumbarton as to warrant the building of a place of worship, and the appointment of a stated pastor to the charge. About forty years since there were not more than two or three families connected with the Roman Catholic Church in Dumbarton; but by the influx of Irish labourers and others, the body increased

¹ Within the Presbytery of Dumbarton the charges vacated at the Disruption were —Dumbarton (Rev. J. Smith), Old Kilpatrick (Rev. Matthew Barclay), Helensburgh (Rev. John Anderson), Baldernock (Rev. John Pollock, A.M.), Duntocher (Rev. William Alexander).

greatly in strength. In the infancy of the congregation, such Catholics as were in Dumbarton met for worship, once a fortnight, in an old storehouse in College Street ; but their rapidly increasing numbers made a more seemly edifice absolutely necessary ; and about 1830 they erected a chapel in Church Street, which they dedicated to St. Patrick. A school has since been reared in connection therewith, and is attended by a large number of children. For a great many years back there had always been a small number of Episcopalians in the town and neighbourhood ; and though it was not a denomination which increased in numbers very rapidly, yet it too received accessions now and then from the new families who came to reside in the locality. They worshipped for several years in a plain little building in Church Street ; but in 1856 they erected a neat chapel on a commanding site on the west side of the Leven, near Dalreoch. This in turn was abandoned as inconvenient in 1873, when they commenced to worship in the fine new fabric in High Street, dedicated to St. Augustine, and erected for them from designs by Mr. Anderson, architect, Edinburgh. The Wesleyan Methodists have for a number of years had a place of worship in West Bridgend. There were also at this time, as there had always been, a few individuals in the town connected with other denominations than those mentioned ; but, with the exception of such as belonged to the non-sectarian Town Mission, who now worship in a Hall of their own in Church Street, their distinctive features were not of a character to make any special allusion to them necessary.

Turning from ecclesiastical to educational affairs, it may be stated generally, that the number of schools, and the attendance upon each, bore a fair proportion to the population. The Magistrates and Council, as the managers of the Burgh School, had always shown a laudable anxiety to keep up the character of a seminary which had sent out pupils like Smollett, and been presided over by

teachers like Love.¹ Even under the old corrupt system of municipal government, the individuals selected for the Burgh School were generally such as reflected credit on the good sense of its guardians. At the Disruption the Free Church party erected a school in High

¹ John Love was born in Dumbarton in 1695. In Chalmers's *Life of Ruddiman*, his father is loosely described as a bookseller, but whether in Dumbarton or elsewhere does not appear. Considering the size of the town in these days, the elder Love, if he constantly resided there, would most likely—nay, certainly—unite some other branches of trade more popular and profitable to that of a retailer of books. It was a circumstance within the memory of people living till recently, that the commonest articles of that trade could not be procured nearer than Glasgow. Whatever his profession might be, however, Love seems to have been in comfortable worldly circumstances, for it appears that his son, on completing his course at the Grammar School of Dumbarton, was removed to the University of Glasgow, which he attended several sessions. On returning to Dumbarton, he was appointed assistant to his former teacher David M'Alpine, and, on the death of the latter in 1721, was elected, in terms of the following minute of Council, to supply his place:—

“ Dumbarton, twenty-ninth May, j^m vij^o
 “ and twenty-one years. Convened
 “ the Proveist (George Smollett), two
 “ baillys, Dean of Gild, and haill
 “ remanent members of the Toun
 “ Council.

“ The Magistrates and Council having
 “ considered that the grammar school of
 “ this burgh is become vacant by the death
 “ of Mr. David M'Alpine, late master of the
 “ said school, And after their taking tryall

“ of Mr. John Love, doctor in the said
 “ school, by committing to him the charge
 “ thereof since the said Mr. David's death,
 “ and examining him publikly, finds him
 “ sufficiently qualified to undertake the said
 “ office and functions, Therefor have ad-
 “ mitted and receaved, And so by these
 “ presents admitt and receive the said Mr.
 “ John Love to be master of the grammar
 “ school of the said burgh for ane year to
 “ come, and intitules and empowers him to
 “ uplift the haill sellarys, schoolwages, and
 “ other casualtyes belonging to the said office,
 “ as the samen was payable yearly to the
 “ said Mr. David M'Alpine, Including one
 “ hundred and one merks payable yearly by
 “ the burgh to him,—Ittem, Sex pounds
 “ Scots, or the pryce of three score creels of
 “ peatts, payable yearly, furth of the lands
 “ of Auchindennanry, or the three score
 “ creels of peatts themselves, in the option
 “ of the said Mr. John; Ittem, Ane boll of
 “ malt of yearly rent, payable out of two
 “ roods of land in Tounend; Ittem, To the
 “ soume of forty-four pounds Scots, yearly
 “ payable be the kirk-session of the said
 “ burgh, And allows him to exact of each
 “ scholar within the burgh learning Latine
 “ ane merk piece quarterly, And from each
 “ scholar within the burgh learning English
 “ eight shillings; for each marriage eighteen
 “ shillings, whereof six shilling to be given
 “ to the kirk-officer; for each babtism eight
 “ shilling, whereof two shilling to the kirk-
 “ officer; for registrating the dead, two shill-
 “ ing; for certificates, four shilling, And

Street, to the front of the ground occupied by their church ; and as this seminary, like the one already alluded to, was always ably conducted, there was generally a fair attendance, not only of the children of parents belonging to their own particular section of the

“ that for the said year, Hereby Declaring
 “ that the payment of the said sellarry,
 “ school wadges, and other dues above-
 “ written is to commence from the first of
 “ May instant, Excepting always heirfrom
 “ the house rent formerly allowed by the
 “ burgh to Mr. David M'Alpine, And upon
 “ the other part, the said Mr. John Love,
 “ upon the conditions forsaid, has accepted,
 “ and be thir presents accepts in and upon
 “ him the said charge and office of school-
 “ master of this burgh the space forsaid, and
 “ to do the duty of ane faithfull schoolmaster
 “ in all respects as other schoolmasters of
 “ this burgh were appointed to do be thair
 “ schollars :—viz., to attend upon the said
 “ school and schollars from sevin hours each
 “ morning till nine of the clock, and before
 “ noon each day from ten of the clock to
 “ twelve of the clock, and from two of the clock
 “ in the afternoon till five or six, excepting
 “ alwayes the dayes which are the play dayes
 “ for the schollars, and allowed to them, or
 “ when at such times the said Mr. John shall
 “ be necessarily absent upon urgent reasons,
 “ And the said Mr. John Love is lykeways
 “ to exercese the office as precentor in the
 “ church till ane doctor bee found qualified
 “ therefor, And he being qualified conforme
 “ to law, gave his oath lykewayes, de fideli
 “ administratione officii, And the said Mr.
 “ John is to premonish the burgh fourty
 “ dayes before he resolves to give over the
 “ said charge, And the burgh is lykewayes
 “ to give him the like premonition, And [he]
 “ is to compear ilk Michaelmas before the

“ toun councill, if required, and give his oath
 “ de fideli yearly. The Magistrats and
 “ Councill recervends it to the said Mr.
 “ John Love to enquire for ane young man
 “ to be doctor of the said school that shall
 “ be able to teach Latine, English, and
 “ arithmetick, having a fair hand of wryting
 “ and skillfull in musick.”

The year after his appointment to the Grammar School of Dumbarton Love married Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Campbell, surgeon, Glasgow, by whom he had thirteen children. Love acted as clerk of the Presbytery of Dumbarton from 1717 to 1733 ; but within that period was subjected to a curious species of persecution by his minister, Mr. Sydsersf, on the ground of brewing on a Sabbath day. On being investigated in the Church Court, the charge fell to the ground, and the minister was compelled to make a formal apology. In 1733, Love published his first controversial work, “ Animadversions on the Latin Grammar lately published by Mr. Robert Trotter, schoolmaster at Dumfries.” The book bears no imprint, but may be presumed to have been got up in Ruddiman's establishment in Edinburgh, and was probably the foundation of the future connection between the two scholars. In 1735, Love left Dumbarton for Edinburgh, having won, in fair competition with Findlay of Musselburgh, an appointment as one of the masters of the High School there. Two years afterwards, with the assistance of Ruddiman and Robert Hunter, he edited a translation of Buchanan's

church, but of the children of parents connected with other evangelical denominations in the town.

With reference to another great engine of instruction—The Press—it seemed for many years as if neither the town nor county was destined to support a local organ. During the agitated period when the Reform Bill was being discussed in Parliament, a small publication, named the “Argus,” of an ultra-liberal character, was commenced in the burgh; but popular as its politics were with many, it received only a moderate share of support, and finally ceased to exist about 1834.¹ It was not till 1851 that anything like a local newspaper could be said to exist in Dumbartonshire.

An event which, though it can hardly be said to have permanently affected the interests of the town, was yet of such local

Psalms, which coming under the notice of the Duke of Buccleuch, secured for the editor what was then considered an advance upon his Edinburgh charge—the rectorship of the Grammar School of Dalkeith, vacant by the death of Lesly. In 1740, he took a prominent part in the controversy regarding the comparative merits of Johnstone and Buchanan as translators of the Psalms—supporting, as may be believed, the scholar whose version he had just edited. For two or three years Ruddiman and Love wrought harmoniously in the same field, but the Buchanan controversy ultimately severed the connection, and in 1749 Love issued “A Vindication of Mr. George Buchanan,” a work levelled at the imputations of Camden on the one hand, but more particularly on the other, at certain reflections of his former friend Ruddiman. The latter replied in “Animadversions on a late Pamphlet, wherein the arguments brought by its author for clearing Buchanan from the two great faults he is charged with are impartially ex-

amined and confuted.” John Love died on the 20th September, 1750. His aged opponent, Ruddiman, in noticing his death in the Caledonian Mercury, had the liberality to record that, “For his uncommon knowledge in classical learning, his indefatigable diligence, and strictness of discipline without severity, he was justly accounted one of the most efficient masters in the country.”

¹ The small share of patronage accorded to the “Argus” in Dumbarton probably finds an explanation in the fact, that about a twelvemonth before it commenced, an able and enterprising native of the burgh, Mr. Peter Mackenzie, had set agoing the “Reformers’ Gazette,” which, like the local “Argus,” advocated the extreme liberal views then current among certain politicians. The “Argus” was established in June, 1832; the “Gazette” early in 1831. Peter Mackenzie, long prominent in Glasgow politics, and latterly known in wider circles as a pleasant writer about bygone men and things in the city, died in London, March, 1875, aged 76 years.

importance as to merit special notice here, happened about the close of the epoch embraced by this chapter. This was the visit paid by Her Majesty Queen, Victoria to the Castle, in 1847. Early in August it was currently rumoured in the district that it was her Majesty's intention, during her celebrated marine excursion of that year, to visit the Castle of Dumbarton. To put at rest all doubt upon the subject, and at the same time to allow of such preparation being made as the occasion demanded, Sheriff Colquhoun communicated with Earl Grey, and in due course received an answer from the Home Office, stating that Her Majesty did purpose to visit Dumbarton ; but as the time of her arrival there would be regulated by the weather, and the period of her stay probably short, it would not be advisable to make any other preparation for her reception than such as was absolutely necessary. This communication was received on the 12th of August. On the same day a public meeting of the inhabitants was held, and a large committee appointed to make such arrangements for the reception as was befitting the loyalty of the ancient burgh. Next day the Sheriff, and the Provost (William Risk) and Magistrates, met together and drew up a joint proclamation, setting forth that it was Her Majesty's intention to honour Dumbarton with her royal presence upon Monday, the 16th, and laying down stringent regulations, to prevent the crowding of boats in and about the mouth of the Leven on the occasion. On the 14th a meeting of the county gentlemen was held, when a variety of important resolutions were agreed to with reference to the royal visit. The preparations went on without much interruption till nearly the period fixed for Her Majesty's arrival, which took place on the day following that originally intended. Between one and two o'clock on the 17th the royal squadron anchored off the Castle. The scene was at once brilliant and suggestive. Three hundred years before—almost to a day—another royal squadron lay off the same old fortress ; but for a far different purpose. Its master was the enemy of the sovereign of

England, and the sovereign it protected was the fugitive Queen of Scotland. The troubles of Mary commenced early. She may have known innocence, but she never knew peace. She was a prisoner in infancy, and even before she could speak must have been often alarmed by the contentions of violent unprincipled men. The defeat at Pinkie made her position more perilous than it had ever been; and it was resolved to convey her to France without delay, and in as secret a manner as possible. A small squadron was thereupon sent from Leith to Dumbarton, at which place the young Queen embarked. This was in August, 1548. In August, 1847, how different the scene. The kingdom of Mary and the kingdom which was long looked upon as the natural enemy of the kingdom of Mary, were bound together in indissoluble union; and the Queen of the united sovereignty beheld with just pride the spectacle of a loyal and joyous people where Mary had left discord and treachery. The day became the occasion. The royal squadron appeared in all its pomp and beauty. A fleet of small vessels, gorgeous in excess of flags and streamers, lay around at a respectful distance. On shore all was gaiety and enthusiasm. The fields stretching around the grand old Rock were crowded with people eager to catch a glimpse of that sovereign lady whose behests they were all proud to obey.¹ The Lord-Lieutenant, the Provost and Magistrates of the burgh, the Convener of the county, and the Sheriff and Sheriff-Substitute, were

¹ The Queen recorded her own impressions at the time in her "Journal":—"We passed the small town of Port-Glasgow, and about one o'clock were at Dumbarton Castle. Its situation is very fine, the rock rising straight out of the river, the mountains all round, and the town of Dumbarton behind it, making it very picturesque. We landed just below the castle, and went with Charles and the children in a carriage to the fort. There was a great crowd, but excellent order

kept. We went to the battery, but had to mount many steps to get to it. Wallace was confined here, and it was one of the last castles which held out for Mary Queen of Scots. From the battery there is a very extensive view of the Clyde and Dumbarton, and we ought to have been able to see Ben Lomond, but it was in mist. We got back to 'The Fairy' about half-past two, and returned to Greenock escorted by nineteen steamers."

at their posts. The Councillors appeared with their wands of office and in their proper place. The incorporated trades, and the masonic bodies, wore their customary badges, and arranged themselves so as to assist in preserving order, while at the same time they sustained a prominent part in the pageant. Mr. Denny of Castlegreen had erected for the occasion a wharf where the landing was to take place, and also a raised footway, which, covered as it was with crimson cloth, and ornamented with triumphal arches, indicated the path Her Majesty was to take to reach the Castle. On landing, the Queen was received by the Lord-Lieutenant (Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss), the Provost of the burgh, and the other officials, as was also Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the other members of the royal family and suite. At the end of the pathway her Majesty entered the carriage of the Lord-Lieutenant, and proceeded round the Castle Rock to the principal entrance at the east side. As soon as the Queen had entered the gate, the Magistrates and Council of Dumbarton presented an appropriate address to Her Majesty, through Earl Grey, which address he promised to lay before his royal mistress. The Queen, accompanied by the royal family and the officials before mentioned, continued their ascent till they reached the Argyll battery, where a halt was made. Here Her Majesty stayed about half-an-hour, one portion of which she occupied in surveying the spectacle which stretched around, and another in receiving loyal addresses from the Magistrates of Glasgow and other public bodies.¹ The procession then descended in the same order in which it had gone up, and accompanied Her Majesty to the

¹ The Glasgow Magistrates met the royal squadron near Loch Ryan, and at an interview with Earl Grey it was arranged that their addresses should be presented to Her Majesty at Dumbarton. The magnates of St. Mungo, however, had neglected to communicate with their brethren of Dumbarton

on the subject, and the consequence was that no arrangements were made for them in the procession. The matter gave rise to considerable discussion at the time: but out of Glasgow the Dumbarton Magistrates were generally considered blameless.

wharf, where she re-embarked for her yacht, "The Fairy." Thus ended the visit of a sovereign, as illustrious for her virtue as her rank, to a castle celebrated for having been alternately the palace and the prison of some of her predecessors. In later and less happier years the Queen returned twice to the county—once in the autumn of 1869 when staying at Invertrossachs, she passed across to Lochlomond, and cruised about for an afternoon; and again in 1875, when she journeyed from Inverary to Balmoral, driving by way of Arrochar, and through Rosdhu policies and Lochlomond-side to Balloch, where Her Majesty was received by a large body of the county Rifle Volunteers. The train was taken at this point for Stirling and the north. The Prince and Princess of Wales sailed up Lochlomond in August 1865. A third royal visit was made in November 1860 by the Empress of the French. To moderate her intense grief for the loss of her sister, the Duchess of Alba, the Empress of the French crossed the Channel, and made a series of hurried visits to various persons and places in England and Scotland. She put up a day or two at Claridge's Hotel, London, and then started for the north, where she permitted the private character of her visit to be so far broken through as to receive addresses from the corporations of Edinburgh and Glasgow. After a rapid tour to Dunkeld, Taymouth Castle, Stirling, Hamilton Palace, Loch Katrine, and Lochlomond, the Empress returned to London by way of Manchester and Leamington. On the 4th December she was received by Her Majesty at Windsor Castle, and returned to Paris on the 13th. In acknowledgment of the courteous reception given to her at Lochlomond, the Empress presented two finely decorated porcelain vases to the steamboat company, who caused them to be placed in their steamers as a memorial of the visit. In recognition of similar courtesy, Her Majesty the Queen caused a bronze statuette of Prince Albert to be presented to the company.

CHAPTER V.

DUMBARTON BURGH—*Continued.*

1851 to 1876.



HIS was a period full of important events in the burgh of Dumbarton. It is no exaggeration to say that within the twenty-five years embraced by this chapter, more was done to improve the condition of the town than during the preceding half-century, if not during many half-centuries put together. The chief source from whence these improvements arose, and, indeed, the foundation of the whole prosperity of the town is unquestionably the shipbuilding trade, and particularly that branch of the trade concerned in the construction of iron steam-vessels. To this more than anything else does Dumbarton owe her advancement. The situation of Dumbarton pointed it out at a very early period as peculiarly suited for the building and launching of vessels—some even go so far as to say it is the only natural port which the Clyde has, and accordingly we find that for many years before 1850, shipbuilding was carried on in the burgh to a greater or lesser extent. As new trades came to be opened up by the commercial enterprise of recent times, this branch of business gradually extended and consolidated itself, until it finally eclipsed every other in the town. Thus we have seen that immediately after the experiment with the "Comet" had demonstrated the utility of steam navigation, there was not only a company formed in Dumbarton to run a vessel of that description to Glasgow, but a builder was found in the burgh sufficiently enterprising to undertake its construction. First we hear of James M'Lachlan, builder of the "Duke of Wellington ;"

then of his manager, William Denny, senior, a thorough enthusiast in his profession, and the founder of a whole family of shipbuilders ; next of Denny & Rankin, extensive and successful builders ; then of Archibald M'Millan & Son, whose vessels have long been celebrated for their substantial build ; lastly, of the ingenious but flighty Charles Wood, and Mr. James Lang of the Dockyard. These are what may be called the older builders who carried on the trade in its infancy, and some of whom have descendants living to reap the fruit of their early exertions. The vessels launched were neither very numerous nor very large, but they were in conformity with the requirements of the period, and kept two or three hundred people constantly employed. About 1844, a change began to take place. Vessels were then built, not only of larger tonnage, but as the uses of iron in the construction of vessels came to be more generally known, an entirely new branch of the trade took root in Dumbarton. The first who showed themselves alive to the importance of this field of enterprise was the firm of William Denny & Brothers, who, in 1845, launched three iron steamers, and in 1847 no less than six, some of them constructed upon the paddle, and some of them upon the screw principle. Their business increased year by year ; and, fortunately for the sake of the town, the public spirit of the partners continued to be quite commensurate with their commercial enterprise, so that they became hardly more celebrated for skill in their profession than for their usefulness as citizens. The firm originally consisted of the brothers William, Alexander, and Peter Denny, James being added at a later period. For much of its trade and many of its most striking improvements, Dumbarton owes a deep debt of gratitude to William Denny, who, to the great regret of all having the welfare of the town at heart, was cut off in the midst of his usefulness, and before he had seen the fruit of his most cherished schemes. William Denny died on the 1st July 1854, in the fortieth year of his age, and was the

first interred in the new cemetery, in the formation of which he had taken a prominent part. A graceful granite obelisk has been reared over his grave by the working men of Dumbarton, as a memorial of the esteem in which the deceased was held by a class with whom he was brought often into contact. On the death of William Denny, the management of the business principally devolved on his brother Peter Denny, in whose hands it continues to be conducted in a most prosperous manner. William Denny, eldest son of Peter Denny, and Walter Brock, engine works, have been assumed as partners of the firm of William Denny & Brothers, the first in 1868, the second in 1871. On the expiry of lease in 1867 of their original premises, known as the Woodyard, on the west side of the Leven, the firm removed to their extensive new, or Leven yard, then being prepared for them on the opposite side of the river, and embracing all the ground from the extreme limit of Denny & Rankin's old yard on the south to the College Burn on the north, and from the bending river front between these points backwards to the Glasgow and Castle Roads. This was covered with buildings specially designed for workmen and new machinery, and there was in addition a dock formed on the ground, affording accommodation to vessels of large size, when being finished after launching or when under repair. A fresh burgh suburb near the yard known as the New-Town was also laid out by the surviving head of the firm, Peter Denny, Esq., for the accommodation of workmen and families, and let on terms fitted to make the houses in a few years the property of the occupants. A note of the work done at various periods by the firm of William Denny & Co., may help to show how important the shipbuilding trade came to be among the industries of the locality. In 1814, William Denny, sen., acquired a reputation by launching the steamer "Margery," used for a few months in the Clyde trade, but afterwards sold to a London firm, and thought on good authority to be the first steamer seen in the Thames. She

passed through the Forth and Clyde Canal to Grangemouth, proceeding thence along the east coast to the Thames, which she reached in seven days, and in the last week of January 1815, commenced to ply between London and Gravesend. The "Margery" was sold in the summer of that year to a French Company, by whom she was taken to the Seine, and was thus the first steamer that crossed the Straits of Dover.¹ In 1845, the firm of William Denny & Brothers launched their first screw steamer, the "Water Witch," and also two paddle boats, the "Lochlomond" and "Rob Roy." The latter was built for and engined on new principles by the able and enterprising David Napier formerly referred to,² and placed by him on the Glasgow and Belfast route. She afterwards proceeded to the English Channel to serve as a packet-boat between Dover and Calais. For the firm of Burns & M'Iver (Cunard) Messrs. William Denny & Brothers have from first to last built about 19,000 tons, among those launched from their yard being the "Batavia" in 1870, an iron screw of 2553 tons, with the first compound engines (450 horse) used in the Cunard service. For the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, the firm has built in all twelve vessels, representing 29,000 tons, while the kindred engine-work firm has converted four others, with a saving of from 30 to 50 per cent in fuel. Of the British India fleet of sixty steamers, showing 80,000 tons, more than the half has been built by William Denny & Brothers. In 1854, they commenced Allan's Montreal Line, with the "Canadian" and "Indian," of 1600 tons each, and have built in all eleven vessels for that Company. For the Austrian Lloyd, they have built sixteen vessels, representing 27,000 tons; and of eight vessels making up Patrick Henderson & Co.'s Glasgow and Rangoon fleet, seven have been built in Dumbarton, the dimensions ranging

¹ "Clyde Engineering and Ship-building Industries," by J. Mayer, F.C.S., 1876.

² See Vol. I. p. 330.

from 1930 to 2700 tons. During 1876, a year of exceptional slackness in most Clyde yards, Messrs William Denny & Brothers launched only 5847 tons as compared with 17,374 tons in 1875, and 18,524 tons in 1874, showing a falling off as compared with last year of 11,527 tons, and 12,677 as compared with 1874. In 1873 the total output was 18,417, but in 1872 only 14,025 tons, and in 1871 14,921 tons. Over the whole of the Dumbarton yards the output in 1876 was only 17,500 tons as compared with 33,000 in 1875, and 32,000 in 1874. The entire Clyde district from Glasgow to Greenock showed, during the same periods, the following figures:—in 1876, 203,500 tons; in 1875, 224,000; and in 1874, 264,080 tons.

In immediate connection with the vessels launched by the firm of William Denny & Brothers may be read the statistics of work completed in the marine engineering establishment of Messrs Denny & Co.¹ This work was opened in May 1851, and carried on for some time under the name of Tulloch & Denny, the partners being Peter Denny, John M'Ausland, and John Tulloch.² Within two

1	PERIODS.	Number of Screw Propeller Engines.	Number of Paddle-Wheel Engines.	Nominal Horse- Power of Screw-Engines.	Nominal Horse- Power of Paddle Engines.	Total Number of Engines.	Total Nominal Horse-Power.	Average Number of hands employed.
	First Period of five years, 1851-56,	31	4	4,753	570	35	5,323	265
	Second „ 1856-61,	35	4	5,788	519	39	6,307	254
	Third „ 1861-66,	39	12	6,294	2,270	51	8,564	362
	Fourth „ 1866-71,	32	1	6,477	68	33	6,545	409
	Fifth „ 1871-76,	37	0	10,630	0	37	10,630	571
	Total, . . . 1851-76,	174	21	33,942	3,427	195	37,369	372

¹ Mr. John Tulloch of Bellfield, an engineer of great ability, died 18th July 1868, aged 42 years.

years eleven engines were turned out, four of them being 300 horse power each. Since that time the works have been greatly extended, and the average number lately finished has been about seven annually, varying in size from 100 to 500 horse power. For much of its prosperity the engine work was indebted in early days to the excellent commercial management of Mr John M'Ausland,¹ as it has been in later times to the high practical skill of the present manager (and partner), Mr. Walter Brock. Mr. William Denny, Leven yard, and Mr. James Denny, engineer, are also members of this firm.

Under the able guidance of the present head of the firm, Mr. John M'Millan, the old firm of Archd. M'Millan & Son has achieved a wide repute in the building of iron, wood, and composite vessels. During the forty-one years they have been engaged in business they have launched 140,000 tons of shipping, of which 40,000 tons were steam shipping. For the ten years 1845-55, they built 17,000 tons as against 71,500 tons in the ten years 1865-75.² In 1876, the firm launched nearly 7000 tons of shipping, one vessel, "Rockhurst," representing about a fourth part of that year's output. In 1867, Messrs. M'Millan & Son built the "Peter Stuart," 1631 tons builder's measurement, and 1490 tons register; the largest iron sailing ship constructed up to that time in any Scotch port. In 1873 they built another iron sailing ship, the "Thomasina M'Lellan," 1970 tons (b.m.), and 1873 tons register; in 1874 a third sailing vessel, still larger, the "Stuart Hahnemann," 2310 tons (b.m.), and

¹ Mr. M'Ausland has also a kind of hereditary connection with shipbuilding, his father, Mr. Daniel M'Ausland, an esteemed office-bearer—first in the Established and then in the Free Church, having carried on for many years the chief rope-spinning work in the burgh. Mr. Daniel M'Ausland, who was also a Councillor and Treasurer of the burgh for some years, died October 12,

1849, aged 63, being among the earliest cut off within the burgh by the cholera visitation of that year. He was succeeded in the rope-work by Mr. James Callan, also for some years a Councillor of the burgh, who died at Braehead. Messrs. Hamilton & Co. now occupy the new rope-works.

² "Clyde Iron and Steel Industries," by St. J. V. Day.

2056 tons register. After adding iron shipbuilding to their original work, Messrs. M'Millan & Son greatly extended their premises by adding thereto the yard adjoining the parish church, occupied for over a dozen years by Mr. Archibald Denny. The firm also carry on a large business in connection with their graving dock, formed originally by the enterprising James Lang, but afterwards greatly enlarged by the present owners. Mr. John M'Millan has recently added to the firm his two sons Robert and John.

Among other firms tending to increase the reputation of the port for iron shipbuilding were Messrs. Denny & Rankin, who built the "Gauntlet" in 1853, and in 1855 the "Prince Arthur" steamer, 1262 tons. For many years this firm carried on an extensive trade in the construction of both iron and wood vessels. Withdrawing from the firm of William Denny & Brothers, and joined for a short period by his younger brother Archibald, Mr. Alexander Denny commenced business in 1845 with the "Mazeppa," a screw steamer of 280 tons. His largest vessel was the "Cleopatra," 1552 tons, launched in 1852. Mr. Alexander Denny withdrew from business in 1859, and died at Sheffield 20th January, 1865. Mr. Archibald Denny commenced on his own account in 1853 with the "Yorkshireman," a paddle steamer of 547 tons. In 1864 he launched the "Kentucky," 1153 tons. Mr. Archibald Denny died September 28th, 1866, aged 41 years. His manager and partner, Mr. John M'Lean, had died the preceding July of the same year, and at the same age. Mr. James Denny, associated with the firm of William Denny & Brothers, died in June 1864, aged 56 years. Thus the business originally founded by William Denny, sen., and largely developed by his sons William and Peter, was the source from whence sprung a very considerable portion of the iron shipbuilding business in Dumbarton. Firms lesser in extent, but all making for themselves some distinctive mark in the trade, were Messrs. Scott & Linton, Swan & Stenhouse, and M'Kellar, M'Millan, & Co. In

1876, Messrs. Birrell, Stenhouse & Co., launched 6108 tons shipping, as compared with 3244 tons the preceding year, one vessel, the "Zamara," being 1220 tons register.

The forge work at Dennystown also plays an important part in the industries of the burgh. Commenced in the year 1854 for the purpose of making and finishing marine and other engine forgings, the Dennystown forge has gone on extending until it has now become an establishment of considerable productive capacity, in its own special department of manufacture. When practical operations were begun in January 1855, there were three of Nasmyth's patent steam hammers at work, ranging from one and a-half tons up to five tons. In the year 1885, when the forge was very considerably increased in extent, there was erected the largest steam hammer then in Scotland, namely, a ten ton double-acting hammer, by Nasmyth & Co., with Wilson's patent equilibrium valve. There are at present all the necessary appliances for turning out large quantities of forgings, up to thirty or forty tons in weight. They include no fewer than eight hammers, all of the Nasmyth type, with the necessary steam cranes; and in the mechanical workshop several large lathes, verticals, and slotting machines, by well-known makers. The Dennystown Forge Company have turned out upwards of 1700 tons of finished forgings in one year, including stern-frames for screw steam-ships, and engine shafts of fully twenty tons in weight.¹

Closely associated with the shipbuilding trade, although in some instances favourably known far beyond the region of local demand, are the kindred engineering works of Messrs. Paul & Co., long famous for their steam windlass trade. This firm commenced business in 1847, and rapidly extended their relations with both the home and foreign trade. The manufacture of steam cranes and

¹ "Clyde Iron and Steel Industries," by St. J. V. Day.

winches was begun in 1860, and boiler-making six years later. The members of this firm are Mr. Matthew Paul, ex-Provost of Dumbarton, and his son Mr. Andrew Paul. There is also within the burgh the Levenbank Foundry, started in 1853 by Messrs. Hardie & Gordon, and now carried on by their sons; John Ure & Co., founders since 1835, and now represented by James and Andrew Ure; the ropeworks of Messrs. Hamilton & Co., and Mr. M'Arthur; the sawmills of Messrs. William M'Leod & Sons; Messrs. John M'Ausland & Sons (joiners); and Messrs. Brown & Kennedy (also joiners); the brass, lead, and copper works of James Colville, James Muir & Co., William Smith & Co., and W. L. Halley, Dennystown works; the glue manufactory of Bailie Robert Buchanan; the paint workshops of Messrs. Ballardie, Campbell, & Kincaid; and the boat-building yards of Messrs. Thomas Muir & Robert M'Alister. Block-making is carried on by Mr. Williamson; the making of nails by Mr. William Miller; and tanning by Mr. R. Latta.

With a trade such as we have sought to indicate carried on in the burgh, it may readily be believed that the population increased with extraordinary rapidity. This was particularly the case between the years 1850 and 1853, at which period the number of inhabitants reached a point out of all proportion to the size of the town. In that year the workmen employed in the shipbuilding yards alone amounted to about 2500; and there were many indications that the maximum had not been reached. It therefore became necessary to adopt some comprehensive plan for providing dwelling-houses for those who were not able to provide them for themselves. This was accomplished in a manner suggestive at once of the enterprise and munificence of the projector. It is to the large-minded far-seeing William Denny that the new town of Dumbarton, or, as it is appropriately called, Dennystown, owes its origin. The foundation stone was laid with masonic honours on Friday, the 20th of May, 1853, amid great demonstrations of joy,

and before the end of the year a large number of the houses were ready for occupying. The total number of families for whom accommodation was provided in Dennystown was above 200; but if less deference had been paid to sanitary requirements and the comfort of the people generally, accommodation for about half as many again could easily have been made within the space upon which it stands. Other capitalists in the town were not idle at this time. Within the burgh of Dumbarton proper, several very extensive properties were reared this same year. In the High Street great improvements took place both in the way of addition and alteration. First a succession of serious fires,¹ and then the removal of the public well and the common slaughter-house opened the way for the construction of a number of first class shops and dwelling-houses, and, as the appearance of the street now indicates, the opportunity was not neglected by the parties interested. Indeed, the appearance of the High Street underwent greater alteration during a year or two about this time than it did for a generation before.

Other changes of a quieter, but very significant description, were soon observable in Dumbarton. The old, close, provincial spirit began to give way before the new ideas current among the new population. It was no longer thought meritorious to be slow, exclusive, and dull. This feeling was fairly driven out of existence, except among a few of the very older residents, who are possibly so far behind their time as to cherish it still. The chief exponent of the new ideas was the local newspaper, which, at its establishment in September, 1851, adopted a course of conduct as hostile to

¹ Fires in Dumbarton have not been numerous of late years, but, as in the above instance, when they do break out there is generally a succession of them. On the night of Tuesday, the 16th of November,

1858, of a range of six shops, with the houses above, in Ship Terrace, followed by the destruction of a wood-yard and joiner's shop to the rear of these premises a few nights afterwards.

antiquated prejudices as it was friendly to the cause of speedy and thorough improvement. The "Herald" was the first journal which ever acquired anything like an influence in the county; and that such influence was exercised in a useful way is evident from the circumstance that many of the evils it pointed out have been removed; and many of the improvements it was the first to advocate have been adopted with advantage to the community.¹

As it was apparent that the prosperity of the town depended upon shipbuilding, it became a matter of paramount importance to keep the River Leven in such order as would allow builders to carry on their trade with advantage; yet year after year the revenues of the harbour went into the burgh funds, and were applied to burgh purposes, rather than to the improvement of the source from whence they were derived. A bar, partly natural, but greatly aggravated by recent deposits, stretched across the mouth of the river, and within its course sand banks had been allowed to accumulate to an extent which made its navigation circuitous and difficult to small craft, and dangerous to the large vessels launched from the banks. At one time a diving bell was put into operation for the purpose of reducing the obstruction at the mouth of the river; but the stones at the bottom were so large and so firmly embedded in the sand, that little benefit resulted from the attempt; and after a considerable sum of money had been spent by the Council, the scheme was abandoned. In 1851, the merchants and shipbuilders of the burgh, impressed with the necessity of taking instant steps to improve the navigation, entered into a voluntary subscription for the purpose, and raised the sum of £2177, including £500 given by the Town Council. James Leslie, C.E., was then engaged to draw out plans and specifications

¹ Other projects of this kind have been less fortunate. A "Chronicle" lived for a short time in 1857; and a "Journal," first weekly and then daily, for a few weeks in 1867.

for such improvements as he considered necessary. As is usual in such cases, these plans were submitted to the Board of Admiralty, and in March, 1852, were duly sanctioned by their Lordships. An important section of the work, extending from the bar inwards, was thereafter let to a contractor; but long before it was finished the sum raised was exhausted, and it seemed likely that the work of improvement would be stopped at a point where it began to be felt. A bill had, in 1853, received the sanction of Parliament, empowering such Town Councils as adopted its provisions to spend the revenues derived from harbours exclusively upon their improvement, and authorizing them not only to levy new and increased rates, in conformity with a schedule appended to the Act, but made the burgesses, who had long enjoyed exemptions from all harbour dues whatever, liable for the rates so levied. If this measure—known as the Burgh Harbours (Scotland) Act—was adopted by the Dumbarton Town Council, it seemed evident to all concerned that not only might the first section of the work be finished without delay, but the other sections in the upper part of the river might be also gone on with in due time. Everything, however, depended upon the Town Council; and, as constituted in 1854, there was too much reason to dread that this body would view it in anything but a favourable manner. It was therefore necessary to proceed with caution, especially as one clause of the Act made it imperative that a period of two years should elapse before any steps could again be taken regarding it, if once rejected. At the municipal elections in November, when the Harbour Act was, with great propriety, made the testing point for candidates, the progressive party won an easy and complete victory; and on the 4th of December that Act was adopted by the Council, at a full meeting, and by a very large majority. Through the energetic and well-directed efforts of Provost J. B. Risk, aided by willing and active coadjutors, a table of rates was speedily prepared, and, with a variety of returns and memorials

relating thereto, submitted to the Board of Admiralty for consideration. Having in due time received the sanction of their Lordships, the provisions of the Act were put in force, and the river improvements proceeded with in a more vigorous manner than they had been before.¹

The adoption of the Harbour Act prepared the way for another stride in the path of improvement. In the absence of the usual revenue from the river, it became necessary to adopt some new plan for the watching, lighting, and cleansing of the burgh, for none of which the inhabitants had hitherto been taxed in a direct way. Nor did it seem that the old measure of either watching, lighting, or cleansing, would suit the ideas prevalent among a large portion of the community; so that the Council were likely to be placed in the unenviable position of having a greater expenditure than formerly from a reduced exchequer. In regard to the police establishment, a thorough reformation was urgently demanded. Notwithstanding the rapid increase in the population of the town, the police force was always limited to the two town's officers, whose origin was of very old date; and it sometimes happened that for months together, not more than a single burgh constable was acting in the town. Hence offences against the person and property of the lieges became more frequent than they had ever been, and detections were of necessity almost confined to a few easily traced cases. The condition of the town,

¹ While the mouth of the Leven at low water is as difficult of navigation as we have stated, yet at high water the port may be taken with great ease. The tide sometimes rises to an extraordinary height, giving no bad idea of the manner in which a portion of the town was destroyed about the end of the sixteenth century. During the memorable storm on the night of Wednesday, February 6, 1856, the tide rose fully five feet

above the edge of the quay, and, rushing through the streets and closes leading to High Street, laid the greater part of it under water for several hours. The shopkeepers sustained great damage between the united effects of the flood and the storm on this occasion. Another tide so high as to overtop the embankment at Broadmeadow, occurred on Friday, 3d January 1873.

therefore, demanded that those having the conduct of municipal affairs should be possessed of enlarged police powers for protective, no less than sanitary purposes. In 1853 the progressive party made a strenuous effort to get the provisions of the General Police Act of 1850 adopted in the burgh; but a strong opposition was formed of parties opposed to any increase of taxation, and at the public meeting held for the purpose of deciding the question, the measure was rejected. During the two years which required to elapse before the attempt could be renewed, the necessity of adopting some such Act became more evident than ever; and parties who had formerly opposed it turned out warm advocates in its support. In regard to the water clauses particularly, a very general feeling was manifested in favour of their adoption in the burgh. The statutory period having elapsed, a second meeting of those concerned was again held on the 8th of May 1855, to consider the propriety of adopting or rejecting the measure. The opposition seemed to have dwindled into insignificance—not a single objection was raised, and the Act was adopted in its entirety without a dissentient voice.

Some time after the Act was adopted, but before its provisions had been carried into effect, an occurrence took place in the burgh which illustrated in a more striking manner than any that had preceded it, the absolute necessity there was for having an efficient police force. In October of that year a feud of old standing broke out between the ship-carpenters and the Irish labourers employed in and about the town. On pay-nights, about that time, street brawls frequently took place between the parties; and as the police force then consisted of one individual only, the disturbers of the peace generally escaped with impunity. On Saturday, the 20th, these brawls became more serious than they had ever been, and on the following Monday there was a general "rising" on each side. By the exertions of the magistrates and a few active private citizens, a collision between the two bodies was prevented; but it appeared

imminent every moment, and for several hours the town may be said to have been entirely at the mercy of an excited rabble. The disturbance was protracted over the greater part of a week, the shipwrights on one occasion threatening to break into the county prison to rescue one of their comrades ; and in the absence of any staff of their own, the magistrates asked for and obtained the assistance of a body of police constables from Glasgow, who remained in the town two days.

Taking advantage, no doubt, of the leniency shown to them on the above occasion, the shipwrights made another "rising," even after a moderate police force had been formed in the burgh. This was on the night of Saturday, the 6th September, 1856, when, having forced an entry into the burgh police office, they obtained the release of three of their companions, confined there on a charge of assaulting a workman who refused to become connected with their Union. The mob afterwards proceeded to Mr. Alexander Denny's works, where they committed considerable damage, and endeavoured to seize certain non-unionists, who, in self-defence, had been forced to take up their abode in a dwelling-house in front of the yard. The mob did not succeed in their attempt, and finally dispersed on the intelligence that a military force was advancing from the Castle. This was the first occasion for many years on which it was found necessary to call out the military in defence of the peace of the town.

This last disturbance had its origin in a step which the shipbuilders, for the sake of the peace of their yards, felt it necessary to take at the beginning of the year. With one exception, they resolved that no individual who was member of a Trades' Union should be employed by them in any of the departments ; and to insure this, they further agreed that every man entering their employment should sign a document, stating that he had no connection, directly or indirectly, with any Union. This led to a general and protracted "strike," and it, in turn, to the riotous proceedings referred to.

Owing to certain peculiarities in the tenure of the land through which it was proposed to introduce water into the town, it was found that the General Police Act did not give the Council sufficient power to accomplish that much desired object. This body thereupon resolved to apply to Parliament for a Special Burgh Improvement Act, which would not only get rid of the difficulty that stood in the way of supplying the town with water, but would also enable the Council to carry out a scheme for embanking and reclaiming the Broadmeadow,¹ and another for extending the municipal boundaries of the burgh, so as to include the suburb of West Bridgend. In order that these three several questions might receive full consideration from all concerned, it was decided that a final resolution should not be come to till after the municipal election in November, it being argued that if the new Council endorsed the resolution formerly come to, it might safely be supposed that the inhabitants generally were in favour of the bill. If it was rejected, the reverse, of course, would be presumed to be the case. At this election of 1856, several individuals were returned avowedly opposed to the contemplated improvements; but at the meeting held to decide the question, a majority declared in favour of the bill, which received the sanction of Parliament during the session of 1857. The influence of the Bridgend portion of the burgh was perceptibly felt in the municipal elections of that year, although, upon the whole, no radical alteration took place in the character of the Council. The small section opposed to the projected burgh improvements considered it

¹ When the railway between Bowling and Balloch passed through the burgh in 1850, a sum of £1000 was given by the company as compensation for crossing the meadow—but which sum, it was stipulated, should be devoted by the Council to the embanking and draining of the meadow, and to no other purpose. Between the interest arising

from this sum and the sale of certain other portions of the land, the meadow cash in the hands of the Council in 1856 amounted to about £1500; but this was far below the sum required to carry out the improvements; and hence the application to Parliament for power to raise more by way of loan.

their duty soon after to retire from all connection with a body so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of reform. Their loss was not felt. The embanking of the Broadmeadow was proceeded with in the autumn of 1858, but the winter floods setting in with unusual strength, the two portions of it lay unconnected till the following summer, when the finishing stroke was put to an undertaking which had more or less engaged the attention of the town for the long period of two hundred and fifty years. This embankment, besides securing to the burgh a large tract of land for agricultural purposes, provides for the inhabitants, in terms of the Act, a space of not less than twenty acres for recreation.¹ The works for supplying the burgh with water, from the Long Craigs, were commenced in the summer of 1859, at a gross estimated outlay of £8500. The first reservoir at Garshake was large enough to contain 14,000,000 gallons, an amount not easily to be gathered in the summer season, and greatly in excess of the then average consumption of about 200,000 gallons per day. From the addition of new and the extension of old public works, the population increased so rapidly that in 1870 the Town Council felt themselves called upon to look out for new storage ground and new sources of supply. The result was the Black Linn scheme, to be afterwards referred to, for which an Act of Parliament was obtained that year, with a clause added providing for the division of the burgh into five wards or voting districts, the total strength of the Council allowing three representatives to be allocated to each division.

Another step in the path of improvements, but one more remarkable for the inveterate hostility it encountered than anything

¹ In lifting earth for the embankment near to the north-west boundary of the Strathleven estate, the workmen laid bare a number of strong oak beams, bound to each other in a manner which showed them to be

remains of some embankment, constructed in all probability soon after the date of the first inundation in the latter part of the sixteenth century.

else, was the closing of the parish churchyard. In virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in 1855, a petition signed by a number of influential citizens was presented to the Sheriff of the county, praying that his Lordship, after such intimation and inquiry as he thought proper, would pronounce an interlocutor finding that the parish burying-ground of Dumbarton was in a state dangerous to health, offensive or contrary to decency, and ought therefore to be closed. Among many parties in the burgh—old residents especially—a very natural feeling prevailed that, when death overtook them, they would like to be buried beside their kindred ; and there were others again, who alleged that, however crowded certain portions of the churchyard might be, their own particular lairs were not in that state, and were not likely to become so for many years. Professing sympathy for the views of these individuals, and repudiating at the same time the allegations upon which the petition was founded, a number of objectors organized themselves into an opposition, and made strenuous efforts to defeat the design of the petitioners. Agents and counsel were appointed on each side, and witnesses were selected to speak as to the condition of the churchyard. Sheriff Hunter opened his court of inquiry on Wednesday, the 13th of February. It was not closed till 28th March. Within that period ten lengthy sittings were held, and a great number of witnesses, professional and non-professional, examined on each side. As this was among the first inquiries which had taken place under the Act, the Sheriff gave it that full consideration which its importance and newness merited. On the 28th of May he set at rest all surmises as to his views upon the question by issuing an interlocutor in which he found that the petitioners had proven their allegations that the parish churchyard was in a state dangerous to health, and offensive or contrary to decency. In a Note appended to this interlocutor, the learned Sheriff sifted with great acumen the mass of contradictory evidence which had been adduced at the inquiry, and set forth in the

clearest possible light the grounds upon which his opinion was based. "There must always" (says the Sheriff) "be a marked difference of opinion as to what 'offence to decency' involves, but he holds that in the case of Dumbarton churchyard the existence of such offensiveness is clearly proved, and while he thinks that it is not advisable formally to separate the different reasons for closure, even if it were practicable to do so, he deems that, even independently of danger to health, the offensiveness or contrariety to decency of the burial-ground of Dumbarton would have afforded ample reasons for dealing with that burial-ground, as being at variance with all the laws and regulations which are indispensable for graveyards; and therefore holds that the continuance of it in its present state as an authorised place of interment is wholly inadmissible." In compliance with the Act, the interlocutor was forwarded to the Home Secretary, who in due time issued a notice by Her Majesty in Council, commanding that interments should cease in Dumbarton churchyard after the 31st of December, 1856.¹ The Town Council thereafter adopted as the parish burying-ground the beautiful cemetery formed in 1854, and situate about a mile from the town on the north-east side. Up to 1864 the number of interments was 1520; and up to December 1876, 5227; being an average of about 260 yearly since its open adoption as the parish burying-ground.

The year 1858, important as has been seen in many respects in the history of the burgh, was further signalized by the completion of a line of railway, which connected it with Glasgow on the one hand, and Helensburgh on the other. A portion of this line, extending from Bowling to Dumbarton, had been completed in 1850, when the

¹ Two exceptions were specially made for the Campbell and Napier families, interments for at least one generation still being permitted in these private vaults. Only two have since taken place—Mrs. Robert Napier,

and Robert Napier, Esq., Shandon, the latter, at the ripe age of 85 years, being laid beside the aged partner of his life in presence of a great company of mourners, June 25, 1876.

line was carried from the former point up the Vale of Leven to Balloch. From the terminus at Bowling, the Vale of Leven trade and such of the Helensburgh trade as passed by way of Dumbarton, was carried on by the Dumbarton steamboats. But by the extension of the line to Glasgow the district became connected with the general system of railway communication, and opened up in a manner tending greatly to enlarge and benefit its internal trade. Unfortunately, however, so far as Dumbarton itself was concerned, its prosperity, depending mainly on the ship-building trade, received a severe check from the general depression which followed the fatal collapse of the Western Bank at the end of 1857—a catastrophe in which a number of individuals connected with the burgh and county were involved to a large extent.¹

For a year or two after 1857, there was comparative quietness in the burgh so far as municipal affairs were concerned. The amount of improvement work undertaken or contemplated was great beyond all precedent, and the majority prepared to carry it through were united in themselves and determined upon success. In 1859, the November election mainly turned upon a dispute between the Council and Steamboat Company, as to a subscription for opposing the now abandoned Clyde privileges; and in 1860, local parties arranged themselves for or against the continuance in office of J. B. Risk, Esq., Provost since the retirement of Peter Denny, Esq., in February, 1854. On this occasion the many useful services rendered by Mr. Risk over all these years was overlooked, and he was left in a small minority as compared with the lowest of his successful opponents. Trade was also good during these years, and numerous improvements began to manifest themselves in the streets and

¹ The Dumbarton branch of the Western
was succeeded by a branch of the Union,
carried on by the former respected agent,

Robert Buchanan, M.D., Knoxland. Dr.
Buchanan died 10th September 1871.

suburbs of the burgh. The use of plate-glass in shop-fronts became all but universal, while the internal accommodation was made more spacious, and finished in a higher style. Among the new streets opened up about this time, were Risk Street and College Park Street, both in the neighbourhood of the railway station on the north side of the town. New churches, schools, halls, and concert-rooms soon followed in the wake of improvement, and fall to be noticed in a chronological order so far as that is possible.

As the capital of the county, the town had always been the seat of the district law courts ; but the officials connected therewith found only indifferent accommodation in the building designed for their use in Church Street, and begun with great masonic pomp in 1824. In 1863, the original structure was entirely transforméd in its internal arrangements, and accommodation ample and seemly given to Sheriff, agents, and clients. Two spacious wings were also added, in one of which the public business of the burgh is carried on. These alterations and additions under the Court House (Scotland) Act, effected at a cost of £5170, were carried out under the Sheriffship of Robert Hunter, Esq., who, as Sheriff of Bute, succeeded to the united counties of Dumbarton and Bute in 1854, on the death of John Campbell Colquhoun, Esq., F.R.S.E., son of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss, also Sheriff-Depute of the county, and a principal clerk of Session. Sheriff Hunter, who was much esteemed by all sections of the bar, died at Edinburgh in December 1871, aged a little over eighty years. He was succeeded by R. B. Blackburn, Esq., advocate, who died in office as Sheriff-Depute of the then united counties of Dumbarton and Stirling. Sheriff Blackburn's successor, Robert Lee, Esq., advocate, was promoted to Perthshire in 1877, when W. E. Gloag, Esq., advocate, became in turn Sheriff-Depute of the united counties. W. C. Steel, Esq., advocate, has acted with much acceptance as Sheriff-Substitute since 1839, when he succeeded Sheriff H. W. Campbell of Croslet, who had occupied the bench

from the death of Sheriff John Gray in 1821. Sheriff Steel has thus dispensed justice in the court for the long and unbroken period of thirty-eight years. During that time there have been three Sheriff-Clerks—Phineas Daniel, C. W. Kemp, and Robert Craig; four Fiscals—Alexander Scott, William Baird, R. G. Mitchell, and William Babbie. New accommodation has also of late years been provided for transacting the police and general burgh business in Quay Street.

On the breaking up of Mr. Alexander Denny's shipbuilding business, the Free Church session secured a front portion of the lower yard facing High Street, and erected a new fabric for worship there in 1864, at a cost of over £5000. Their old building was for some years used as a Mission Hall in connection with the congregation, but more recently as a second Free Church charge (Rev. D. Gunn). In 1877 the congregation worshipping here undertook the erection of a new place of worship on the site of the old. In the parent charge the present pastor, Rev. John Tait, succeeded Rev. James Smith, who left the Established Church at the Disruption of 1843. Other churches, either erected anew or greatly improved, were Bridgend United Presbyterian Church (Rev. Walter Duncan, successor to Rev. W. S. Thomson), High Street United Presbyterian Church, opened in 1826 by Rev. Mr. Bruce, Ardoch, afterwards ministered to by Rev. Dr. A. Somerville¹ (and, since 1846, by Rev. W. M. Halley); Dalreoch Parish Church, built from designs by Mr. John M'Leod, architect (Rev. J. MacBain, minister); St. Augustine Episcopal Church (Rev. Mr. Stephen) already referred to (*see* p. 109), and a Town Mission House (Mr. H. R. Williamson, missionary), erected in 1873, with lower hall now used by members of the Literary and Philosophical Society, instituted in 1867.²

¹ Rev. Andrew (afterwards Dr.) Somerville was ordained in Dumbarton United Secession charge in 1830, became Mission Secretary in 1845, and died 15th September 1877, aged 76 years.

² The Mechanics' Institution, an associa-

tion of a kindred nature, has existed in the burgh since 1844, and done much to promote enjoyment among the people through the annual series of lectures and concerts organised by its active committee. There is also a library connected with the Institution.

As exciting a wider interest than even the erection of churches, it ought to be mentioned that in 1865, the Council undertook the important work of rearing a new Academy and Public Hall—the first to supersede an old building originally intended for county assemblies, on the site now occupied by St. Augustine parsonage, and the second to take the place of a small inconvenient hall held by the local branch of Odd Fellows. Early in July, 1863, Provost M'Ausland, in terms of a notice previously given, induced the Council to give its consent to a motion authorizing the Property Committee to take into consideration what steps, if any, should be taken for rebuilding the school. The scheme, combining the two purposes mentioned above, met with very general approval; but as the burgh had been only a year or two free from a burdensome debt, it was doubtful if the Council would incur any serious responsibility in connection with it. The indications of private munificence, however, were too numerous and important to be overlooked; and at a meeting on the 7th of August, the committee above referred to recommended the Council to grant £1500 for the combined object, on condition of an equal amount being raised by public subscription. The narrative from this point will be best told in the words of the "Statement" prepared by the Joint Committee, and deposited in the Foundation Stone. "In agreeing, as the Council did, to the above recommendation, it was expressly stipulated that the site provided for the new erection, as well as the erection itself, should be vested in and become the property of the Town Council for behoof of the community. A Joint Committee was soon afterwards formed, composed on the one part, of the Property Committee as representing the Council, and, on the other, of a number of the subscribers nominated at a general meeting called for the purpose of procuring subscriptions. It was not at first intended that much more than £3000 should be expended on the building ;¹

¹ The first set of plans, prepared by Mr. T. Gildard, Glasgow, were designed to meet this limited expenditure.

but the strong and general desire manifested to erect a new structure for the Academy had called forth the liberality of almost every person of note connected with the burgh either by birth or residence. At the December meeting of Council, it was reported that, exclusive of the burgh's contributions, £2260 had been subscribed, and by April following, further subscriptions having been obtained, the Council was engaged in the consideration of plans likely to involve a gross outlay of about £6000. These were prepared by Messrs. Melvin and Leiper, architects, Glasgow. The adoption of the new plans led to considerable discussion and a little unavoidable delay ; but in the interim the Joint Committee had taken direct action in the scheme, by purchasing, in the name of the Council, a convenient site on the east side of Church Street, at a cost of £574. The extended plans having, at a general meeting, met with the unanimous approval of the subscribers, the Council also finally adopted them on the 2d of September, and agreed at the same time, in consideration of the greatly increased expenditure, to supplement the original subscription of £1500 by such a sum as might be obtained from the sale of the old schoolhouse and site." Specifications and schedules were thereafter prepared, and before the close of the year estimates were accepted for completing the work. The style of the building is French-Gothic of the thirteenth century. It presents a frontage to the street of 132 feet, and is adorned by a beautifully ornamented central tower, 140 feet high. To the front, on the north side of the ground floor, is a class-room, 39 feet 4 inches by 30 feet, and on the south side another class-room, 38 feet 6 inches by 30 feet. To each of these class-rooms a teacher's room is attached. To the rear of this building, and connected by a corridor 9 feet wide, rises the large Public Hall, 37 feet in height, and measuring on the ground floor 80 feet by 40 feet. With gallery since added, the large hall can accommodate an audience of about one thousand. To the front, again, and immediately over the

large class-rooms, are two smaller class-rooms and a lesser hall. The front of the building is composed entirely of fine Kenmure tooled-stone, filled in with square rubble. The hall is lighted by a row of five windows on each side, filled with ornamental stone tracery. The memorial-stone was laid with masonic ceremony, and amid every mark of public rejoicing on 23d June, 1865. Among recent teachers in the Academy have been Mr. Turner, deceased; Mr. Hunter, removed to Kelso; Mr. Jardine, retired; Mr. Hay, removed to Musselburgh; Mr. M'Cowan, retired; Mr. Dickie, M.A., first Rector under new arrangements, removed to Kilmarnock; and Mr. A. T. Watson, M.A., present Rector. Other teachers now or lately associated in the work of the Academy are Mr. Cormack, formerly of the Free Church School; Mr. Paris, Mr. Kyle, Miss Drummond, Miss Kelly, and Miss Mary Clyde, present lady superintendent. The number of pupils enrolled for the session ending June 1877, was about 600.

Under the recent Education Act, the management of the Academy passed from the Town Council to the new Board elected in February 1873. The Board afterwards acquired the Industrial School in College Street, erected by Mr. Peter Denny (Mr. M'Nidder present teacher), and, for the convenience of West Bridgend district, built a commodious new school, from plans prepared by Mr. J. M'Leod, placing therein as senior teacher Mr. W. D. Anderson, formerly of the Burgh Academy.

Among the denominational schools yet surviving the operations of the Education Act, are the Episcopal, taught by Mr. Crossland, but also zealously cared for by the Rev. Wm. Stephen, of St. Augustine's, and Captain Buchanan, Auchentorlie, who teaches daily; and St. Patrick's Catholic School, also well-furnished with teaching power, directed under care of the resident clergyman, Rev. Mr. Carmichael.

As the Education Act referred to made provision for the poor

a matter of necessity, so had the ordinary parochial working of the Poor Law itself come to be supplemented by the erection of a Combination Poorhouse. This has turned out to be of the greatest service to rate-payers as a test against fraud or idleness, and to the poor themselves for the care and consideration with which they are treated. In 1865, and principally through the exertions of Mr J. B. Risk, Chairman of the Dumbarton Board, a combination was formed of neighbouring parishes, and a poorhouse commenced on a pleasant healthy site at the outskirts of the burgh, near to Barloan toll-bar. It was designed to accommodate 134 paupers, male and female, and 40 lunatics. Including site, but exclusive of furniture, the first cost was about £7000, but since then various useful alterations have been carried out. The present governor is Mr. M'Lean, formerly of the county police force. Within Dumbarton parish the assessment for the poor in 1876 produced £1406. The average rate per pound during the last ten years has been about 1s. 1½d.; and the average number of paupers on the roll for the same period 332.

Between 1871 and 1875, unusual activity was manifested in the municipal affairs of the Burgh of Dumbarton. As the older "advanced" party in the Council were getting through their different schemes of local improvement, a younger party, strong in numbers and unwearied in application, pushed to the front, first in connection with the franchise or Reform Bill agitation, and then, entrenched in the power conferred on them by that measure, sought to exercise a more direct influence than they had ever before done on the management of local affairs by the Council as then constituted. Regarding various local schemes in progress or projected, the new party promised greater diligence in planning, and more speed in completing certain of the reforms discussed. Drainage and paving, among the rest, were generally accepted as essential to the welfare of the burgh; others, like the purchase of the gas-works by the Corporation, as useful, but not essential; while a third, embracing tramways to the

Vale of Leven, and the erection of a pier at the Castle, were looked upon, at least by a minority, as in the highest degree of doubtful propriety, so far as any real advantage to the burgh was concerned. The unquestioned leader and moving spirit of the new party was Mr. Samuel Bennett, printer and proprietor of the local newspaper. Taking at all times a keen interest in politics, local as well as imperial, he had been in previous years a member of the Town Council, but with only a slender support there he had rarely been able either to carry or reject any measure seriously affecting the interests of the burgh. Adroitly availing themselves of some difference of opinion regarding the Black-Linn water supply—confessedly a scheme of great difficulty and full of disappointment—the new party, through speaking and writing, came to influence large portions of their fellow citizens with views entirely hostile to the old management. At the municipal election of November 1871, the candidates supported by the new party were so completely successful, that Provost Paul and his then minority of supporters resigned in a body.¹ Mr. Bennett was thereupon elected Provost, and the subordinate offices filled up with zealous supporters. No time was lost in the preparation of the necessary Parliamentary Notices,² and in due course the Bill was considered by a Select Committee of the House of Commons. After careful inquiry, and the examination of several

¹ The members resigning at this time, were Provost Paul, Bailie Babbie, Dean of Guild M'Leod, Treasurer Binnie, and Councillors John Bell and Patrick Smith. A resignation of nearly an equal number took place in 1857, when the Long Craig's water scheme was the test of popularity.

² In noticing this and other official work connected with the burgh, it is impossible to avoid mentioning the zeal and ability, courtesy and prudence, displayed by Mr. John

Denny, Town Clerk, who, to the regret of a wide circle of friends, died 15th January 1877, in the 71st year of his age. Mr. Denny succeeded Mr. Grieve as Town Clerk in 1848, and had thus been in office little short of thirty years. His son, Mr. Alexander Denny, and Mr. Alexander Allan, succeeded as joint Town Clerks. The office of Dean of the local bar, held by Mr. Denny at the time of his death, was conferred on Mr. William Babbie, County Fiscal.

local witnesses, the Committee sanctioned the proposals to purchase the gas-works, and for erecting a pier at the Castle, the borrowing powers regarding the latter being limited to £6000.¹ The gas-works were in due course conveyed to the Corporation on terms satisfactory to the shareholders, and not thought to be irksome to rate-payers or consumers. A pier extending to the edge of mid-channel in the Clyde, 640 feet in length by 15 in width, was also undertaken, and carried through with such activity as to be formally opened for traffic, amid great rejoicing, on Saturday, 8th May, 1875. United in spirit and enthusiastic in display, the new local party were equally successful in their endeavour to construct the first School Board after their own mind,² and, aided in this case, however, by an important defection of Roman Catholic voters, to control the representation of the burgh in Parliament.³ Provost Bennett was elected Chairman of the first School Board, and continued to hold that office along with the Provostship till his death, somewhat suddenly, at his residence, Townend, 30th October, 1876. Mr. Bennett was born at Saltcoats in 1815, attended Glasgow University, and laboured for some years

¹ The amount expended beyond estimate in the erection of pier, and the dredging, beyond what was anticipated, compelled the Town Council to apply to the Home Secretary in 1877, for powers to borrow an additional £6000 in its aid.

² The first election under the School Board Act took place, February 1873. The votes tendered by ballot for the different candidates stood—

Rev. J. Doud (R.C.)	1855.
Provost Bennett,	1787.
James Kirk,	1394.
Bailie Buchanan,	1279.
George Banks,	1243.
Bailie Thomson,	1238.
John M'Ausland,	1233.
Alexander Brown,	1192.

Rev. W. Stephen (Epis) 1145.

The above were elected.

Rev. W. M. Halley (U.P.) 1031

John Babbie, 976

Rev. A. Gray (Estab.), 930

Robert Chambers, 176

When the Board fell to be renewed in February, 1876, no voting took place, the membership continuing substantially as before, with the exception of Rev. Mr. Carmichael substituted for Rev. J. Doud removed, and Mr. D. Rogerson for Mr. Banks, also removed. As mentioned above, Wm. Denny, Esq., Bellfield, was elected by the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Provost Bennett.

³ See *ante*, p. 93-4.

as an evangelist there in connection with the work of the City Mission. Here also he commenced to express these extreme Liberal or Chartist opinions which he never abandoned, and here he acquired that dexterity in political organization which he turned to such successful ends in his later days. As has already been mentioned,¹ he removed to Dumbarton for the purpose of establishing the local "Herald" in 1851, and during the quarter of a century following took an active interest in all matters concerning the welfare of the district of his adoption. Mr. Bennett was succeeded in the Provostship by Mr. David Rogerson.² The vacant seat at the School Board was filled by the election of William Denny, Esq., Bellfield, John M'Ausland, Esq., Kirktonhill, who has been a valuable member of the Board since it was instituted in February, 1873, being elected Chairman.

Since Provost Bennett's death the result of local elections would seem to indicate a desire to proceed more leisurely in the way of schemes affecting the burgh. The event may, therefore, be considered a well-marked and convenient resting-place for any account of occurrences affecting the fortunes of a place famous alike in the warlike annals of ancient times, and in modern days for the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants.

¹ See *ante*, pp. 126-7.

² Since the beginning of the present century, the Provosts of Dumbarton have succeeded each other as follows :—

1801. Lord John Campbell.

1802. John Denny, formerly Dean of Guild.

1810. John Dixon of Levensgrove.

1822. Jacob Dixon.

1831. Anthony Dixon.

1833. Archd. Burns, resigned Dec., 1834.

1834. Peter Denny, Castlegreen.

1845. William Risk.

1848. Peter Denny, Castlegreen.

1851. Peter Denny, jr., resigned Feb., 1854.

1854. J. B. Risk—elected *ad interim*.

1854. J. B. Risk.

1860. Thomas M'Intosh.

1862. John M'Ausland.

1866. Thomas M'Neil.

1869. Matthew Paul.

1871. Samuel Bennett.

1876. David Rogerson.

CHAPTER V.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF DUMBARTON.



THE date of the erection of Dumbarton into a distinct parochial charge is involved in great obscurity. The importance of the place in what may be almost called pre-historic times, would lead to the belief that a religious establishment of some note was kept up in the district, but no trace of such can now be discovered. In 1221, when Alexander II. granted a charter erecting Dumbarton into a burgh royal, there can be little doubt but a church of a parochial nature existed in the town. Prior to the Reformation period, the whole of the churches within the district embraced by modern Dumbartonshire were under an ecclesiastical superior known as the Dean of Lennox, who, in turn, was subject to the Archbishop of Glasgow. In a charter of the lands of Ballecorrach granted by Donald, Earl of Lennox, there appears among the witnesses Maurice "*perpetuo vicario de Kilmerannok tunc temporis decano christianitatis de Levenax.*"¹ The Deanery of Lennox is thought to have included the entire era of the ancient Earldom, with Kilsyth and Campsie, afterwards detached from the county, and the parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld. The earliest allusion we have been able to discover regarding the parish church of Dumbarton, occurs in a deed among the Burgh Records of date 1372. It purports to be an engagement by Patrick

¹ These are the words used in the Macfarlan copy of the "*Lennox Cartularly,*" in the Advocates' Library. In the Montrose copy the words are "*Commitatus de Levenax.*"

de Greym, son and heir of Sir David de Greym, "Dominus de Dundaff," to support a chaplain at the Altar of the Holy Cross, in the parish church of Dumbarton, for the soul of Isabella Fleming, "quoad omnia de Dalnottar," and for the souls of his parents, of himself, and of all the faithful dead; and for which purpose he disposes of the lands of "Kyllemonethdam et Kyllerman," in the earldom of Lennox, which had been conveyed to him by the foresaid Isabella, with a penalty of 20^{lib.} in the case of failure. The Altar of the Holy Cross, in the parish church, is again referred to in a charter of King Robert II., dated at the Castle of Rothesay, 1st June, 1384.¹ This Rood Altar appears to have been amongst the oldest in the church, as in a lawsuit instituted by Lord Graham regarding it in 1581, the chaplainry appears to have been held by at least four individuals prior to 1449. Among the papers produced in the case were:—The erection of the chaplainry by Lord Graham; the resignation thereof, by Sir Thomas Watson, to the bailies of the burgh in favour of Sir Andrew Watson; resignation by the latter in favour of Sir Thomas Watson, and the resignation by Sir Andrew M'Beth, who was chaplain in 1449.² Besides the above, we read of the altars of St. Peter's, St. Sebastian, St. Ninians, and "the Altar of our Lady," which received 20^{sh.} yearly from the royal revenue, and

¹ See Charter vol. I. pp. 109-10.

² When Sir Andrew resigned the chaplainry, he delivered over to the bailies of the burgh the following vestments, &c. :—

Item, in the fyrst ane gradale, with ane antiphain.

Item, Tua little missalis.

Item, Ane quair of the feist of Corporis Christi.

Item, Ane chisabell of silk, wyth ane albanat stole, and fannum.

Item, Ane chisabell of red velvat, wyth ane amynt of claith of gold, aud ane alb.

Item, Ane chisabell of red crammesye, wyth ane alb., amynt, stole, and fannum of that same.

Item, Ane belt of blak silk with knoppes of gold.

Item, Ane cawal, wyth ane frontall of gold.

Item, Ane cawal, wyth ane frontall of wark.

Item, Ane superaltar, wyth ane gret frontall of silk work.

Item, Ane chalice of silver gilt.

—Dennistoun M.S.

was afterwards enriched by Noble of Fearn, with the five pound land of Milndovan. About the period of the Reformation the Rood Altar was reported by Sir Thomas Watson, who then held it, to be worth 22 pounds Scots yearly. In the fourteenth century the patronage of the parish church, with all the temporalities attached to it, was gifted to the monks of Kilwinning, who employed a curate to officiate in Dumbarton till the period of the Reformation, when it passed into the hands of the magistrates of the burgh. Besides the parish church, there was the Collegiate establishment founded by Isabella, Duchess of Lennox, in 1450. On the 11th of May, 1455, "The bailies, council, and burgesses, understanding that Isabella, &c., &c., had erected the chapel of the blessed Virgin, situate in the burgh, along with the possessions formerly belonging thereto, as well as with the extensive lands now granted to it, into a Collegiate Church, do present to that church Sir William de Dunbretane, their chaplain of the said chapel of the Virgin, provided that the patronage should, after his death, belong to them and their successors." From this record it would also appear that the Town Council confirmed to the Duchess Isabella the chapel of the Virgin, situate in the burgh, of which they were patrons, with its lands, rents, and patronages, for her College to be erected in that chapel. This institution was governed by a provost, assisted by secular canons or prebends, who engaged in divine service, and repeated the masses. Beadman-ships were also attached to the foundation. Stirling of Glorat presenting one in 1539 to Robert M'Adam, who was to enjoy it all the days of his life. Among the provosts of the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton was George Abernethy, who, in 1474, notoriously demanded of John Cardross, curate of the parish church, whether he had at mass inhibited his parishioners on pain of excommunication from frequenting or paying oblations in the Collegiate Church. Cardross denied having inhibited his parishioners, but admitted that he had warned them on pain of excommunication, "*quanteruis ipsi visitarent*

parochialem ecclesiarum tempore magre misse et de jure tenentur." Another provost was Robert Stewart, second son of John, third Earl of Lennox, who afterwards became Bishop of Caithness, and ultimately Earl of Lennox. In 1570, Cunningham of Drumquhassil, procured for his son Cuthbert—then a boy under age—a grant of this provosty, the principal duty being discharged by Andrew Robinson, who had been a prebend under Robert of Caithness. In 1601 Walter Watson, clerk in Dumbarton, was collated to a prebendary, and soon after Andrew Sempill, who removed in 1620 to Bonhill, then under the control of the Collegiate Church in Dumbarton. Another inmate of the establishment, John Elder, has already been alluded to as the tutor of Henry, Lord Darnley, and a writer in favour of the English alliance.¹ The Collegiate Church, which was situated at the end of what is now known as the Broadmeadow, fell into disuse after the Reformation, and when the encroachments of the Leven had made it useless for any purpose, the stones were taken to help the embankment raised against the force of the current. On 22d April, 1628, the Town Council resolved that the holes in the Kirk Vennel should be filled up with earth and stones taken from the College.² An arched gateway remained standing at the Bankend till 1850, when the railway operations at that point caused the removal of this the sole memorial of the structure reared in pious remembrance by the Duchess Isabella.³

In the case of the parish church it is difficult to indicate the succession earlier than the beginning of the seventeenth century.⁴

¹ See vol. I. p. 157.

² See *ante*, p. 35.

³ The College-bow, as it is now called, was carefully taken down and re-erected in the old style, as a gateway to the burgh school. Being too wide of itself for this purpose, the arched space was partly filled up with an inner gateway, after a little design made for

the purpose by Mr. Billings. At the side of the arch is an inscription explanatory of the circumstances under which the old arch was removed from its original site.

⁴ In regard to the succession of ministers in the different parishes, it may be as well to mention, once for all, that the date opposite each name does not in every case indicate

In 1517 Archibald Auchincross is described as vicar; and in 1590, John Ross, minister of Dumbarton. In 1607 William Simpson, minister of Dumbarton, is reported by the Earl of Abercorn, in a

the period of ordination. This is mentioned wherever the fact could be ascertained with exactness, but as no formal roll of succession exists in any parish, all that could be done, in some instances, was to give the name of the minister preceded by a date derived from some trustworthy document, which showed that in that particular year, at least, he filled the office of parish minister.

The oldest volume of records in possession of the Kirk-Session of Dumbarton does not reach beyond 1667, but about thirty years since a volume, commencing with minutes of date February, 1620, fell into the possession of a private person in the burgh, who communicated portions of it to the public in a small local publication called "The Argus." The session made several attempts to purchase the volume, but were on each occasion unsuccessful, and as the individual removed out of the burgh, with the volume in his possession, and died some years since, the interesting record has been lost sight of. The entries being akin to each other in character, a few extracts will suffice. The orthography, as printed, was excessively corrupt, and an attempt is here made to restore it to something like its original form.

February 9 1620.

Whilk day, in presens of Maistir William Blair, minister, Thomas Fallisdaell, provost, James Hall of Fulbar, Johne Fallisdell, and William Colquhoun, baillies, and Johne Porter, the compt of the penalties ffallin to the Kirk of Dumbartane sen the saxt of Apryl, 1617, and the

debursmentis sen the said tyme being compered together, q^{by} it is fund the kirk to be superexpendit in debursments mair nor all the penalties gottin in befoire this day the somme of xi^{lib^s} xv^s and ii^d, q^k sum was debursit be the minister, and to be repayed to him.

Feb. 27.

The q^k day, in regard of the tumult at the
Tumult in the church. * * of the misbehaviours of Johne Robisonne, couper, on the ane p^t, stryveing to be in ane dask, alledgand to have ryt thairto, and of Umphra Dennie, Walter Boquhannan, couper, to hald him out, the minister being in the pulpit; thairfoir the session ordanis the said dask to be removit from the p^t it is, and to set it neirest the kirk door, and none but the por personnis to sit in it, q^l it be tryit q^e hes ryt to it, and warnit p^{tly} to bring their probatioun the next session day.

April 2.

Kathrein Barnat, to the end sche may be
Charming. admitted to the communion, ordaned to mack hir repentance in sackcloth, and to stand at the kirk door betwix the second and third bell, and thereafter to go the place of repentance, and that ay and quhill sche be fund penitent for hir charming.

Jonet Boyd lykewyse ordaned to satisfie eftir the samyn maner, in lynnyn clothes, for hir seiking of charms from hir. The q^k day bothe the forsaid pairties inacted themselves not to be fund guiltie of the foirsaid fault under the paine of death.

letter to the King, as having declared that he "would not remaine in an assemblie that was moderated by ane Bishop," and went away.¹

April 16, 1620.

Johne M^tIndullor and Agnes Gawye being already proclomit, and to be Fornication. maryit on Tysday nixt, and now being challengit for comiting fornicatioun before the mariage, confessit the same undir promeis of mariage, and tharfor the session, in regard of the preparation for hir mariage banquet, and that they wer sa lang of challenging, ordainis them to confess their fault and crave pardon the day of their mariage, and sicklyke thereftir in their awin habite on the plaice of repentance on Sunday nixt, q^lk they askit them to do undir the paine of twentie merks, and the session hes confiscat the consignatioun of ten merks p^tly, and David Watsonn becomes caution for them that they sall mack their repentance, and they askit them to seteisffe him undir the doubill of the paine.

May 7.

Johne Munro having twyse fallin befor in fornicatioun confessed that now the third tym he had fallin w^t Grissel Morisonne, ordained to satisfie according as a relapse, and becaus he hes no geir to pay his penaltie, ordained to be punished in his bodie by prisonne and the joggis, conforme to the act. The q^lk day his maister, Johne Sempil of Aikinbar, took in hand to produce him betwix and Witsonnday to the effect that he may be so punished.

May 14.

The q^lk day was gaddert, for the releif of The Turks. certen personns of Bruntiland q^lk wer ten w^t the Turks, and sald to the Mores, xi^lb. Q^lk delyvered to the minister to give to the modrator of the presbitrie.

May 28.

The q^lk day the sessione ordained that everie Examination. personne being warned to come to the examination, if they refuse to cum ane of the dayes q^lk sall be appointed to them, sall pay everie ane 4^l. Leikwayes that if any personne go cumes to be examined be fund ignorant of the prayer, beleif, or commands, in that case they sall pay for everie ane of thes q^{ro}f they sall be ignorant, xii^s. except that w^tin the space of sax weiks theraftir they lerne them.

July 9.

The quhilk day Agnes Garner being fund Slander. guiltie of sclandring her husband foollishie without onie grund w^t Johne Crummes dochtir, was ordanit the next Sabothe, in her awn seait, to crave God pardonne for the forsaid sclandir, and pay of penaltie two merks, or otherwayis be put in the joggis.—The sam day lykwayis Johne Munne, a relapse in fornicatioune, to the end his bodie micht not be punishit, inactis himself to pay nyne punds of penaltie betwixt and Martinmas nixt.

August 27.

The quhilk day in respect of the charseness Bridal lawings. of victualls, the sessione ordains that bryddell lawingis sall not exceed fyve schilling at dinner, and at supper three schilling four pennies, utherwayis the parties married to loss the consignation.

¹ Letters and State Papers, James VI.—*Ab. Club.*

1620.—WILLIAM BLAIR appears this year in the burgh records as exercising the functions of minister. His father was John Blair, merchant, and his mother Beatrice Muir, of the house

Sept. 17.

The qth day Johne Glenn and William Houstone, lowssing their boattis on the Sabbothe, and travelling up to Glasgow with them, was ordanit the nixt Sabbothe to crave God's pardoune for their profanationne of the Sabbothe. Katrine Nickalsonne for swearing opinlie in the streitts, was ordanit lykways the nixt Sabbothe to crave God's pardonne opinlie in the congregationne.—The sam day, Nans Ferriar, being admonishit for misbehaiving herselfe and drinking wth Dutche men, becaus sche was out of service, was ordanit to serve in Jamais Periaks qth Martinmasse nixt, and that thereafter to enter in som honest service, or else to remove himself off the toune; into the performance q^{rof} sche inactit himself with her awn consent.

Sept. 24.

Lykways Katrine Fyndlay being convict of scandalous misbehaiving hirself towards hir husband, as als of profaining the Sabbothe, by selling aile theirupon in tym of sermone, was ordanit to pay twentie schillingis, and to mak hir repentance publicklie the nixt Sabbothe.

Feb. 28, 1621.

Compearit William Scott, and being convicted of haunting suspect places wth Elspett Stewart, with q^m he had of befoir fallin in fornicatioune, and that after interdictionne, the sessionne desyrit the minister speir the advyse of the presbitrie how he should be punishit for breaking interdictionne. The said day compeirt Johne Tabbinne, and being chal-

lengt of being in suspect places wth Jonatt Ross, since they wer inhibited, denytt the sam, and reservit himself to tryall.

March 24.

The qth day compeirit Margrett Porter, quho of befoir had sundrie diverse tymes fallin in fornicatione withe George Buchanan, and therfor wes ordanit to remove herselfe out of the toune; and haiving returnitt, after long absenting herselfe for the crymes foirsaid, and being suittit in mariage by ane honest man amongste us, desyritt benefeitt of the kirk. The sessionne thocht gude, and ordanit hir that befoir sche sould get the said benefeitt sche mak hir publick repentance, and pay of penaltie 40^{sh}.

April 15.

Robert Moriesonne and Alexander Stenistonne, being convict of bitter and maliciouss speechis, mutuallie ane towards another, and that schortlie after they had beine at the tabille of the Lord, ordanit to pay, evrie ane of them, two merks in penaltie, and craive God's pardonne publicklie in the congregationne. But becaus in mutuall flytting and railing betueen tuo pairties, it is fund oftime that the ane has been hardlier provockit thereunto by the other, sua that it is not reasoune they sould be equallie punishit, therfor it is ordanit that heirafter the persounes quho provockis the other, either by word or deid, sal be punishit in penaltie to the doubill of the other pairties penalties that is provockit thereto.

WILLIAM BLAIR—*continued.*

of Rowallan. He had three brothers, John, James, and Robert—the latter well known as an eminent champion of the Scottish Church.¹

July 18.

Compeirit Johne Crumme and James Lang, and confessit that on the Sabbath grinding. bothe day they had beine grinding in the milne—wer therfor ordainit to pay, evrie ane of them, threttein schilling four pennies, and stand in the publick place of repentance ane day. Compeirit lykwayis Robert King, and confessit that he had sett on the mylne into them—ordanit therfor to mak his repentance ane day in the publick place thereof.

August 16.

Visitatioune of the kirk of Dumbartane, upon the twenty day of August, Visitatioune. 1621, be Mr. Walter Stewart, moderator, Mr. Robert Mure, Mr. Robert Watsonne, and Mr. Andro Sempill. The qth day all things fund in order, the Sessiounne book formall allowed. Only finds that the law anent sweirors is not well aneuch execut; ordaines the minister to

urge bettir executiounne. Ordaines the kirk to be repairit in ruiff and laftis; and the north yll to be built, and to tak order for building of the south y.l. The brither visitors consent, with the haill gentlemen and elders, that with the commounne purse of the penalties ther be tua blak mortclothes of cloth coft, and to be givin in keiping to the kirk officiar, and the Sessiounne to set doune reasonable pryces therfoir. Ordained the beddell, Johne Tome, and his successors, to ring the mort bell befoir all persones deceased within toune, for sic pryces as the minister and Sessiounne sall set doune.

(Signed) A. SEMPILL.

August 29

The quhilk day, the Sessiounne ordanit the minister to intimat out of pulpit that lawis and actis anent sweirors and prophainors of God's most holie name would be more sevarlie execute, and ordanit also that the drum

Act anent sweirors.

¹ In a collection of elegiac verses printed at Edinburgh in 1842, from which the above particulars are gleaned, there occurs the following:—

IN OBITUM VIRI INTEGERRIMI GVLIELMI BLARI, PASTORIS VIGILANTISSIMI FIDISSIMIQUE APUD BRITANNODUNENSES.

Postquam pastores divos tot lumina mundi,
Candidit obscuro mors inimica pello,
Tunc etiam, pie Blare, jaces ereptus amicis,
Et comitem tantis nox dedit atra viris?

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Heu rerum ingenium, probitas, doctrina,
pudorque;

Unius hac plaga funeris icta cadunt.

Nec non pullato squalens ecclesia cultu

Luget, et hoc feretro triste levavit onus,

En nos, quos sophiæ junxit tibi sacra cupido

Cœlestis, lessu tangimur usque tuo.

Sed desiderium, lachrymæ, gemitusque
dolorque

Nil prosunt, nusquam conspiciendus abes.

Hinc nos deflendi non tu, qui læta capessis

Gaudia, justitiæ sole nitente micant.

Nam certe in tenebris vitæ, vitiique stupore

Degimus hoc ævi turba misella hominum.

U

1633.—DAVID ELPHINSTONE. On the death of William Blair in 1632, the Council have temporarily secured the services of David Elphinstone, took steps for bringing to the burgh

sould go through the tounne on Sattarday nixt, making intimatioune of the samine also, that nane nicht pretend ignorance.

It wes ordanit that John Tome sould ring the mort bell before the deid, and that Furials. none sould mak anie grave on the church yaird but he onlie, or ane q^m he sall chose to do the samme, for the doinge whereof it was ordanit also, that for the corps that hathe the velvett mortclothe sould be payit unto him tuentie schillingis, and tuelf schillingis for them that have the mortclothe of black Inglishe clothe, exceptane allwayis poor anis, they onlie to pay six schillingis ; and for evrie bairne and yong ane half pryce, according to the mortclothe that they sall have, to wit, for bairnes that have the velvett mortclothe, ten schillingis ; and for thes that have the other 6 schillingis ; and for poor anis, ane groat.

July 21.

The quhilk daye compeirit John Beittoune, younger, quho confessit that he had in his passione of angir cursitt the Turkis for no deteining and holding of Johne Campelle, sailler, when the uthers of his companie wes takene, and that he had wissit that he nor nane of his companie suld evir cum home againe, and that he had wissit that all Dumbartane to be in ane fyire—wes ordanit to stand ane Sabbothe bairfoottit and leggitt in the haire gowne at the kirk door, betwixt the second and third bells, and thairafter in the public place of repentance in tym of preiching, in manir forsaid.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Nono die February, 1620.—Quhilk day, in presens of Mr. William Blair, minister, Thomas Fallisdail, proveist, James Hall of Fulbar, Johne Fallisdell and William Colquhoune, baillies, and Johne Porter, the compt of the penalties fallin to the kirk of Dumbartane sen the saxt of Apryll, 1617, and the debursements sen the said tyme being conferred together, q^rby it is fund the kirk to be superexpendit in debursmentis mair nor all the penalties gottin in befoir this day, the somme of xi^{li} xv^{sh} ij Q^l somme was debursit be the minister, and to be repayed to him.

NOTA OF THE PENALTIES RESTAND OR GOTTEN IN PRECEIDING THE MONTH OF FEBRUAR 1620. THEIR NAMES FOLLOWS :—

	Lib.	sh.	d.
Jeane Wilsoune, for prophaining			
of the Sabothe,	0	20	8
Margat Blair, for flytting,	0	26	8
The said Jeane Wilsonne, for flytting,	0	5	0
Johne M'Ilmun, relaps in fornicatioun,	6	0	0
Marie M'Farland, relaps,	4	0	0
Margrat Spittell, for flytting,	0	26	8
Lachlane Palmer, relaps,	6	0	0
Jonat Parker, fornicatrix,	0	8	4
Lachlane Palmer,	0	24	0
Johne M'Indullor and Agnes Gauge, fornicators	3	13	4
Jonat Scott, fornicatrix,	2	13	4
Grissell Morisonne,	4	0	0

DAVID ELPHINSTONE—*continued.*

Alexander Henderson, who became so celebrated in the annals of the Covenanting Church. Declining the offer made to him, the patrons finally bestowed the charge upon Elphinstone, who appears to have held it for the long space

	Lib.	sh.	d.		Lib.	sh.	d.
Robert Knox, relaps, . . .	6	0	0	Jeane Walkinschaw, . . .	0	24	0
Johne M'Ilmunn, relaps, . . .	6	12	8	Jonat Bisseatt, . . .	0	24	0
Jonet Munn, fornicatrix, . . .	0	4	0	William Mortone, . . .	4	0	0
John Smellie and Agnes Gairner, his spouss, . . .	0	40	0	Johne Boille, . . .	5	0	0
Elisoune Towart, spouss to Johne Crum, . . .	0	10	0	R. M'Aleister, . . .	0	53	4
Robertt Colquhoune, fornicator, . . .	4	0	0	Robert Sempill, . . .	0	26	8
Catrine Fyndlay, . . .	0	12	0	Jonatt M'Korkell, . . .	0	13	0
Jonat Davie, . . .	0	20	0	Johne and Allane Biggertis, . . .	0	20	0
Marg. Campbell, . . .	0	26	0	Jeane Houstone, . . .	0	43	4
Margret Porter, . . .	0	40	0	Elisabethe Darrumpill, . . .	0	33	4
Alexander Steinstone, . . .	0	23	4	William Wallace, . . .	4	0	0
Robert Moresonne, . . .	0	23	4	Jonatt Owing, . . .	0	40	0
Jeane Kooke, . . .	2	3	4	Jonat Park, . . .	0	26	8
Robert Nelsonne, . . .	4	0	0	August 26, 1622.—The quhilk accompt being made of the wholl penalties above writtine since the 9 of February, 1620, extends to the soum of 137 ^{li} . 2 ^{sh} . 4 ^d whereof forgiven to certain poor personis xi ^{li} . 10 ^{sh} .			
Johne Spittell, . . .	0	40	0	Sua restis, 123 ^{li} . 12 ^{sh} . 4 ^d and restis to be taken up presentlie, 7 ^{li} . viz. from the personis following in the nixt syd.			
Andro Allan, . . .	6	12	0	Penalties awin presentlie to be takin up.			
Robertt Glenne, . . .	4	0	0	Robert Sempill, . . .	0	26	8
Jonat M'Kneittor, . . .	2	3	4	Jonet M'Nickell, . . .	0	13	4
Margret Blair, . . .	0	23	4	Jeane Houstone, . . .	0	43	4
Jeane Buchannen, . . .	0	24	0	Johne and Allan Biggertis, . . .	0	20	0
Johne Crumme and James Lange, . . .	0	16	8	Jonat Park, . . .	0	26	8
William Scott and Margrett MacKlerin, . . .	0	8	0	Summa of the wholl penalties resavit and to be resavit since the 9 of February, 1620, as is			
Margrett Douggall, . . .	0	23	8				
Margret Houstone, . . .	0	33	4				
Jonat Moodie, . . .	0	33	4				
Johne Craig, . . .	0	20	0				
Walter Williamsonne, . . .	0	20	0				
Nicolle Quhytt, . . .	4	0	0				
Johne Porter, upone the tent of December, 1621, q th he had receivit for the use of the mort-clothis, viz., for Katreine Simisone, . . .	0	40	0				

DAVID ELPHINSTONE—*continued.*

of thirty years, when the Episcopal party interfered with his ministrations, and confined him to his own parish. Elphinstone signed the National Covenant as minister of the parish in 1638.

	Lib.	sh.	d.		Lib.	sh.	d.
before writtin, extends to 125 ^{lib} 12 ^{sh} 4 ^d .				Thome, for redding and dight- ing the steippil,	0	34	0
Enactit from sweirors, q ^l was puttin with the rest of penal- ties,	0	50	2	For ane sand glass,	0	13	0
Summa of the wholl, bothe penal- ties and swearing,	120	2	6	For ane airne, to sett the said glass into,	0	20	0
Q ^u of hes bein debursit in the affairs of the kirk, as the par- ticular compt bears,	119	2	2	For airne work by Johne Rich- mond, for setting up the place of repentance,	0	18	0
Sua restis in the box 33 ^{sh} 4 ^d and to be taken up presently, as is above written, 7 ^{lib} .—Summa,	8	13	4	To Robert Glenne, for nailes, lead, and glew,	0	7	0
				To Robert Colquhoune, for sett- ing up the place of repentance,	5	0	0
				To Johne Thome,	0	7	0
				To Johne M'William, for mend- ing the kirk,	0	25	0
DEBURSEMENT OF THE PENALTIES SINCE THE IX OF FEBRUAR, 1620.				To Robert Glenne, for nailes, .	0	0	16
Imprimis on the 30th of April to Robert Colquhoun, in part of payment for the thiking of the steepel,	9	13	4	To Andro Allan,	3	18	8
To Donald Gow, the 30 of Junij, for foge,	0	6	0	To Johne M'Alpine, for thrie pund lead, to be tickets to the communicants,	0	6	0
To Johne Mitchell, for making the common leddir,	0	16	0	To Johne Thome, for nailes he bought to mend the staire withe,	0	2	0
To Johne Eldir, for mending the east end of the briggie, . .	0	12	0	Debursit to pay the two mort- clothis,	23	18	4
For dressing and poynting of the kirk,	0	45	0	Upon the — day of Octobir, to Johne Thome, sex pund 3 ^{sh} 4 ^d for his fie from Martin- messe, 1621, till Martinmesse, 1622.			
Johne M'Kilmannis' penaltie q ^a he was relaps, allowit to Johne Sempill, for timber to the steippil,	6	0	0	To Johne Thome, for naillis to mend the kirk style,	0	2	0
On the 22 of November, to Johne Thome, for his fie of the zeir 1622,	10	0	0	Given out 13 ^{lib} 16 ^{sh} 2 ^d to repay that q ^l was borrowit out of the poor silver to pay the mort- clothis withe.			
To David Glenne and Johne							

- 1667.—GEORGE STIRLING. This is the date of the oldest record in possession of the kirk-session, and on the first page of it (May 23), a sermon appears to have been delivered by Mr. Stirling. He died in 1676.
- 1677.—ARTHUR MILLAR was appointed to the charge, but three years afterwards removed to Inveresk. John Cameron was thereupon appointed. The Archbishop refusing to collate, the Council after much discussion was compelled to forego its choice in favour of James Donaldson, formerly minister at the Port of Monteith.
- 1681.—JAMES DONALDSON occupied the charge till 1689, when he was ejected for scandal. He took legal steps the following year to be restored, but was opposed by the Council, who desired to appoint James Elphinstone. Pending the issue of the dispute the charge was filed by John Maxwell. Hugh

	Lib.	sh.	d.		Lib.	sh.	d.
To William Stobow, for mending the kirk,	0	20	0	Out of the boxe, to Mathow			
To Robert Colquhoun, for the repairing and setting Sir Johne Stewart his desk,	3	0	0	in p payment for transporting the northe ylle,	5	0	0
For naillis to both the workis forsaid,	0	20	0	To pay clerk of the presbitirie's fae,	0	20	0
For the mending up of the wall that wes biggit up in the mouthe of the southe ylle,	0	21	8	To Johne Thome, for his waiting on, and service bygane, and to cum, q th the kirk wis in repairing,	0	4	0
For transporting the northe ylle in that op . . . payment for dolog the sam,	13	6	2	To William Clerk, for making more furms to the sessione buird,	0	8	0
To William Stobow, for turning the kirk befor the laird of Fulwodi's ylle,	0	12	0	Given to the minister to help to pay the ruiffing of the kirk, that sam day that the 40s wes given to Johne Thome for his onwaiting on the kirk work, being the 17 of Julie,	4	17	4
To William Stow and his sonne, for turning the—fra the kirk q ^l the new staires should be got,	0	6	0	August 12, 1662.—Summa of the penalties debursit since the 8 of Feb. 1620, extends to	119	19	2
To the said William, an airles for the thicking of the kirk,	0	6	0				

JAMES DONALDSON—*continued.*

Thomson and James Gilchrist were then "called" in succession, but they each obtained superior appointments.

1693.—JOHN HARDIE, after much negotiation on the part of the Council, was appointed minister of Dumbarton, but filled the charge only three years, his death, according to the superstitious belief of the time, having been hastened by the secret malice of the famous Bargarran witches, afterwards executed at Paisley. The manse garden was described at the trial as the scene of one of their midnight revels.

1698.—JOHN ANDERSON.—The career of this busy polemic merits an extended notice. He appears to have commenced life as tutor to John, the great Duke of Argyll, and with whose family he continued on habits of intercourse during the greater part of his life.¹ On the death of John Hardie in 1696, the Town Council of Dumbarton took various steps for procuring a successor, but it was not till two years afterwards that they obtained one to their mind. In February, 1698, "the Presbytery being informit of a young man, Mr. John Anderson, probationer at Edinburgh, licensed by that Presbytery, and who preaches frequently there to good satisfacione both of ministers and people in that place, at

¹ In the "Argyll and Burnbank Papers," printed at Edinburgh in 1834, it is mentioned among the anecdotes by Wodrow, under date January, 1716, that "after Mr. Anderson at Dunbarton preached before the Duke, he invited him to sup with him, and there, at table, the Duke lamented the profanity of the army, and gave the profaneness of the English clergy as one cause of it. I am told the Duke of Argyle said, after the engagement at Dumblane, when ther wer publick rejoicings for it, 'let the God of Heaven have all the praise.' And, December 17th,

when the company wer talking of the defeat of the rebels, he said, 'we have been saved almost by miracles; God hath begun his work, and will lay it own by his own hand.' The Duke is reported to have used a different expression on the field of battle. One of his officers observing that he was afraid the rebels would give out to the world that they had obtained the victory, 'Weel, weel,' returned his Grace, alluding to the rough old ballad, 'The Bob o' Dumblane,' 'if they think it be na weel bobbit, we'll bob it again.'"

JOHN ANDERSON—*continued.*

the request of the magistrates, write him to supply Dumbarton. A formal call being afterwards given by the parish, the Presbytery proceeded with his trials in order to ordination, but on the 12th July, "did seriously posse him about his mariadge, and principles of Presbyterian government, but all the brethren were satisfied with his answers, so far that they find it not expedient to object anything against him upon these heads hereafter. The question being afterwards made whether to proceed to ordination or not, the Presbytery resolves that before they fix the day of his ordination, for the more generall satisfioun of all persones, especially some reverend brethren of the adjacent Presbyteries, to send some of their brethren to represent the whole complex affairs to them, and to crave their advice, and accordingly appoint Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Fleckfield to attend the first Presbytery of Glasgow, and Mr. Dougald and Mr. Robert Wallace to attend the first Presbytery of Paisley for that end, and to report; and withall resolves, that in case no new materiall impediment fall out, they will proceed to ordination with all conveniency." A favourable report being presented from the above parties, the ordination was fixed to take place on September 14th. Mr. Anderson was not long settled in Dumbarton till he began to take a prominent part not only in the business of the church courts, but in the civil and ecclesiastical disputes which distracted the country. He was Presbytery clerk from 1701 to 1704, and managed its most important business. The question as to the form of prayer used in Scotland after the Reformation was at this time keenly discussed, the Episcopalian party supporting the views of Bishop Sage in favour of the English liturgy, the Presby-

JOHN ANDERSON—*continued.*

terians, contending, on the other hand, that the only liturgy in use among the Reformers in Scotland, was that used by the English Church at Geneva. John Anderson supported the latter opinion with great spirit, in a succession of dialogues between a countryman and a curate,¹ which called

¹ Writing to Principal Stirling, of Glasgow University, in March, 1711, Anderson says:—I have sent in a second dialogue upon the same subject with the former, in the end of which there is a plot laid for a letter to follow, and all the three together will, I hope, give a tolerable account of the English Service; there is hardly anything of importance in this second, which is not said in the very words of the writer of the other side—so that it is literally a curat that speaks, and, to make all sure, I have made the countryman frequently to answer him in the very words of the moderate and sober men of their own party. I have represented the humour of the half-flying liturgists in the introduction. The provocation was great, and I think deserved chastisement. The common prayers, excluding preaching and prayers before and after sermon in the pulpit, will, I believe, be very astonishing to the people of this country, and these are the subject of the first and second; in particular the third is, the stinting ministers to these forms of prayers without allowing them their liberty on any occasion; and this being the hinge of the controversie, I have insisted the longer on it. Dr. South is the curat speaking generally in it. In the fourth particular, Dr. Beveridge is the curat, whose sermon on the excellency and usefullness of the common prayer has been ten times printed, and is in every body's hands. The fifth particular is on the title Priest, which I have made appear

contains more under it than people are aware of. The sixth is about the decline of Baptism, and I must needs say, that that doctrine in the Service Book is at least as corrupt as in the Roman Ritual. The seventh is baptism by laieks and wemen, whereon Bishop Burnet is the curat. The eighth is upon the discipline of the church, which people I thought wanted to be informed about. So much for the first part. The second part contains some arguments by the curat for recommending the service. The first is from the language, and therein Dr. Beveridge is the curat again. The second is holidays. There is a wanton argument in it from the Bees, but our friend Colgrain believes it as firmly, and spreads it with as much zeal as if it were the gospell. The argument came first from about Edinburgh, and is not, I'm informed, above a year or two old; however, I thought it just to expose them on that head, on more accounts than one. The third is an argument taken from the old Liturgies, wherein Dr. Hammond and the Bishop at the Savoy are the curats; and the last particular was designed to lay a plat letter. In every particular I have taken care to mix as much historic as was needfull, rather to enlighten or aggravate it, that so the reader might be convinced there is nothin^g imputed falsely to the Church of England or the Service Book, and likewise that people might know more of them both than I find they generally doe. Six sheets will contain it in the same

JOHN ANDERSON—*continued.*

forth an opponent even more reckless than himself in the person of Robert Calder, an Episcopalian clergyman. The two amused the country for several years. If reliance could be placed in one of Wodrow's gossiping correspondents it would appear that Anderson had higher ideas of preferment than he ever reached. Writing from Glasgow, on the 6th January, 1716, it is recorded :—" Mr. Anderson of Dumbarton is in town. I believe that he is petitioning the Duke [of Argyll] about the Principal of Edinburgh's place." This must have been on the death of Principal Carstairs, when William Wishart, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, was appointed to the office. Mr. Anderson's most important work, and the one by which he is best known, is "A Defence of the Church government, faith, worship, and spirit of the Presbyterians, in answer to a book, entitled an Apology for Mr. Thomas Rhind, separating from the Presbyterian party, and embracing the communion of the Church of England." The first edition was published in 1717. The book seems to have brought him into even greater repute than he before enjoyed. In the early part of 1718, a call was given him from the North-west Church of Glasgow; and an appearance made in the Presbytery to prosecute the same. The Glasgow magis-

letter with the former. I should wish that, if possible, it might be cast off against the Synod; the copies will goe the better off. I have drawn a score above the heads of many words, which I would have printed in the italick character, because the accent or emphasis of the sentence lyes in them; and I desire you may inform the printer of it that he may take care so to doe. Any body that

you employ to correct the sheets as they are cast off, entreat them to take care that the margine be exact, and that Cur. and Count. be never omitted, which would spoil the whole head. Pardon the indistinctness of this letter, being in great haste that I might not lose the occasion of a bearer, I am, &c.—
Original in Library, Glasgow University.

JOHN ANDERSON—*continued.*

trates and session were favourable to the idea, but the city clergy opposed it strongly; while the opposition it encountered, from the council, guildry, session, heritors, and inhabitants generally of Dumbarton, was so strenuous, that a vote was carried against the translation. The Glasgow people carried the case to the Synod, who reversed the finding of the Presbytery, and, amid much excitement, had its decision confirmed by the General Assembly, before which body the case was carried on appeal.¹ Mr. Anderson took

¹ Among the Smollett Papers, at Cameron House, is a document indorsed "Paper against Mr. Anderson's transportation." It is addressed to the ministers of the Presbytery of Dumbarton, and declares that there is no reason for the proposed change, but to "satisfy the humours of a proud people, who are as the sons of pride, who delight in robbing their neighbours of their property." It then compares them to the children of Israel, who would not satisfy themselves with the wholesome manna, but longed after other things; to David, when he coveted the wife of Uriah; and to Ahab, when he cast his eyes on Naboth's vineyard. It is therefore urged that the Presbytery ought not to add fuel to the fire of their pride, but rather seek to quench it with the water of disappointment. Another glimpse of this "transportation" business is obtained in one of Wodrow's letters to the Rev. James Hart of Edinburgh. Writing under date October 8, 1717, the minister of Eastwood says,—“Our Synod, last week, had the Presbytery of Glasgow's reference of Mr. Anderson's call before them. The ministers' reasons of dissent, and the town's answers, were read, and the ministers answers to them heard *viva voce*. The advice given at the close of the last Synod,

when the house was thin, to fall from Mr. Anderson, was disliked by the Synod now when full, and it was agreed not to record it. It appeared plain that both particular and general Session were for Mr. Anderson; but the debate ran upon the form of the call. The ministers' are not named in it, because they had dissented; the magistrates' call in name of the whole town, and some other singularity not used in former calls. 1. The vote came to be stated, Concur with the call, and transmit it to the Presbytery of Dumbarton, or Refer to the Assembly; and it carried Concur, sixty-three; Refer, forty-one. Whereon, the ministers, and four or five of the Presbytery, appealed to the Assembly, and gave in a complaint, verbally, against Mr. Anderson, which the Synod obliged them to bring in, in write, signed, to-morrow. To prevent this, a committee for peace was proposed to-morrow [next day], who heard the ministers and Mr. Anderson upon the heads of complaint, but in vain. Then their complaint was given in in Synod, and referred to the next Synod to be considered. It runs all on Mr. Anderson's printed letter to Pardovan, which, no doubt, you have; the ministers deny all the marginal notes, and Mr. Anderson offers to prove them.

JOHN ANDERSON—*continued.*

his leave of the brethren of Dumbartonshire in September, 1718; but in Glasgow the strife regarding the translation was carried on so bitterly, that no formal settlement took place till 1720. He was not long spared to enjoy any honour that existed incident to his new charge. The exact date of his death has not been ascertained, but a successor was appointed in 1723. He probably died in 1721.¹ John Anderson was father of James Anderson of Rosneath, and the grandfather of John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy, and founder of the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow. In terms of the will of the latter, a family tombstone was placed on the front of the North-West Church, recording among other things, the main incidents in the life of his grandfather—esteemed in his day as a “pious minister and an eloquent preacher, a defender of civil and religious liberty, and a man of wit and learning.”²

¹ Samuel Boyse published “Verses Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. John Anderson, minister at Glasgow, ob. anno, 1721.”

“His widowed flock best knew his pious care,
Taught by his words, and guarded by his prayer.
How wont the willing crowd to gather round,
Hang on his lips, and catch the enchanting sound.

So firm to truth, to reason so resigned,
At once impartial, and at once so kind,
That scarce we knew which most we should commend,
The free reprover or the tender friend.”

² Ruddiman, in his animadversions on Love’s vindication of Buchanan, is somewhat severe on Anderson. He records that “notwithstanding the esteem he is had in by some of the zealots of the party, he was fitter for the stage than the pulpit.”

The following list of Mr. Anderson’s

writings is as complete as can now be made up:—

Dialogue between a Countryman and a Curat concerning the English Service, or Book of Common Prayer of England. 4to, Glasgow, 1711, pp. 24.

A Second Dialogue between a Curat and a Countryman concerning the English Service. Glasgow, 1711, 4to, pp. 43.

The Countryman’s Letter to the Curat, wherein, besides a Historical View of the English Liturgie, the assertions of the Author of the Fundamental Charter of Presbytery, concerning its universal usage in Scotland at the time of the Reformation, are examined and prove to be false. Glasgow, 1711, 4to, pp. 95.

Curate Calder Whipped, 1713.

1720.—ARCHIBALD SYDSERF.—On the removal of Mr. Anderson to Glasgow in 1718, the Council, acting in union with the kirk-session, sought to secure the services of John M'Laurin, a probationer, but the Presbytery refusing its concurrence, a lengthened vacancy occurred in the charge, and to save its right of patronage, the Council, in October, 1719, transmitted a formal call to Alexander Maxwell, minister of Rutherglen. At the end of the year it was arranged to bring a Mr. Dunlop from Edinburgh to the burgh, but he being seized with sudden illness, the vacancy continued till March, 1720, when it was reported to the Council that Provost George Smollett,

A Sermon preached in the Church of Air on the First of April, 1712. Glasgow, printed by Hugh Brown, 4to.

Two Sermons preached at Hamilton, upon the late Communion, by Mr. J. A., Minister of the Gospel, 1713. (Probably by Mr. Anderson.)

Defence of the Church-Government, Faith, Worship, and Spirit of the Presbyterians, in answer to Mr. Thomas Rhind's Apology. Glasgow, printed by Hugh Brown, 1714, 4to; re-printed in 1820, 8vo.

Letter from Mr. Anderson, minister of Dumbarton, to Walter Stewart of Pardovan. Glasgow, 1718, 4to.

Mr. Anderson's Letters (Six), on the Overtures concerning Kirk-sessions and Presbyteries. Glasgow, 1720, 8vo. [Writing of this controversy, Mr. Anderson remarks, "I must needs confess that it is the most melancholy subject I ever wrote upon. There was pleasure as well as duty in contending with our prelatich adversaries; but, alas,—

"In civil war, to lose or gain's the same;
To gain's no glory, and to lose a shame."]

WORKS RELATING TO JOHN ANDERSON.

The Answer to the Dialogue between the Curat and the Countryman concerning the English Service, or Common Prayer Book of England, examined; in a familiar letter to the Author of the Answer. 1712, 4to, pp. 68.

The Nail struck on the Head; or an Indictment drawn up against Mr. Anderson, incumbent at Dumbarton, by R. Calder, Edinburgh, 1712.

Robert Calder's Return to the Answer, folio, 1712.

Animadversions upon Mr. John Anderson, minister of Dumbarton, his charge of heretical doctrine, &c., on Mr. James Clerk, minister of Glasgow. Edinburgh, 1718.

Two Sermons against Treacherous and Double-dealing; with an answer to Mr. Anderson, Dumbarton, by William Smart, Edinburgh, 1714.

Earl of Cromarty's Vindication of his Gowrie Conspiracy from Mistakes of Mr. J. A.

Answer by Walter Stewart of Pardovan, to the Complaint given against him by Mr. Anderson, now under consideration of the General Assembly, 8vo, 1718.

ARCHIBALD SYDSERF—*continued*

assisted by Professor Hamilton, had prevailed upon Archibald Sydserf to come to the town and preach for at least a season among the people. The congregation approving highly of his labours, a call was given to him in April, though the ordination did not take place till the second Wednesday of September. Mr. Sydserf laboured with much acceptance in the parish for above thirty years. He died about 1756.

1757.—JOHN FREEBAIRN.—Mr. Sydsert suffering from age and infirmity, towards the close of his ministry an assistant was appointed in the person of John Freebairn. He succeeded to the charge on the death of Mr. Sydserf. He was a prominent man in the church courts, and, what is still higher praise, a useful minister in his parish. Henry Mackenzie, in his "Life of John Home," describes Mr. Freebairn as "a country clergyman of infinite native humour, whose talent for enlivening a debate by pleasantry, or turning the laugh against his adversary by sarcasm, not rude, but keen, I have seldom heard equalled by any debater whatsoever." Few facts of his life are known. He died about 1774. Several of his descendants still reside in the district.

1775.—JAMES OLIPHANT, the successor of Mr. Freebairn, commenced life in connection with the Secession body. In 1757, he entered the Secession Hall as a divinity student, and continued his attendance four sessions, but, owing to a difference with some of the professors, he withdrew from that body, and joined the communion of the Church of Scotland. After receiving his license, he officiated in the Gorbals Church, Glasgow, but, in 1762, was removed to a more important charge in Kilmarnock. While living there, his ultra-Calvinistic views brought down upon him the slashing

JAMES OLIPHANT—*continued.*

satire of Burns, and the more earnest though less tormenting hostility of the Arminian clergy.¹ Having ministered in Kilmarnock with much acceptance for eleven years, Mr. Oliphant was, in 1773, translated to Dumbarton. His settlement was not effected without considerable opposition. The Moderate portion of the Presbytery, anxious to keep such a troublesome foe out of their camp, sought to oppose his induction by depreciating his abilities. To check the spread of the Arminian heresy, Oliphant, when in Kilmarnock, had compiled a little catechism for the use of schools and young communicants; and, in order to annoy him and overawe the magistrates, who were the patrons, his opponents employed a man to traverse the streets of Dumbarton, proclaiming as he went, "The whole works of the Rev. James Oliphant, presentee to this parish, for the small charge of twopence." Neither this, however, nor any other measure adopted, changed the mind of the Council. Oliphant was inducted in due course into the charge, and his opponents lived not only to see him a respected and influential pastor, but the very catechism they had derided was introduced and taught in the parish school. Many who were children in those days recollect of no school-book more vividly than their "Oliphant." This well known clergyman, gathering additional honours as he advanced in years, continued to labour in Dumbarton till 1818, when he died in the eighty-fourth year of his age and the fifty-fourth of his ministry.²

¹ In the "Ordination" the poet says,—

"Curse Common Sense, that imp o' hell,
Cam' in wi' Maggie Lauder;
But Oliphant oft made her yell,
And Russell sair misca'd her."

are mostly gleaned from a biographical notice of the Rev. William Taylor, compiled by the Rev. J. W. Taylor, of Flisk and Criech. William Taylor was for several years minister of the Secession congregation at Renton, and married one of Mr. Oliphant's daughters.

² These particulars of Mr. Oliphant's life

JAMES OLIPHANT—*continued.*

Ultra-Calvinistic though he was, Mr. Oliphant did not think it necessary to follow the example set by the strict disciples of this strict sect in making the demands of the next world interfere with a becoming enjoyment of the present. Severe and exacting enough in the pulpit, he was, out of it neither gloomy nor unbending ; on the contrary, he enjoyed heartily a laugh and a joke, and throughout his life was noted as a sayer no less than a doer of good things.¹ Mr. Oliphant was married to Janet, daughter of Humphrey Colquhoun of Barnhill, by his second wife, Margaret Williamson.

¹ Mr. Oliphant's wit, like the wit of more celebrated men, sometimes lay fully as much in the manner as the matter. One anecdote or two may still stand reading. Preaching in a church where many of the people were in the habit of leaving before the sermon was concluded, after finishing his illustrations he remarked that he was generally in the habit of closing with a word of improvement to saints and sinners. "But," said he, "I am told that all the sinners in this congregation leave before the conclusion of the discourse ; I will, therefore, on this account, invert my usual practice, and make my observations to sinners first, well-knowing that the saints will sit out the service." It need hardly be added, that none attempted to leave before the proper time. When in the pulpit he often threw in a quaint remark in a parenthetical way. Thus, lecturing on the temptation in the wilderness, and quoting the passage where the enemy of man says to the Saviour, "All these things will I give unto thee," the preacher exclaimed in derision, "Him gi'e Christ a' these things, Foul thief, he had na' the breadth o' his hand to gi'e." Again, quoting Peter's boast to Christ,

"Lo, we have left all and followed thee," he added, "A pair all, Peter, to mak'a boast o'! a bit coble and a wheen auld nets." Referring to the swine running down a steep place into the sea and being choked, he is reported to have said, "And had it been but His holy will that the devils had been choked too."—*Biographical Notice of the Rev. William Taylor.* Notwithstanding his proverbial good humour, Mr. Oliphant at times seems not to have been more than civil. On one occasion an unfortunate member of his congregation had committed the sin for which the cutty stool was the prescribed penance. Following the usual practice on such occasions, the minister called up on the delinquent to rise up and listen to the rebuke he was about to deliver. But the simple member, wishing no doubt to have the thing gone about as unostentatiously as possible, had judged it prudent to remain in his ordinary seat. The minister was primed with all the necessary arguments to exhibit the heinousness of breaking the seventh commandment, but no transgressor stood before him in meek submission. Three times did he call, but no response was made to his summons. The

- 1819.—WILLIAM JAFFRAY, who had some years before acted as an assistant to Mr. Oliphant, was after considerable opposition, appointed to the charge, and filled it till his death in 1839.
- 1841.—JAMES SMITH, of Wellpark Church, Glasgow, thereupon received a call, and accepted, but gave up his charge at the Disruption in 1843.
- 1843.—ANDREW GRAY, Crosshill, Glasgow, the present incumbent, was then called, and, accepting the same, was duly settled in the charge.¹

matter was becoming serious ; the excitement of the congregation, always fully alive on such occasions, was brought up to the highest pitch. At length an elder, who seemed to be in the secret, was compelled to remark that the culprit was in the church and in his own seat. "In his ain seat!" said the minister, with as much wrath as he could summon up for the occasion ; "does he think I'm gwan to make a black stool in every corner o' the kirk? Na, na ; send hin to the ither end o' the hoose." To the other end of the house the transgressor accordingly went, and there he was made the subject of a most unqualified rebuke.

¹ During Mr. Gray's ministry, the parish

church, erected in 1811, has been much improved internally, the most striking change, probably, being the introduction of three stained glass windows, one of a geometrical design, gifted by the late Archibald Denny, Esq., iron shipbuilder ; another of a uniform design by other members of the congregation ; and a third, illustrating the "Sermon on the Mount," presented by trustees of the late William Paterson, Esq., writer, local agent for the Clydesdale Bank, who died October 7th, 1875, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Paterson took a warm interest in the affairs of the church, and left the bulk of his fortune in augmentation of stipend.



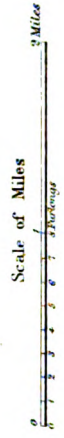
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TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

BONHILL PARISH.



ACCORDING to the erudite author of the "Caledonia," this parish derives its name from the Gaelic word, Bog-n'-uill, or "foot of the rivulet"—an etymology which is supported by the situation of the parish church. In early charters the name is spelt "Buthelulle,"¹ "Bohtlul,"² and "Buchlul;"³ but the Gaelic guttural becomes afterwards softened into Balul, and finally into its present form, Bonhill. The parish, which is about four miles square, is bounded on the north by Kilmaronock, Lochlmond, and Luss; on the south by Dumbarton and Cardross; on the east by Kilmaronock; and on the west by Cardross. Prior to 1643, the parish comprehended little more than the ten-merk land of Bonhill on the Leven; but in that year it was enlarged by the addition of Tillichewan, Stuckrogert, Cameron, and Auchendennan, from the parish of Luss; and of Balloch, Milton, Blairquhois (or Westerton), Ballagan, and Ledreshbeg, from the parish of Kilmaronock.⁴ This annexation was made by the Commissioners for the Plantation of Kirks at the desire of the heritors and Presbytery. As the grounds of the alteration in 1643, it is stated that the real parish of Bonhill "consists in whole of a ffour and ffourtie merk-land or thairby, wherein are and have beine bot about sex scoir communicants, and the minister thair of is bot provyded to four chalders tua (fourtien) bolles meel only; and true it is the minister and parochine thair of heve beene heretofoir much burdened with divers of thair neigh-

¹ Reg. Glas.

² Reg. Monast. de Passelet, p. 216.

³ Ibid., p. 212.

⁴ At the enlargement, the proportion of teinds borne by the lands was—Noblestoun, 6 bolles meel; Hiltoun of Napierstoun, 7 bolles meel; E. and W. Auchincarroch, 16

bolles meel; Bonhill, 32 bolles meel; Darlieth, 12 bolles meel; and Balloch, 5 chal. meel, 5 lib. vicarage; Blairquhois, 40 bolles, 5 merks vicarage; Ledreshbeg, 27 bolles 2 firloths, 40s. vicarage; Ballagan, 24 bolles, 40s. vicarage; Milton of Naperstoun, 25 bolles, 40s. vicarage.—Teind Record.

bours. The farthest of these forsaid lands within the parochin of Luss, lying two mylles or thairby from the kirk of Bonyll, and sum of them fyv, some six, sum seven mylles from thair awn paroch kirk of Luss, quhilk is also devydit from them by three most impetuous waters in the winter sease: The farthest again of these within the paroch of Kilmaronok, but a sharp mylle from the kirk of Bonyll, and from their own kirk of Kilmaronok sum three mylles, and sum moir."

The earliest reference to this parish which has yet been discovered is in a charter granted in 1270 by Maldowen, the third Earl of Lennox, who, in that year, confirmed a grant which Forveleth (supposed to be a grand-daughter of Alwyn, second Earl of Lennox) had made to the church at Glasgow of "the land of Hachenkeroch, in the parish of Buthelulle." In the early part of the fourteenth century, Malcolm, the fifth Earl of Lennox, granted to Patrico de Lindsay, son of Hugonis de Lindsay, the lands of Bonhill, which marched with those of Tillichewan.¹ The succeeding Earl, Donald,

¹ Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Malcolmus comes de Levenax salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis, nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Patricio de Lindsay filio domini Hugonis de Lindsay, totam terram nostram de Buchnwl supra Lewyn, propinquius adjacentem terre de Tulechewyne, per omnes rectas divisas suas et consuetas, cum omnibus justis pertinentiis suis: Tenendam et habendam predicto Patricio et heredibus suis et assignatis in perpetuum de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate, pro homagio et servitio suo, libere quiete integre bene et in pace, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis, in molen-
dinis et multuris, in venationibus et aucupationibus, in merchetis bludwytyt et bracinis, et in omnibus aliis libertatibus commoditatibus et aysiamenis, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad dictam terram de Buchnwl

spectantibus seu aliquomodo jure spectare valentibus: Faciendo inde in communi sorinseco servitio domini Regis, quum contigerit, quantum pertinet ad unam dimidiam carucatam terre in Levenax, et tres sectas annuatim ad tria placita capitalia nostra de Levenax et heredum nostrorum, pro omni alio servitio seclari consuetudine exactione vel demanda, salvis nobis et heredibus nostris piscariis/nostris aque de Lewyne. Nos vero Malcolmus et heredes nostri, predictam terram de Buchnwl cum pertinentiis suis in omnibus ut predictum est, predicto Patricio et heredibus suis et assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas warantzabimus acquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte sigillum nostrum fecimus, apponi. Hiis testibus, David de Lindsay, Johanne Naper, Adam filio Alani, Johanne de Bowchanen, Kessano clerico, et aliis.

in confirming his father's grant to the son of Patrick Lindsay, describes the property as "The whole land of Bonhill or Leven, lying between the rivulet known as Poachyburn and the Blindsyke, on the north side of Carman, and so descending to the Halyburn, and from the latter to the old causey which lies beyond the Moss, and descending thence to the water of Leven."¹ The same Earl Donald granted to "Robert de Dunbretane, clerico," the superiority of the lands of Upper Bonhill, which lay adjacent to the church, till the donor should pay to the grantee or his heirs, at Dumbarton, in one day, the sum of forty pounds sterling. This grant was, in consideration of faithful aid and counsel, rendered by the above Robert to "Donaldus comes de Levenax."² The next grant in the Cartulary is one made by Walter, the son of Alan or Aulay of Faselane, who married the heiress of the house of Lennox, and so acquired a superiority over the earldom. Walter bestowed the "quarter" of Bonhill, lying next to the lands of Balloch, upon Duncan Napier, lord of Kilmahew, for services rendered by John Napier, his father, to Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, who was slain at Halidon Hill.³ In the "re-

¹ Cart. Lev., as quoted in "Origines Parochiales," vol. i. p. 37. The original runs:—"Totam terram de Buchnol supra Lewyne, jacentem inter rivulum qui vocatur Pocheburne et la Blindsyke, ex parte boreali de Carmane, et sic descendendo in le Halyburne, et de le Halyburne usque ad veterem cause jacentem ultra le moss, et deinde descendendo usque ad aquam de Lewyne."

² Cart. Lev., p. 68.

³ Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Walterus filius Alani dominus de Levenax salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis, non dedisse consessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, Duncano Naper domino de Kylmehew, pro homagio et servitio quondam Johannis Naper patris ipsius Duncani Malcolm comiti de Levenax

impenso tempore quo vixerat, decem mercatas terre, videlicet quartariam terre de Bullulis proxime jacentem terre de Bellach et dimidiã quartariam terre de Miltoun, que quondam fuerunt Willielmi Naper fratris dicti Duncani in feodo et hereditate, tam de ratione obligationis decem mercatarum terre in qua dictus comes de Levenax et heredes sui fuerunt dicto Johanni Naper et heredibus suis firmiter obligati; exceptis piscaria aque de Lewyne et molendino de Bellach vulgariter nominato, ac tribus acris terre quas molendinarii ibidem temporibus transactis habere consueverant, cum herbagio sex vaccarum in communi ejusdem terre: Tenendas et habendas predictas decem mercatas terre predicto Duncano et heredibus suis et suis assignatis de nobis et heredibus nostris,

tours" in after years, the several possessions above referred to are described as "the eight pound lands of Bonhill-Lindsay, the fifty shilling lands of Bonhill-Noble (or Noblestoun), and the ten merk land of Bonhill-Napier (or Napierston)."¹

in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum, per omnes rectas metas suas et divisas consuetas justis pertinentiis suis, exceptis prius exceptis, libere quiete bene et in pace, in boscis in planis, in pratis in pascuis, in viis in semitis, in moris et maresiis, in aquis in stagnis, in molendinis et multuris, exceptis prius exceptis, in bracinis, in venationibus aucupationibus, bludwytis placitis et querelis, et in omnibus aliis libertatibus commoditatibus aysiamentis et justis pertinentiis suis, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad dictas decem mercatas terre spectantibus seu in futurum spectare valentibus: Reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris predictus Duncanus heredes sui et assignati unam libram cere, nomine albe firme ad natale Domini si petatur, pro wardis releviis maritagiiis sectis curie duplicatione firme, et omnibus aliis servitiis exactionibus et demandis, tam intrinsecis quam extrinsecis, que per nos et heredes nostros, ab ipso Duncanus heredibus suis et suis assignatis, de dictis terris exigi poterunt et requiri. Et nos Walterus et heredes nostri, predictas decem mercatas terre de Bullul et Myltoun cum pertinentiis suis ut prescriptum est, prefato Duncanus heredibus suis et suis assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas warrantizabimus acquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. Et si predictus Duncanus heredes sui vet assignati predictis decem mercatis terre cum pertinentiis gaudere non poterint, volumus et concedimus solvere, predicto Duncanus heredibus suis et suis assignatis per nos et heredes nostros, decem marcas sterlingorum annuatim de cophris nostris, quousque nos et heredes nostri tantam ter-

ram in loco sufficienti, de terris nostris propriis infra comitatum de Levenax, fecimus sibi heredibus suis et suis assignatis in warrantizatione ut prescriptum est. Et si contingat nos vel heredes nostros deficere in solutione dicte summe pecunie in toto vel in parte, obligamus nos et heredes nostros terras nostras, ac omnia mobilia et immobilia, ubicunque fuerit inventa, capienda distringenda et ad voluntatem predicti Duncani heredum suorum vel assignatorum suorum vendenda, quousque tam de dampnis et expensis jacturis seu gravaminibus, quam de principali debito plenarie fuerit satisfactum. Et etiam volumus et concedimus dicto Duncanus heredibus suis et suis assignatis, quod omnia blada super dictas decem mercatas terre de Bullul et de Myltoune crescentia, ad molendinum nostrum predictum quod dicitur Ballach, sine aliqua multura libere molantur, pro eo quod ipse Duncanus nobis concessit quod aqua libere poterit per terram suam currere ad ipsum nostrum molendinum de Ballach vulgariter nuncupatum, in loco quo jam construitur vel alibi, ubicunque infra supra nominatas tres acras terre, nobis specialiter resignatas et exceptas nobis melius et convenientius aliud molendinum construere videatur. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Hiis testibus, domino Roberto de Danyelstone milite, domino Willielmo filio Ade rectore ecclesie de Lus, Waltero de Buchquhanane, Malcolm filio Murdaci, Johanne de Park, cum multis aliis.—Cart. de Lev., pp. 69-71.

¹ See *Retour of Charles II. to the Darnley portion of the Lennox*, vol. I. p. 122, 3.

In the grant to Duncan Napier, it will be noticed it is specially mentioned that, while he has superiority over the lands in his "quarter" adjacent to the Leven, he is excluded from fishing or exercising other piscatory rights in that river. The most valuable portion of the fishing in the Leven (or Leveynbren, as it was sometimes called) was, at this period, in the hands of the monks of Paisley, who had obtained grants of the same from Maldowen, Earl of Lennox, and Robert Hetford (or Hertford), precentor of Glasgow. In bestowing upon them the "half-yare" which remained in his own hands after his gift to Hetford, Earl Maldowen also gave to the monks the right of pasture for eight oxen and two horses in the lands of Bonhill, and the privilege of taking building materials and fuel from any part of the Lennox they pleased.¹ They had also the right of fishing over the whole of Lochlomond, and might dry their nets, and erect houses or shielings for their fishermen on any part of the surrounding territory. Scheneglas and Dallenlenrath are mentioned as lands adjoining the fishings, and the highway to Dumbarton.

The Lindsay family referred to in the charters already quoted, possessed the estate of Bonhill till towards the close of the seventeenth century. Malcolm, fifth Earl of Lennox, created Patrick Lindsay, Toscheagor (or hereditary steward), and forester over the estate.²

¹ Reg. Passelet, pp. 211, 212, as quoted in "Origines Parochiales." See also vol. I. p. 104.

² This charter is in these words:—
"Omnibus hanc cartas visuris vel auditoris Malcolmus comes de Levenax salutem in Domino. Noveritis, nos dedisse et concessisse, Patricio de Lindsay filio domini Hugonis de Lindsay consanguineo nostro, totum officium quod dicitur toscheagor de Levenax, cum omnibus commoditatibus ad illud officium spectantibus vel de jure spectare valentibus. Insuper concedimus dicto Patricio totum officium forestrarie omnium

silvarum nostrarum de Levenax, cum omnibus commoditatibus ad illud officium spectantibus vel de jure spectare valentibus: Tenenda et habenda predicta duo officia predicto Patricio et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris in perpetuum, adeo libere quiete et honorifice sicut prepicta duo officia in se proportant et testantur: Quare omnes amicos et homines nostros rogamus, quatenus predicto Patricio et heredibus suis, in omnibus ad dicta duo officia pertinentibus, sint intendentes consulents et audientes. Dicto etiam Patricio et heredibus suis concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod si contingat

The family records do not seem to have been very carefully preserved. Such of them as exist in any continuous series form part of the papers of Smollett of Bonhill, into whose family the estate fell in 1684. The earliest is of date 1512, being a charter of novodamus, by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, of the twelve merk land of Bullul-Lindsay, with the office of "Marofeodous" of the Earldom of Lennox to William Lindsay.¹ Kentigern Lindsay appears to have been in possession in 1541, John some time after 1574, Quentin in 1595, and another of the same name in 1641. This latter Quentin Lindsay was married to Christina, eldest daughter of Robert Colquhoun of Ballernick, and had an only daughter, Anne, upon whom he settled the estate in 1660, on condition of her marrying some gentleman bearing the name and arms of Lindsay.² Anne married William, eldest son of John Lindsay of Wauchope, but their affairs falling into confusion, the estate was sold to James (afterwards Sir James) Smollett of Stainflett, who was infeft therein in 1684.

In modern times the Vale of Leven, so long celebrated for its romantic beauty, has become famous as the seat of dye-works, bleaching establishments and print-works, second in extent to few others in the kingdom. Indeed these particular branches of industry are in a great measure confined to the banks of the Leven, its waters being as suitable in quality as their flow is constant and full.³

ipsum vel heredes suos contra nos, in aliquo officiorum predictorum, vel contra heredes nostros negligenter deliquisse, volumus et concedimus quod tale delictum per consilium nostrum et amicorum suorum rationabiliter emendetur, officio nihilominus sibi et heredibus suis in omnibus ut predictum est in perpetuum perdurante. Nos vero et heredes nostri, predicta officia dicto Patricio et heredibus suis, contra omnes homines et feminas warrantabimus et defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum nos-

trum est appensum. Hiis testibus, Mauritio Galbraith, Allano de Fasselene, Johanne Naper, Johanne de Buchanen, Patricio de Galbraith, et multis aliis."

¹ In the sasine of Thomas Spreull in the lands of Dalquhurn and Dalmuir 20th Feb., 1449), John Lindsay, bailie, is designed 'mare of fe of the Levenax.'

² Smollett Papers—Bonhill Writs.

³ The various printing and dye-works in the Vale will be found referred to at length in vol. I. pp. 351-371.

FAMILY OF SMOLLETT OF BONHILL.



THE modern history of Bonhill turning largely on the succession of the Smollett family, it will be useful at this point to present such genealogical details connected with this old Dumbarton family as can now be gleaned from authentic records.¹ In the absence of positive information regarding the origin of the name Smollett, the etymologist may refer with some advantage to a letter printed in connection with our notice of the novelist, Dr. Tobias, wherein he seeks to trace it to the Norman Malet or Molet. Amongst the earliest of the name now possible to connect with Dumbartonshire, there would appear to have been—

I.—JOHN SMOLLETT, who is witness to a deed seizing John Macgregor in a tenement situate in the burgh of Dumbarton. He was a bailie of that town, and married Katherine Brown.² In 1512 he resigned a tenement in Dumbarton in favour of Thomas Udard; and in 1515, he made a further resignation of his lands of Dowerling in favour of a son, John. He seems to have occupied a prominent position in the burgh as a merchant and shipowner. References to him in these capacities will be found in the Books of the Lord Treasurer of Scotland. In 1504, he received 169^{lib} 12th for victualling the

¹ The freest access to Smollett charters, letters, and family deeds of all kinds, was most readily granted for this work by the present esteemed representative of the house,

Alexander Smollett, Esq. of Bonhill, Convener of the county.

² Dumbarton Burgh Records.

JOHN SMOLLETT—*continued.*

King's ships in the Isles, from the 13th August to St. John's Day, in Yule. He appears to have left—

- 1.—John, designated as junior in 1487.
- 2.—John, whose daughter, Katherine, wife of James Douglas, burgess in Dumbarton, was entered as heir of her grandfather, John Smollett, to certain properties in that burgh.
- 3.—Walter, a Presbyter in 1495, and probably another son.

II.—JOHN SMOLLETT appears as a bailie of Dumbarton in 1516.¹

In 1524 he was one of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the burgh of Renfrew, regarding disputes as to the navigation of the Clyde. In 1528, John Smollett, along with six others, authorises parties to appear on their behalf before the Regent of England, to obtain restoration of gold, silver, hides, woollen cloth, and pickled salmon, belonging to them, captured in the ship "James" of Dumbarton. Along with his wife, Marion Houston, he had a charter of the lands of Kirkton of Cardross and Clerkhill, on the 21st August 1528.² On the 16th of September, 1529, he gave a legacy to the Church of St. Mungo, in Glasgow, along with instructions as to his funeral:—"Die xvj mensis Septembris, 1529, "Johanes Smollet constituit suam sponsam et Willielmum "Smollet, suos executores in uberiori forma; et legavit quatuor denarios ecclesie et fabrice Sancti Kentigerne, et "carpus suum sepeliendum ubi deus placuerit."³ He married, in 1519, a daughter of Peter Houston of that Ilk. By a singular agreement, contained in the family papers, he appears

¹ Dumbarton Burgh Records.

² "Reg. Mag. Sig.," xxii., 146.

³ Protocol Book of Matthew Forsyth, notary-public in Dumbarton—1517-29.

JOHN SMOLLETT—*continued.*

to have had the option of marrying either one or other of Houston's daughters, each of whom had a tocher of 300 merks. He died before 1541, leaving—

- 1.—James, his heir.
- 2.—William, who also succeeded, and carried on the line.
- 3.—Margaret, who married John Williamson.

III.—JAMES SMOLLETT, designated of Over-Kirkton. He was infest on a precept of clare-constat in 1570, and in 1577 was entered as heir of his father and mother to certain burgage tenements in Dumbarton, in which burgh he was repeatedly a bailie between 1561 and 1592. He married Magaret Montgomery, and by her had—

- 1.—Tobias, who succeeded.
- 2.—Margaret, married to James Bontine of Succoth.

James Smollett married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of James Sempill of Fulwood, whose second husband was James Hall, brother of Hall of Fulbar. She was infest in a liferent of the lands of Clerkhill. By her marriage with James Smollett she appears to have had one daughter. James had also a natural son, John.

IV.—TOBIAS SMOLLETT of Over-Kirkton was entered as heir of his father and mother to certain tenements in Dumbarton, 15th March, 1602. He appears as a bailie of Dumbarton, 5th October, 1602, and in the February following was slain at the conflict in Glenfruin. His testament was confirmed in the Commissary Court of Glasgow by his wife in 1606. He left his sister, Margaret, his only executrix.

IV.—MARGARET also succeeded to the heritage, and her husband, James Bontine of Succoth, thereupon assumed the designation of Kirkton. She was infest in Kirkton and Clerkhill, on a Chancery precept, as sole surviving child of James Smollett.

Having thus exhausted the male line of the elder Smolletts of Kirkton, it is necessary to return to—

III.—WILLIAM, second son of John, No. II. in our line. He was infest in an annualrent of the lands of Dallebougart in Argyllshire, as heir of his father John, in October, 1541. He appears to have also obtained from his father some portion of the lands of Kirkton, his son being designated by that title. The elder branch of the family at that time was Over-Kirkton. William Smollett was repeatedly a bailie of Dumbarton. By his wife, Margaret Ireland, he left—

1.—John, who succeeded.

2.—George, who, in 1593, was charged before the Privy Council with interrupting the trade to the Highlands.¹

¹ The complaint, which was made at the instance of the magistrates and community of the burghs of Glasgow and Renfrew, alleges that Smollett had, "upon sum sinister and wrong information maid to his hieness (the king) latlie purchest ane privey letter or commission under his highnesses subscripsioun and signet alanlerlie, without advice of counsale, tryale, cognitioun, or ony uthir process preceding, under colour quhairof, having associate unto himself certane debosheit men and vagaboundis, he not only maisterfullie and perforce oppresses and revis the guidis and bestiall, clothing and uthir wares, brocht be the inhabitants of the Isles and uthir pairtis of the Hielandis to the said burrowis, baith be sey and land; bot takis, apprehendis, and impresonis thair personis, and sumtymes persuis thameselfis be way of deid: quhairupoun, the chieff personis, and uthiris inhabitants of the saidis Hielandis has consauit sic haitred and malice against the saidis complenaris,

in particulair, as gif they wer outhouris and allouaris of this forme of doing, that they have denunceit thair enmitie and evil will to thame, takin alreddy sum of thair nichtbouris prisonaris, intromitted with thair guiddis, and avowitt to use all kynd of rigour and extremitie again thame; quhairby, not onlie ar they liklie to be defraudit and disappointit of that mutuall interchange quhilk has bene had among thame, to the common benefit of the haill inhabitantis of the Laulandis and incuntry, bot betyme, civil war is lyklike to follow, to the brek of the peace, and bringing on of mony inconvenientes, giff tymous remeid be nocht providit." From the nature of the complaint, it is not unlikely that Smollett, in his apparently lawless proceedings, was merely carrying out the behests of his brother burgesses, who, it is well known, considered themselves entitled to compel all traders passing through the burgh, or past it by the Clyde, to make market with them, and pay customs to the port.

WILLIAM SMOLLETT—*continued.*

3.—William, noticed in his brother John's disposition, but predeceased him, with all his male issue.

4.—A daughter.

IV.—JOHN SMOLLETT of Kirkton was entered as heir of his father, William, to certain tenements in Dumbarton, in 1571, and to others in 1587. In 1582 he was infest on a precept from Esme Duke of Lennox, in the twenty pound land of Craig of Neilston, in Renfrewshire. He married Agnes Montgomerie. On the 6th of December, 1572, John Smollett obtained a conjoint infestment of the glebe lands of Cardross from Thomas Archibald, rector thereof, at an annual feu duty of 4 pounds 4 shillings Scots. He was examined before the Privy Council in December, 1591, on the charge of being concerned in Bothwell's conspiracy for seizing the King in Holyrood House, and was kept for some time in confinement. It is probably to him the tradition refers regarding the blowing up one of the vessels belonging to the Spanish Armada, off the Island of Mull, 1588.¹ The trading capabilities of the family are further brought out in the career of this John, who undertook to supply the Western Isles with victual, the burgh of Dumbarton becoming security on his behalf. On the 14th February, 1600, John Smollett, "elder," burgess of Dumbar-

¹ The circumstance is thus alluded to by Tobias Smollett in his novel "Humphrey Clinker:"—In the early part of the eighteenth century, John Duke of Argyll, in searching among the Spanish records, is said to have discovered that the Florida had the military chest on board when blown up. For the purpose of clearing up this point the duke caused the wreck to be examined by several divers, who found the hull of the vessel still

entire, but so covered with mud that they could not make their way between decks; they succeeded, however, in picking up several pieces of plate which were scattered about the bay, and also two fine brass cannons. A letter from Sir Walter Scott to Robert Surtees, the historian of Durham, illustrative of this subject will be found in the memoir of the letter published by the Surtees' Society, p. 118.

JOHN SMOLLETT—*continued.*

ton, resigned his lands of Glen, with certain tenements in the burgh of Dumbarton, in favour of his cousin, Tobias, and his heirs male, whom failing, to himself and his heirs male. Soon afterwards, however, Cunningham of Gilbertfield instituted proceedings, showing that John, Tobias, and William, the persons specified in the destination, had all died without male heirs; and that the estate, in consequence, lapsed to the Crown. It was thereupon bestowed by the King upon Captain Robert Cunningham of Gilbertfield, who was infeft on a Crown precept, 26th March, 1603. The only known interest Cunningham had in instituting the proceedings which led to this grant, arose from the circumstance that his relative, Elizabeth, was married to John Smollett, a natural son of James of Over-Kirkton. Upon the acquisition of the property referred to in the deed executed by John Smollett in 1600, Cunningham of Gilbertfield gave infeftment to this natural son John, and Elizabeth his wife. On the death of Tobias Smollett at Glenfruin, the five pound land of Kirkton and Clerkhill fell into the hands of Margaret Smollett, and her husband, James Bontine of Succoth. The Crown precept in favour of Gilbertfield narrates that neither John, Tobias, nor William left male heirs; and, considering the nature of the plea set up, it is certainly singular that any son of John, who executed the conveyance, should be overlooked. Yet this appears to have been done. In the Council Records of the burgh of Dumbarton, 7th August, 1638, there is created a burgess, "John Smollet, son to James Smollet, in Sanchar (Sanquhar), and oye (grandchild) to umqhill John Smollett, "eldest, sometyme in Kirktoune." Attached to a notorial copy of this burgess ticket, among the Smollett Papers at Cameron House, is a memorandum written in 1676, to the

JOHN SMOLLETT—*continued.*

following effect:—"The reason of extracting this burghess ticket was, because it was allegit be the laird of Fulwood in his debait before the Presbiterie with John and Mr. James Smollett anent a seat and buriall place belonging to thaim thair, that they had no interest in the old antient Smolletts who lived in and about Dumbartane, and this information was gevin be some invidious person who had taken friedome to vent that malicious untreuth, Bot this ticket, being marked in the town register by old David Watsoun, who was both the most honest and intelligent of all that race, and knew well the genealogies of all remarkable persons about Dumbartane, it putt these calumniators to silence, and restrained those traducing the said John and Mr. James as to their extraction." This and the other evidents produced by John Smollett, the son of James of Sanquhar, appears to have satisfied the Kirk-session, and also the Presbytery, which, on the 23d May, 1676, came to the conclusion, that he being in actual possession of the disputed seat and burying-ground, should retain the same till he was legally dispossessed.¹ It is from the John concerned in this action we have to trace the house of Bonhill, the descent of which from this point is quite clear.

JOHN SMOLLETT was admitted a burghess of Dumbarton in 1638. He passed an apprenticeship with James Wallace, a merchant in Edinburgh, and, on returning to Dumbarton, was several times chosen a bailie of the burgh, and on one occasion Dean of Guild. He was also Bailie-Depute of the Regality of Lennox and Provost of Dumbarton for a number of years. John Smollett was infest in Stainflett 19th June, 1659; and

¹ Smollett Papers.

JOHN SMOLLETT—*continued.*

in 1666 he acquired Pillanflatt and Rosruvan from William Lindsay of Bonhill, and his wife Anne. The affairs of John Smollett falling into disorder, he resigned the management thereof to his son James, in 1672. He died about 1680. By his first wife, Jean, second daughter of Bontine of Ardoch, he left an only son, the above James. By his second wife, Mary Sempill (probably of Fulwood), he had no issue. In addition to James, however, John appears to have had a daughter, Jean, who married William Corruth, burgess of Dumbarton, in 1665.

I.—SIR JAMES SMOLLETT, son of the preceding John, and the first of Bonhill, was born about 1648. Several of the most prominent incidents in his life have already been alluded to (pp. 290-93), in connection with the Union question; but the following may not be considered out of place in a genealogical account of the family of which he was in one sense the founder. In 1676, James Smollett was appointed Depute-Clerk of the Regality of Lennox,¹ but within three years afterwards a prosecution was entered against him, at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, for presuming to exercise his office without having signed the oath of allegiance.² He is likely to have made the required submission in this instance, as there is no evidence that he suffered in either person or estate from such cause. The circumstances of his falling under the suspicion of the Episcopalian party as a favourer of fanatics, and his subsequent removal to Edinburgh, have already been referred to, but his connection with Dumbarton affairs is brought out still more clearly in other passages of the "Memorials," which he compiled in 1708. The instructions for-

¹ Smollett Papers.

² Ibid.

SIR JAMES SMOLLETT—*continued.*

warded to him by his constituents to oppose the Union as a measure detrimental to the welfare of Scotland, he seems to have thought an undue interference with his own independence, and a communication was in consequence made, on behalf of his constituents, explaining that their instructions “were never designed to invade the liberty of your own conscience, whether as to the Union or any other matter, nor to bind you up from following your own light according to the oath of Parliament.”¹ In his “Memorials,” he enters at some length into a defence of his conduct regarding the compromise between Dumbarton and Glasgow as to the Clyde dues, and as to the encroachments committed by the neighbouring proprietors on the Town Moor. Each of the questions gave rise to considerable discussion at the time, but Sir James’s proceedings therein appear to have been actuated by a sincere regard for the interests of the burgh. This is best shown by the important commissions he afterwards held. Besides being repeatedly elected representative for the burgh of Dumbarton to the Scottish Parliament, he was also frequently chosen ruling elder for them in the Assembly, and in 1720, when the burgesses resolved that no non-resident burgesses should in future be elected a commissioner, an exception was made in favour of Sir James’s family. He was created a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county in 1715.² Having been

¹ Smollett Papers.

² The Duke of Argyll, in announcing this honour to Sir James, writes:—“His Majesty having been pleased to give me the command of the shyre of Dumbarton, I have appointed you to be one of the Deputy-Lieutenants. I am very sensible of the good affection of your shyre for his Majesty’s person and govern-

ment, and I don’t at all doubt but you will exert yourselves upon this occasion, for supporting me in reducing the rebels now in arms against their Protestant King, in favour of a Popish pretender. All the unhappy consequences which necessarily attend a war in the heart of our country, are the fruits of the rebellious practices of our enemies, and to

SIR JAMES SMOLLETT—*continued.*

knighted by King William, and made a judge in the Commissary Court of Edinburgh in 1690, Sir James resided chiefly in the latter city, and had thus frequent opportunities of serving his constituents at Dumbarton. He was also nominated one of the Commissioners appointed to visit and report upon the universities and schools in Scotland. Sir James had a resignation of Pillanflatt from his father, and was infest in Stainflett as his heir, and also in Howatshaws, in 1681. He purchased Bonhill from William and Anne Lindsay, 1684; Dalquhurn from Charles Fleming, 1692; and Croslet from David Watson, 1700. In 1721 Sir James Smollett executed a deed of entail in favour of James, his grandson, and nearest male heir, whom failing to James, another grandson, son of George Smollett. By his first wife Jane, a daughter of Macaulay of Ardincaple, he had—

1.—Tobias, a captain in Lord Strathmore's regiment, Sheriff-Depute of Dumbarton, and Provost of the burgh from 1696 to 1704. He died some years before his father, leaving by his wife Anne, daughter of Shaw of Greenock, an only daughter, Anne, who in 1720 was married to Lauchlan Maclauchlan of Inchconnal.

2.—James, born in 1683, educated in Holland, and

be imputed to them alone. It was with the greater satisfaction that I lately received from the King the honour of the lieutenancy of your shyre, in that not only my ancestors have formerly been authorised to lead your men, but the peculiar uninterrupted friendship which the gentlemen of your shyre have always had personally for my family, is what I and my posterity will always think our

duty to remember and return. And you cannot increase the obligation we owe you more than by showing at this tyme a faithfull resolute zeall for his sacred Majestie, and thereby endeavouring to establish the peace of our native country, now violated by the unnatural rage of the avowed abettor of Poperye and slavery.—I am, &c., ARGYLL.”
—From original in Smollett Papers.

SIR JAMES SMOLLETT—*continued.*

entering the bar, was made Commissary of Edinburgh in 1702. In 1712 he married Helen, third daughter of the Honourable Alexander Ogilvy of Forglen, and had an only son, James, who succeeded as heir male to the estates on the death of his grandfather, Sir James.

3.—George, also an advocate. He was called to the bar in 1708, and was associated with his father in the Commissary Court of Edinburgh. In the records of Dumbarton, over which burgh he was Provost for several successive years, he is designated of Inglestone (in the county of Edinburgh). Falling into difficulties in the latter part of his life, Sir James cut him off from the entail, which, in his lifetime, devolved upon his (George's) son James, on the death of his cousin James, mentioned above. He was married to Katherine, a daughter of Sir Hugh Cunningham of Bonnington, Provost of Edinburgh, and had an only child, the preceding James.

4.—Archibald, married Barbara Cunningham of Gilbertfield, and had issue, of whom afterwards—

1.—Jean, married to John Bethune, collector of customs, Kirkcaldy.

2.—Eleanor, married in 1718 to Dugald Campbell of Craignish.

Sir James Smollett married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Hamilton of Orbiston, but had no issue thereby. He died in 1731.

II.—JAMES SMOLLETT, son of James, by Helen Ogilvie, succeeded as heir male of his grandfather. He was a lieutenant in Captain Paget's regiment. He purchased Kilmahew from

JAMES SMOLLETT—*continued.*

from George Napier in 1735, and Auchensail, Drumsiddoch, Walton, and other properties about the same time. He married Agnes, a daughter of James Haliburton of Pitcur, but dying without issue, in 1738, he was succeeded by his cousin—

III.—JAMES, the son of George of Inglestone (then alive). He also was Commissary of Edinburgh, and Sheriff-Depute of Dumbartonshire. In 1763 he purchased the estate of Cameron, from Col. Charteris of Amisfield, and made his residence there in preference to Bonhill House, which had then fallen a little into decay.¹ It was at Cameron he was visited by Tobias Smollett in 1766—a visit commemorated in the pages of “Humphrey Clinker.” Dr. Johnson also passed a night there on his return from the Highlands in 1773.² This James Smollett appears to have been a man of public spirit and good deeds, judging from the numerous bequests distributed by his instructions after his death, which happened in 1776.³ He was married to Jean, third daughter of Sir John Clerk of Pennicuick, but had no issue. With this James ended the male line of Sir James’s descendants. It is now necessary to revert to Archibald, the fourth son of Sir James, and his descendants.

¹ The reader who is curious as to the situation of the house and the character of the scenery around it, will find both alluded to by Dr. Smollett in his novel of “Humphrey Clinker.”

² Some particulars connected with this visit will be found in “Boswell,” vol. v. pp. 111, 112.

³ By a deed of settlement of date 1769,

Mr. Smollett, among many other legacies, provides for his books on divinity, moral philosophy, and agriculture, with his editions of the Bible, polyglot lexicon, and works relating to the study of the Oriental languages, being taken for the commencement of a parochial library, to be kept in the parishes of Bonhill, Dumbarton, or Cardross.

ARCHIBALD being sent by his father to Leyden, to receive a mercantile education, contracted an ague there and was compelled to return to his father's house. He afterwards married Barbara, daughter of Robert Cunningham of Gilbertfield. The marriage, it is affirmed, was contracted contrary to the opinion of Sir James, but as she was in every respect a most exemplary wife, the opposition manifested by the old gentleman became gradually modified, and he at length settled upon Archibald a liferent of the house and lands of Dalquhurn—a small property lying contiguous to his own grounds of Bonhill, and which, prior to its purchase by Sir James from Charles Fleming in 1692, had been the residence, first of the Spreull family, and then of a branch of the house of Dennistoun of Colgrain.¹

¹ The Dalquhurn Writs, among the Smollett Papers, run thus :—

1.—Charter from Duncan, Earl of Lennox, to Walter Spreull, dom. de Coldoun, and the heirs male of his body, of the lands of Dalchurne, on his own resignation, dated at Bellach, 12th February, 1421.

2.—Charter from Malcolm, Earl of Levenax, to Walter Spreull, of the lands of Dalchorne.

3.—Instrument of sasine, on a precept of clare constat, from Isabella, Duchess of Albany, Countess of Lennox, in favour of Thomas Spreull, as son and heir of umq¹ Walter Spreull, in the lands of Dalchurne and Dalnair, 20th February, 1449. Dated from Inchmurrin.

4.—Charter under Great Seal from James V. to Robert Spreull (son and heir-apparent of Thomas Spreull), and Margaret Bruis, his spouse, of Dalquhyrne, on the resignation of Patrick de Colquhoune, 19th September, 1461.

5.—On 22d May, 1502, Matthew, Earl of

Lennox, grants a discharge of the relief and forefaulture of Dalquhyrne and Dalmure, in favour of John Spreull of Coldon, and Elizabeth Blair, his wife.

6.—Charter from John, Earl of Lennox, in favour of dilecto consanguinco et servitore nostro John Sprewle de Coldoun, and Elizabeth Semple, his spouse, on his own resignation of the 5th land of Dalquhyrne, 16th April, 1515.

7.—Notorial copy of the sasine following on the last mentioned charter, 10th May, 1515.

8.—Instrument of sasine of Thomas Spreul of Coldoun, in Dalquhorne, on a precept of clare constat from Matthew, Earl of Lennox, as heir of his father, John Spreule of Coldoun, 4th June, 1541.

9.—Instrument of sasine of Thomas Sprewll of Coldoun, on a Crown precept in Dalmure (5th land), 15th September, 1559. On 29th August, of same year, is a Crown charter in favour of Thomas Sprewll of Coldoun, of Dalquharne and Dalmuir, formerly

ARCHIBALD SMOLLETT—*continued.*

By his marriage with Miss Cunningham, Archibald Smollett had two sons and one daughter, viz. :—

- 1.—James, who entered the army (in which he rose to the rank of captain), and was lost in a transport vessel off the coast of America.
- 1.—Jane, who married Alexander Telfer of Scotston and Symington, and carried on the Smollett line—of whom afterwards

held by him of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, and forfeited by the attainder of the Earl.

10.—Instrument of sasine of John Spreull and Margaret Colquhoun, his wife, heir-apparent of his father, Thomas Spreull of Coldoun, in Dalchurne and Dalmure, on a precept from James Stewart of Cardonald.

11.—Charter from Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, to James Spreule, younger of Coldoun, and Agnes Kelso, his wife, of Dalquhirne and Dalmure, in fee, on resignation of his father, John Spreule of Coldoun, 24th July, 1589.

12.—Instrument of sasine of one-fourth of Dalchurne in favour of Adam Colquhoun, in Hiltoun of Napierstoun, and Margaret Spreull, his wife, 26th May, 1612.

13, 14.—Instruments of sasine on a precept from Ludovick, Duke of Lennox, on a resignation from James Spreull, fiar of Coldoun, of Dalchurne, in favour of John Dennestoun in Kirkmichael, 1st December, 1620.

15.—Instrument of sasine of Dalchurne and Dalmuir, in favour of James Spreull of Coldoun, 17th January, 1621.

16.—Charter from Commissioners of Duke of Lennox of Dalchurne to Mr. Archibald Dennistoun, heir-apparent of John Dennistoun of Dalchurne, and Jean Noble, his wife, daughter of William Noble, fiar of Ardardan,

on resignation of said John, 15th July, 1645—*with infestment thereon, 8th March, 1645.*

17, 18.—Infestment of annual rent of 300 merks by Mr. Archibald Dennistoun, with consent of his father and mother, in favour of Mr. David Elphinstoun, minister of Dumbarton, redeemable on payment of 5000 merks,—13th February, 1657.

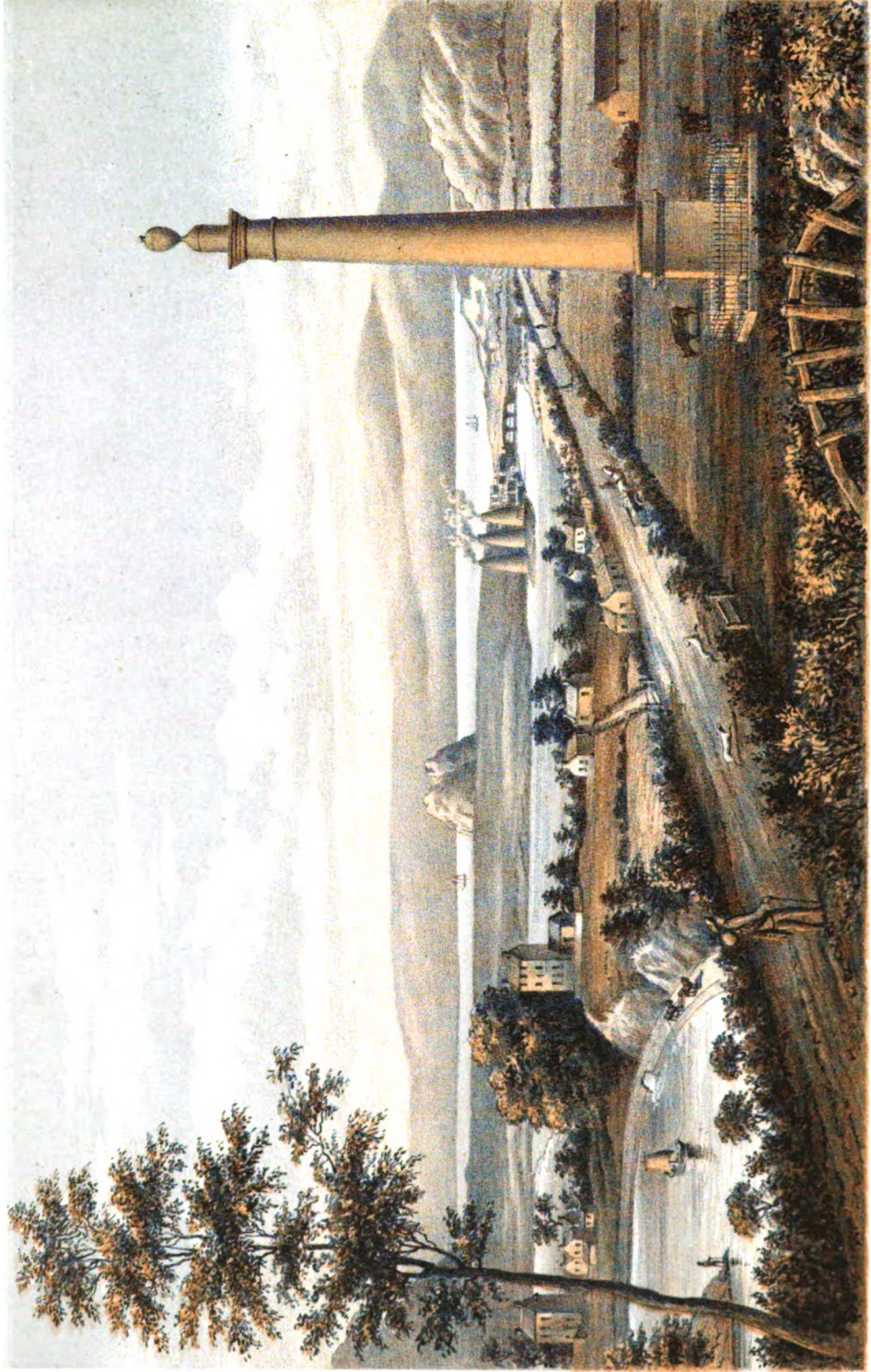
19.—Instrument of sasine in favour of Catherine Stirling, eldest daughter of Jas. Stirling of Auchyle, in liferent of part of Dalchurne, 11th April, 1657.

20.—Instrument of sasine in favour of Anne, Margaret, and John Dennistouns, in an annual of 240 merks out of Dalchurne, 20th Oct., 1665.

21.—Resignation of Mr. Archibald Dennistoun, in favour of Thomas Flemyng, merchant, burges of Dumbarton, and his son, Charles (by umq^l Jean Semple), in fee of the lands of Dalchurne, with reservation in favour of John Semple of Fulwood, guidson of umq^l William Semple of Fulwood, of the lands of Over and Nether Cordells, 30th July, 1669.

22, 23.—Charter and sasine from the Lennox Commissioners to the above effect. Sasine dated 19th August, 1669.

24.—Resignation of an annual (No. 17) in favour of John Semple, younger of Fulwood, by Mr. David Elphinstoun, 2d March, 1675.



Chromo-Litho. by W. & A. K. Johnston, Glasgow.

VALE OF LEVEN ABOUT . 1777 .

Smollett's Birthplace and Monument .

2.—Tobias, who made the name of Smollett so celebrated in the annals of English literature. Looking at him from a local point of view, he may be said to occupy a front place in that rank of eminent men of which the county has just reason to be proud. He was a distinguished son of Dumbartonshire, and that not alone by the mere accident of birth. He never forgot the place of his nativity. His best known poem is an exquisite sketch of the scenes amid which he played in infancy, and his happiest novel was based on a pilgrimage thither shortly before the close of his troubled career. Tobias, or, as the name stands at length in the baptismal register of Cardross parish, Tobias-George Smollett, was born in 1721. Being deprived of his father while very young, the education of the future novelist was at first conducted by his mother, an amiable and accomplished lady, and his grandfather, Sir James—a shrewd old country gentleman. Having thus received the rudiments of education at the domestic hearth, from the most careful of all monitors, young Smollett was transferred to the Grammar School at Dumbarton (then taught by John Love, an eminent scholar, before referred to), and afterwards to the University of Glasgow, at both of which places he prosecuted his studies with diligence and success. In Dumbarton and also in Glasgow young Smollett appears to have given good evidence of the possession of those talents by which he was distinguished in after life. While at Dumbarton he composed a variety of satirical verses on some of his school-fellows, whose conduct had annoyed him ; and at the University the severity of

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

some of his sketches gave offence to not a few of the more sober and industrious members of the community. After serving an apprenticeship with John Gordon,¹ a surgeon of extensive practice, Smollett proceeded to London in 1739; and as his grandfather had made little or no provision at his death for the children of Archibald, the young aspirant for literary fame may be said to have had little else in his pocket than the tragedy of "The Regicide" which he had completed in the previous year. But in these days theatrical managers were as unwilling as they are now to risk expense upon the productions of young and unknown authors. The time of Smollett's arrival in London corresponded with the period which has been repeatedly described as the worst of all possible for a man of letters. The patronage of noblemen was passing away; and the patronage of the booksellers had not commenced. The day had gone by when a neat dedication to the Minister, or a well-turned compliment to the Minister's mistress, had a sure reward in the civil service at home or at the Court of some of our allies abroad. When Smollett went to London, Johnson, who had arrived the year

¹ Among the Smollett Papers at Cameron House is an epistle from Gordon referring to Tobias, bearing date September 15, 1738. "There is no matter (he writes to James, of Bonhill) of Tobias staying, for as he is sometimes troubled with a cough, I was satisfied that he got a week or two in the country. I hope he will do very well." John Gordon and the Laird of Bonhill seem to have had

business transactions together—a circumstance which may account for Tobias's apprenticeship. From letters addressed to Andrew Mitchell, secretary to the Marquis of Tweeddale, Secretary for Scotland, it may be inferred that Smollett was to some extent indebted for this appointment to the good offices of his cousin James, younger of Bonhill.

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

before, was connecting himself in a stable kind of way with Cave; but the life of nearly every other author by profession at this time was of the saddest and most profitless description. His tragedy was highly praised by private individuals of taste and distinction; yet no one would venture to produce it on the stage; and at length the necessities of the young adventurer, rather than his inclination, led him to accept a situation as surgeon's mate on board one of the vessels which accompanied Admiral Vernon in the unfortunate expedition against Carthage. Harassed by the drudgery to which his professional duties exposed him, Smollett though he had a certainty of being promoted, left the service and went ashore at Jamaica, where he resided for two or three years. About 1744 he returned to London,¹ and attempted to establish himself in practice as a physician; but his success being, as usual, disproportionate to his expectations, he relinquished the idea, and, fortunately for his fame, became an author by profession. From this period the life of Smollett belongs not to the local historian, but to the historian of our national literature and manners. Without attempting to notice in detail the numerous works, historical and imaginative, which Smollett now gave to the world in quick succession, it may be stated generally, that those novels on which his fame now chiefly rests place him among the most eminent writers of the

¹ Writing to a friend in Scotland, May 22, 1744, the novelist says:—"I have moved into the house where the late John Douglas, surgeon, died, and you may henceforth direct for Mr. Smollett, surgeon in Downing Street, West."

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

eighteenth century. Painting with the fidelity of Hogarth, rather than the rich imagination of Scott, there is doubtless in Smollett's writings many scenes and characters which offend well-regulated minds, and some which could not have withstood criticism, even in the author's time, plainspoken though his contemporaries were ; but wit and humour, combined with sound sense and honesty of purpose, almost cancel this blot, serious as it is, and make the writings of the author of "Roderick Random" as instructive as they are entertaining. "His fancy," says Sir Walter Scott, "seems to run riot in accumulating ridiculous circumstances one upon another, to the utter destruction of all powers of gravity ; and perhaps no books ever written have excited such peals of inextinguishable laughter as those of Smollett. The descriptions which affect us thus powerfully border sometimes upon what is called farce or caricature ; but if it be the highest praise of pathetic composition that it draws forth tears, why should it not be esteemed the greatest excellence of the ludicrous that it compels laughter ? The one tribute is at least as genuine an expression of natural feeling as the other ; and he who can read the extraordinary career of Trunnion and Hatchway, when run away with by their mettled steeds, or the inimitable absurdity of the Feast of the Ancients, without a hearty burst of honest laughter, must be well qualified to look sad and gentlemanlike with Lord Chesterfield and Master Stephen. Upon the whole, the genius of Smollett may be said to

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

resemble that of Rubens. His pictures are often deficient in grace, sometimes even vulgar in conception, deficient in keeping, and in due subordination of parts to each other, and intimating too much carelessness on the part of the artist. But these faults are redeemed by such richness and brilliancy of colours, such a profusion of imagination—now embodying forth the grand and terrible—now the natural, the easy, and the ludicrous; there is so much of life, action, and bustle in every group he has painted—so much force and individuality of character—that we readily grant to Smollett an equal rank with his great rival, Fielding."¹ In his character of a historian, the position of Smollett as a continuator of Hume naturally leads to a comparison unfavourable to the former; but hurriedly and carelessly written though it was, there is in the "Continuation" numerous passages which bespeak the sound judgment and manly independence of the author. As a poet and dramatist, the author of "The Regicide" occupies a creditable place. "His 'Ode to Leven Water,'" says Dr. Anderson, the most careful of Smollett's biographers,² "is distinguished by delicacy of sentiment, picturesque descrip-

¹ Sir Walter Scott's "Lives of Eminent Novelists."

² Smollett has not been over-fortunate in his biographers. Dr. John Moore, the friend and correspondent of the novelist, and Dr. Robert Anderson, have each given biographies of him to the world. They both write, it is but justice to say, with every desire to

speak well of Smollett, yet fail signally in giving a clear idea of his literary life, or even his exact position in the world of letters. Among the legacies provided for by James Smollett of Bonhill, in 1773, was fifty guineas to be paid to Dr. Gilbert Stewart, in the event of his writing and publishing the life of Dr. Tobias Smollett. Among the most

DR. TOBLAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

tion, and simplicity of expression. The images are pastoral and pleasing, and the numbers correct and

genial criticisms which have appeared is that of Sir Walter Scott, referred to in the text, and a carefully written paper in the "Quarterly Review," No. 205—January, 1858. As a slight contribution to the personal history of Dr. Tobias Smollett, we append a few extracts from a series of letters, mostly unpublished, written by the novelist in friendly confidence to Dr. John Moore of Glasgow, the originals of which have been kindly placed at our disposal by the present Alexander Smollett, Esq., of Bonhill:—

"CHELSEA, *Sept.* 28, 1750.

"I thank you for those curious criticisms on 'Roderick Random' which you have communicated; and congratulate you upon your prospect of enjoying a comfortable settlement among your friends. I have been favoured with two letters from Mr. Hunter of Burnside, the first of which was shown to the Duke of Dorset by Lady Vane, who spoke of the author as a gentleman worthy of the Government's clemency and protection, and represented his case and character in such an advantageous light, that the Duke expressed an inclination to befriend him, and advised Lord Vane to speak to his cousin, the Duke of Newcastle, in his behalf—this task his Lordship has undertaken, and there the affair must rest till the King's return. Make my compliments acceptable to your mother, and take it for granted that I am your sincere friend and humble servant,

"T^s SMOLLETT."

"CHELSEA, *March* 1, 1754.

"Mr. Urie is misinformed about my intention to publish anything upon commerce,

which is a subject quite foreign to my taste and understanding. I suppose the mistake arose from my having translated a collection of essays from a periodical work published in French, under the title of 'Journal Œconomique,' in which there are some papers upon trade—but this is no other than a paltry bookseller's job, in which my name ought not to be mentioned.

"I have nothing ready for the press but Doctor Smellie's second volume, containing cases in midwifery, and my translation of 'Don Quixote,' which will be published next year. I have likewise made some progress in the 'History of the German Empire,' which I believe will be printed this ensuing summer; and 'Drummond's Letters' are now ready to appear.

"In short, dear John, I am so jaded that I now write with infinite reluctance, so that you must excuse my inaccuracy, and all other defects in your affectionate humble servt.,

"T^s SMOLLETT."

"CHELSEA, *Dec.* 11, 1755.

"DEAR SIR,—I never repined so much at my own want of importance as at this conjuncture, when you have occasion for the interest of your friends; and it is with great mortification I now assure you that I have no sort of connection with the great man who is to decide between you and your competitor. Far from being used to the great, as you seem to imagine, I have neither interest nor acquaintance with any person whose countenance or favour could be of advantage to myself or my friends. I live

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

harmonious. The strain of the poet is yet softer than 'the shepherd piping in the dale,' or the mur-

in the shade of obscurity, neglecting and neglected, and spend my vacant hours among a set of honest phlegmatic Englishmen, whom I cultivate for their integrity of heart and simplicity of manners. I have not spoke to a nobleman for some years; and those I once had the honour of knowing, were either such as had little interest of their own, or very little consideration for me.

"I am heartily sorry to find your cause is so slenderly supported with the Duke of Argyle; because without his concurrence, or rather his creative word, I believe no professorship can be filled up—merit is altogether out of the question. Everything here, as well as in your country, is carried by cabal; and in Scotland the cabal of the Campbells will always preponderate. The time is fast approaching when all the lands, all the places of honour, power, and profit, will be in the possession of that worthy clan. Then you may exclaim—*Non numinis sed Campbellorum omnia plena!*

"Present my best wishes to Mrs. Moore and all your family; and be assured (if such a declaration can be of any consequence to a man whom I cannot serve in anything essential) that I am, with equal truth and affection, dear Sir, your very humble servt.,

"T^s SMOLLETT."

[*Addressed most likely to the novelist's cousin, James of Bonhill.*]

CHelsea, March 9, 1756.

"DEAR SIR,—Your very kind letter afforded me real pleasure, because it breathes genuine friendliness and sincerity. Such language of the heart I prefer to all the

frippery of eloquence, to all the bribes of ostentation. The circumstance of our cousin Theophilus is to me amazing, and resembles the suggestion of a dream. I feel a strange curiosity to see the man. What says Mrs. Bethune, and the females of our family? Considering the low ebb to which we are reduced, this is a sort of acquisition to the name. I begin to think we were originally Malet or Molet, and came from Normandy with the Conqueror. He had followers of both names, and they settled in the north. William Malet was governor of York, and a very gallant officer. The S may have shifted its place from the end of the pre-nomen to the beginning of the surname. There is a Norman who keeps a public house in the skirts of Chelsea, of the name of Jonas Mollet. I have by me an old diploma, signed at Caen about an hundred years ago—S Malet antiquior Scholee medinualis magister. I should be very glad to know if you have any anecdotes of our little family. I have been told they were freeholders in Dumbarton four hundred years ago. By-the-bye, I find Dumbarton was once the capital of the kingdom of Arecluyd, inhabited by Britons or Cumbreans, whence its name of Dunbritton; that this kingdom extended westerly to the extremity of Cunningham's, or the Cumera Islands, in the mouth of the Clyde; that it was bounded by the Forth on one side, and the Irish Channel on the other. The greatest part of Dumbarton has been destroyed by an inundation. I myself when a boy have felt the stones of the pavement under water between what is called the College and the Town's End. I think I remember to have

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

murs of 'the dimpling wave.' He celebrates his native stream with all the elegant simplicity of an

seen the ruins of old stone houses on the other side of the Sands; and on your ground at the Stony Flat there are many remains of Druid worshipping places. I am persuaded that an antiquarian would find much entertainment about Dumbarton, and even some noble monuments of Roman antiquity, for there was a stationary camp within three miles of the place at Kilpatrick, for the guard of the wall built by Lollius Urbicus, in the reign of Antoninus, commonly called Græme's Dyke, which Buchannan ignorantly confounds with the wall built by Severus from the Esk to the Tyne, in the north of England; and as the Britons of Arecluyd were under the Roman protection, they must have entertained an intimate intercourse, and without doubt the Roman generals and officers of rank lived at Dunbritton. You will think this is a strange rhapsody, but to me the subject is interesting. I have had occasion lately to inquire into the antiquities of our country. I find the Scots came from Ireland but yesterday, in comparison with the antiquity of the Caledonians and Britons of Arecluyd. I would fain derive myself from these last; but whether ancient Scot, Briton, or Norman, I certainly am, with equal affection and esteem,—Dear Sir, your very humble servt.,

"T^s SMOLLETT."

"My wife presents her best wishes for Mrs. Smollett and you. I hope mine will also be acceptable."

—
"CHELSEA, Aug. 3, 1756.

"By your asking if I am engaged in any new performance, and immediately after mentioning the 'Critical Review,' I conclude you

have been told I am concerned in that work. Your information has been true. It is a small branch of an extensive plan which I last year projected for a sort of academy of the *Belles Lettres*; a scheme which will one day, I hope, be put on execution to its utmost extent. In the meantime the 'Critical Review' is conducted by four gentlemen of approved abilities, and meets with a very favourable reception.

"Tho' I never dabble in politics, I cannot help saying that there seems to have been no treachery in delivering up St. Philip's Fort, nor even in the scandalous affair with the French fleet, which was owing to the personal timidity of our admiral, who is at present the object of the public detestation. Indeed, the people seem to be in a ferment, and there are not wanting rascally incendiaries to inflame their discontent; so that in a populace less phlegmatic the consequences would, in all probability, be very mischievous.

"T^s SMOLLETT."

—
"CHELSEA, May 12, 1757.

(*See Fac-simile.*)

"DEAR SIR,—You will forgive me for not having answered your letter sooner, in consideration of the hurry and fatigue to which I have been exposed in bringing out my 'History of England.' I sincerely rejoice in your success in business, as well as in the happiness you seem to enjoy amidst the comforts of matrimony, and I beg leave to make a tender of my best wishes to Mrs. Moore as the source of my friend's happiness. The little Irishman, about whom you express some curiosity, was my amanuensis, and has

Dear Sir

You will forgive me for not having answered your letter sooner, in consideration of the Plague and Cholera to which I have been exposed in bringing out my History of England. I sincerely rejoice in your success in Business, as well as in the success which you seem to enjoy in the Comfort of Matrimony, and I beg leave to make a Tender of my best wishes to Mrs Moor as the partner of my friend's Happiness. The white craftsman about whom you express some Curiosity, was my amanuensis, and has been occasionally employed as a Trade reader for the Fortnightly Review, but you are not to number him among my companions, nor indeed does his Character deserve any further Description.

The Deane Captain Robert Man is my Neighbour in Chelsea, and I recommend him to your friendship and acquaintance as a brave, experienced officer and a most able Instructor in whom there is no Guile. He is appointed Captain of the Foremost Sloop, stationed in the Mouth of the River and being an utter Stranger in that part of the world, you must introduce him to your & my friends at Glasgow, and assist them with your advice and Directions. His Father was a Scotsman & I believe a native of your Town. My Friend Bob has been round the Globe with success & provided in fourteen or fifteen Sea Engagements during which he behaved with remarkable Gallantry, but his good nature is equal to his Courage, and indeed, he is the most inoffensive man alive. If you want to know how I spend my Time in this Retreat, he can show you that Particular, for he has been my Club Companion these thirty long years. Pray give my Compliments to Captain Graham, and tell him I had never once seen D. Brisbane till I met him accidentally about a month ago at Mr Barclay's Lodgings. He seems to be in good Health & spends said that is all I know of the matter. Excuse me and believe me to be

Dear John, your affectionate friend & servant
T. Smollett

Chelsea May 12 1757

To

Mr. John Moore

Surgeon in

Glasgow



DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

Arcadian shepherd." After a life, not without its struggles, vexations, and disappointments, Smollett

been occasionally employed as a trash reader for the 'Critical Review;' but you are not to number him among my companions, nor indeed does his character deserve any further discussion. The bearer, Captain Robert Mann, is my neighbour in Chelsea, and I recommend him to your friendship and acquaintance as a brave, experienced officer, and an honest tar in whom there is no guile. He is appointed Captain of the 'Porcupine' sloop, stationed in the Frith of Clyde; and being an utter stranger in that part of the world, you must introduce him to your and my friends in Glasgow, and assist him with your advice and directions. His father was a Scotsman, and I believe a native of your town. My friend Bob has been round the globe with Anson, and proved in fourteen or fifteen sea engagements, during which he behaved with remarkable gallantry; but his good nature is equal to his courage, and indeed he is the most inoffensive man alive. If you want to know how I spend my time in this retreat, he can satisfy you in that particular, for he has been my Club companion these seven long years.—Dear John, your affectionate friend and servt.,

"T^s SMOLLETT."

—
"CHELSEA, June 4, 1757.

"DEAR SIR,—I sympathize in your affliction, which I hope has neither been so immoderate nor so unmanly as to hinder you from acting the part of a comforter to the companion of your sorrows. I am pleased with the kind expressions in which you mention my dedication to Mr. Pitt, who has treated me with that genuine politeness by

which he is as much distinguished in private life as by his superior talents in the service of his country. I am afraid the 'History' will not answer the expectations that seem to be raised among my friends in Scotland. The fourth volume is now in the press, and will (I believe) be published in three months, if no unforeseen accident should intervene. You are right in your conjecture with regard to the criticism upon 'Douglas,' which, I assure you, I did not see until it was in print. I did not write one article in that whole number. By this time you have (I suppose) received my letter by Capt. Mann, so that you will excuse me from writing at large on this occasion; especially as I am so fatigued with the unintermitting labour of the pen that I begin to loathe the sight of paper.—Meanwhile I profess myself your affectionate humble servt.,

"T^s SMOLLETT."

—
"CHELSEA, June 1, 1762.

"I am much affected by your kind concern for my health, and believe the remedy you propose might have a happy effect; but it must be postponed. To tell you the truth, I have a presentiment that I shall never see Scotland again. Be that as it may, I shall ever retain for it a regard which is truly filial.

"I have had no attack of asthma those two months; but I am extremely emaciated; and am afflicted with a tickling catarrh, and cough all night without ceasing. My appetite holds good; my spirits are tolerable, and I believe I might retrieve my constitution by a determined course of exercise and the cold bath; but neither my indolence nor my occupation will permit me to persevere in

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

died in the neighbourhood of Leghorn, in Italy, on the 21st of October, 1771, in the fifty-first year of

those endeavours.—Your affectionate friend and very humble servt.,

“T^s SMOLLETT.”

—
“LONDON, *July* 16, 1765.

“DEAR SIR,—I take this opportunity of my friend Mr. Williams, to inquire after your health, and to let you know that I am returned to England after an absence of two years, during which I have been more than once at the brink of the grave. After all, I have brought back no more than the skeleton of what I was, but with proper care that skeleton may hang for some few years together. I propose to pass the winter at Bath, and if I find that climate intolerable, I shall once more go into exile, and never more think of returning.—Your affectionate humble servt.,

“T^s SMOLLETT.”

—
“BATH, IN SOMERSETSHIRE,
Nov. 13, 1765.

“Your friendly solicitude about my health and concerns requires that I should give you a short sketch of my present situation. I gave up all connection with the ‘Critical Review,’ and every other literary system, before I quitted England. Since my return I have writt a few articles merely for amusement; but I have now no concern in the work. The observations I made in the course of my travels through France and Italy I have thrown into a series of letters, which will make two volumes in octavo. They are now printing, and will be published in the spring. I will not answer for their success with the public; but as I have given a sort of natural history of Nice, with my remarks upon that climate, and a register of

the weather, I hope the performance may be useful to other valetudinarians who travel for the recovery of their health. With respect to my own health I cannot complain. I have not lately lost any ground, but on the contrary have gained some flesh since my coming to Bath, where I have been these five weeks. I do not, however, flatter myself that I shall continue to mend, for I have always found myself better for about a month after any change of air, and then I relapse into my former state of invalidity. My disorder is no other than weak lungs and a constitution prone to catarrhs, with an extraordinary irritability of the nervous system. . . . Nothing agrees with me so well as hard exercise, which, however, the indolence of my disposition continually counteracts. If I was a galley slave, and kept to hard labour for two or three years, I believe I should recover my health entirely. The Bath water agrees with me wonderfully well; and, upon the whole, I am so well at present that some of my friends declare they never saw me look better; but I will venture to say I am not above half as big as I was when you saw me last. To tell you the truth, I look upon my being alive as a sort of resuscitation, for last year I thought myself in the last stage of a consumption. I long eagerly to see you and some other friends in Scotland, but the distance between us is so great that I despair of being ever able to gratify my desire. Make my best compliments to Mrs. Moore: remember me to all our Glasgow friends: comfort me with a letter when you have leisure time, and believe me to be ever, dear Sir, your affectionate humble servt.,

“T^s SMOLLETT.”

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

his age. Three years afterwards a column of the Tuscan order, surmounted by an urn, was erected to his memory by his cousin, James Smollett of Bonhill.¹ The monument is situated in the village of Renton, on the side of the public road; and while it is thus within a short distance of the spot where Smollett was born, it also overlooks that stream which in life he loved so well and sung of so melodiously. A lengthened and not inelegant Latin inscription sets forth the virtues and talents of the deceased.² The first four lines were adopted from an inscription written at the request of Lord Kames by Mr. Ramsay of Ochertyre; several other lines were furnished by Dr. Johnson, at the request of Mr. Smollett, when the former passed a night at Cameron

¹ In March, 1773, some months before the monument was commenced, Mr. Smollett made a note in his settlement, authorizing an expenditure of seventy guineas for this purpose.

² The inscription is as follows :—

Siste, viator !
 Si leporis, ingenique venam benignam,
 Si morum callidissimum pictorem,
 Unquam es miratus,
 Immorare paululum memoriæ
 TOBIÆ SMOLLETT, M.D.
 Viri virtutibus hisce
 Quas in homine et cive
 Et laudes et imiteris,
 Haud mediocriter ornati :
 Qui in literis variis versatus,
 Postquam felicitate sibi propria,
 Sese posteris commendaverat,

Morte acerba raptus
 Anno aetatis 51.
 Eheu ! quam procul a patria !
 Prope Liburni portum in Italia,
 Jacet sepultus.
 Tali tantoque viro, patrueli suo,
 Cui in decursu lampada
 Se potius tradidisse decuit,
 Hanc Columnnam,
 Amoris, cheu ! inane monumentum,
 In ipsis Leviniaë ripis,
 Quas versiculis sub exitu vitæ illustratas,
 Primis infans vagitibus personuit,
 Ponendam curavit
 JACOBUS SMOLLETT de Bonhill.
 Abi, et reminiscere,
 Hoc quidem honore,
 Non modo defuncti memoriæ,
 Verum etiam exemplo, prospectum esse :
 Aliis enim, si modo digni sint,
 Idem erit virtutis præmium !

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

House on his return from the Hebrides ; but by far the greater portion is from the pen of Dr. Stuart, Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh.¹ Speaking of his person, Anderson says, "Smollett was fashioned to prepossess all men in his favour. His figure was manly, graceful, and handsome, and in his air and manner there was a dignity that commanded respect joined with a

¹ Among the family papers at Cameron House is a small bundle relating exclusively to the monument. It contains a series of inscriptions, in Latin and English, with criticisms thereon, sent in to Mr. Smollett by various eminent scholars, the most curious, probably, being the copy bearing the corrections made by Dr. Johnson, before referred to. The English inscription, by Lord Kames, spoken of so contemptuously by the great lexicographer, is contained in the following letter :—

BLAIRDRUMMOND, 11th Oct., 1773.

MY GOOD FRIEND,—You have below an inscription for your pillar, which, on my part, is no more but giff-gaff, as Mr. Smollett in his review bestowed the warmest encomium on my "Elements of Criticism." A good turn ought never to be forgot.

"No circumstance is trivial in the history of eminent men. Behold, Passenger ! the birth place of Tobias Smollet, destin'd by nature to banish spleen, and to promote cheerfulness, sweet balm of life. His grave, alas ! is in a distant country. How opposite from an Alexander, or a Louis, men destin'd by nature for depressing the spirits of their fellow-creatures, and for desolating the earth ! This pillar, erected by James

Smollet of Bonhill, is not for his Cousin, who possesses a more noble monument in his literary productions ; but for Thee, O ! Traveller. If literary fame be thy ruling passion, emulation will enliven thy genius : indulge the hope of a monumental pillar ; and by ardent application, why not hope to merit the splendid reward ?"

Have I hit your thought ? This is the first rude draught ; and I would not bestow time in polishing till I should be informed how you relish it. I have hinted at the merit and talents of the deceased, as supposed to be universally known, which, in my opinion, makes a much more agreeable impression than the beaten tract of collecting anxiously all the cardinal virtues, and spreading them on a tombstone like so many flowers ; which, in particular, is the style of the Latin inscription you gave me. The inscription ought to be English, that all may read ; and it ought to be simple and clear, that all may understand. These appear essential properties with respect to a monument erected at the side of a high road. My kindest wishes to Mrs. Smollett. May ye both have uninterrupted comfort in this life, till you be called to a better !

HENRY HOME.

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

“benignity that inspired affection.”¹ By his marriage with Miss Lascelles, Tobias Smollett had one child—a daughter, named Elizabeth, who died in infancy in 1753. After her husband’s death, Mrs. Smollett continued to reside in Italy, but her worldly circumstances were by no means equal to her deserts; and in 1784—thirteen years after Tobias’s death—a theatrical entertainment was given for her benefit in the Edinburgh Theatre Royal. The play selected was the unfortunate Otway’s tragedy of “Venice Preserved;” and to it Smollett’s friend, Graham of Gartmore, added a prologue highly suitable for the peculiar circumstances in which the play was brought forth. After James, the possessor

A few weeks after, Lord Kames forwards a Latin inscription, written, however, he says, not by himself. This was probably the one prepared by Mr. Ramsay, which merits a place here from its local applicability:—

Siste, viator !
 Si leporis, ingenique venam benignam,
 Si morum callidissimum pictorem,
 Unquam miratus es ;
 Domum istam inornatam paulisper intueri,
 Ibi enim nascebatur
 TOBIAS SMOLLETT, M.D.
 In hocce agello, prope Levini marginem,
 Saepissime lusit puer :
 Illorum sub umbra arborum recubens felix,
 Silvestris musae primitas olim meditatus est,
 Denique, in patriam aliquantisper reversus,
 Post varios casus, longamque peregrinationem,
 Hujus anguli securo quiete,
 Ac memoria vitae puerilis solum fallere nesciae,
 Mirifice reffectus est.
 Qualis, quantusque fuit in re literaria,
 Non ignores viator !
 VOL. II.

Neque te morari fas est.
 Abi igitur, valeque ;
 At semper reminiscere,
 Quam dulcis et decorus est
 Soli natalis amor !

¹ Some doubt may be reasonably indulged in regarding the current portraits of the novelist—painted as well as engraved. One frequently engraved is reputed to be from a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds. It is not clear, however, that he ever sat to this great artist. No allusion is made thereto in his correspondence, so far as known, nor are we aware of even any stray notice connecting the pencil of Sir Joshua with the author of “Roderick Random.” The sketch, however, possesses a strong family likeness, and in point of execution is infinitely superior to the ordinary run of Smollett portraits. Probably the best authenticated original finds an appropriate place on the walls of Cameron House. It was formerly in the gallery of

DR. TOBIAS SMOLLETT—*continued.*

of Bonhill, Tobias Smollett was the nearest heir,¹ but having left no successors, the estate, on the death of his cousin in November, 1775, passed to the novelist's sister, Jane, who had married Alexander Telfer, as before stated.

III.—JANE of Bonhill, on succeeding to the estate, resumed her maiden name of Smollett. By her marriage with Alexander Telfer, she had—

- 1.—Alexander Telfer Smollett, who succeeded to Bonhill.
2. James Telfer, a major in the Scots Greys, who died unmarried, at Symington, Lanarkshire, 27th March, 1791.
3. Archibald, who became a merchant in Holland, and married Miss Fanny Lloyd Smith, whose father was director of the English Factory at Rotterdam. Archibald Telfer died in Scotland in 1786, an officer in the Buccleuch Fencibles, leaving issue two sons and two daughters :—
 1. Jane, born 1776, married Patrick Nagle, and died without issue.

Lord Woodhouselee, in whose catalogue it is thus entered :—"Tobias Smollett, M.D., by W. Verelst, 1756—A half-length portrait of the celebrated author of 'Roderick Random,' 'Peregrine Pickle,' and other works of imagination and genius. This is a highly finished portrait of this eminent writer, then in the thirty-sixth year of his age. He is in full dress; a stone-coloured full mounted coat, with hanging sleeves; a green satin waistcoat, trimmed with gold lace; a tyewig; long ruffles, and sword, agreeably to the costume of the London physician of the time. This

was the family picture which belonged to the doctor's widow, and was traced through the hands of two or three different collectors to her possession by Mr. Wooding, from whom it was purchased by Lord Woodhouselee. Size, four feet four inches high by three feet four inches wide."

¹ In November, 1770, James Smollett being about to carry out some improvements on the estate, communicated with Tobias, then in Italy, as his nearest heir of entail.—*Smollett Papers.*

JANE SMOLLETT—*continued.*

2. John Alexander, a captain (late Indian Navy), born 1780; married, but died at Boulogne without issue, 2nd November, 1861.
3. Buchan Fraser, born 1782, a Deputy Commissary-General; married at Malta a Greek lady, named Catarina Coccozzi, and died there 14th September, 1860, leaving issue:—
 1. Rosa Maria, born 1812; married Anthony Strattan, with issue one son and three daughters.
 2. Georgiana; died young.
 3. Cecilia; died young.
 4. Fraser Drummond, born 1817; entered merchant service; married Marie Giraud; no issue.
 5. Francis, born 1817; married Ellen Cork, with issue two sons (Buchan-Fraser and Francis-George), and one daughter.
 6. Tobias Smollett, born 1820. Died 1857, unmarried.
 7. Patrick Nagle, born 1822; married Gaetana Mason, and died 1864, leaving issue two sons (Patrick and Thomas) and one daughter.
 8. James Drummond, born 1824; captain Royal Artillery; married Helen Jenkins (Lushington); issue one son Charles, 36th Regiment, who in September 1877 married Harriet Blanche Coke.

JANE SMOLLETT—*continued.*

9. Thomas Alexander, born 1826 ; paymaster Royal Navy ; married Diana Lindquist ; and died 1860, leaving issue one son and daughter.
10. Cecilia (2) ; died young.
11. John Buchan, commander Royal Navy ; married Catherini Mouravieff ; no issue.
12. Archibald, born 1832 ; in holy orders ; married Ann Maria Godden, with issue three sons and four daughters.
13. George Home, born 1833 ; married Ellen Landor, and has issue two daughters.
4. Cecilia-Archibald, born 1784 ; married James Drummond, Commissary-General, who died October 8, 1842. Mrs. Drummond died October 11, 1842, without issue.

IV.—ALEXANDER of Bonhill married Cecilia Renton, sister of the Miss R——, mentioned in "Humphrey Clinker," as one of the belles in Edinburgh who had taken captive the heart of Jerry Melford. It is from this lady the village of Renton, in the Vale of Leven, derives its name ; the first houses built there for the accommodation of those employed in the print-works having been so called by Jane of Bonhill, in honour of her daughter-in-law. A sister, Eleanora Renton, married Charles Sharpe of Hoddam, Dumfriesshire, and was mother of General Sharpe, member of Parliament for Dumfries District of Burghs in the first Reformed Parliament, and

ALEXANDER SMOLLETT—*continued.*

of C. K. Sharpe, a well-known antiquarian, described by his friend, Sir Walter Scott, as the Horace Walpole of Scotland. The Misses Renton were daughters of — Renton of Mordington, Berwickshire, and Lady Susan Montgomerie, daughter of Earl of Eglinton. Alexander Smollett died in 1799, having had issue:—

1. Alexander, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and member of Parliament for the county of Dumbarton. He succeeded to the estates, but was killed in the same year at the battle of Alkmaer, in Holland. It is from him that the village of Alexandria derives its name.
2. John, who succeeded to the estate.
3. Tobias-George.
4. James.
5. Archibald.

1. Susan—married first to — Pigott, an elder brother of the late Lord Chief Baron Pigott of the Irish Court of Exchequer, and secondly to Edmond Nagle.

V.—JOHN (ROUET) SMOLLETT of Bonhill, married first, Louisa, daughter of William Rouet of Auchindennan, by whom he had a daughter, who died young; and secondly, Elizabeth, second daughter of the Honourable Patrick Boyle. In youth Admiral Smollett served as midshipman on board the "Queen Charlotte" (commanded by Lord Keith), along with Prince William, afterwards Duke of Clarence and King William IV. As lieutenant of the "Gibraltar," he was present at Lord Howe's celebrated victory of the 1st June 1794, off Ushant, and was sent by his captain to take charge of their French prize "Le Northumberland." He was again with Admiral Keith (Elphinstone) at the blockade of Cadiz during the revolutionary war of 1798. Admiral J. R. Smollett died in 1842, and Mrs. Smollett in 1858, leaving issue:—

JOHN (ROUET) SMOLLETT—*continued.*

1. Alexander, presently of Bonhill.
2. Patrick Boyle of the East India Company's Civil Service; elected member of Parliament for Dumbar-tonshire in 1859, on the retirement of his brother, by a majority of 91 votes over his opponent, A. C. Bontine, Esq. of Ardoch. He contested the county at the next general election in 1865, with James Stirling, Esq., when the close of the poll showed an equality of votes—574 being tendered for each. One vote being withdrawn in committee in favour of Mr. Smollett, he retained the seat till the next general election in 1868, when he was succeeded by A. Orr-Ewing, Esq. Mr. P. B. Smollett remained out of the House till a new Parliament was called in 1874, when he was returned in the Conservative interest for the borough of Cambridge, along with A. G. Marten, Esq. Mr. Smollett is not a frequent speaker in the House, but when he rises invariably receives that attention due to the genial representative of a family able to number amongst its members humourists so distinguished as the author of "Humphrey Clinker."
1. Elizabeth, married in 1830 to Charles Villiers Stuart, fourth son of John, Marquis of Bute, by his wife Lady Gertrude Amelia Villiers, daughter and only child of George M. Villiers, Earl and Viscount Grandison. 2. Helen Mure. 3. Louisa Cecilia, married to Rev. John Macfarlane, Dalkeith. 4. Cecilia; and 5. Augusta, who died 1809.

VI.—ALEXANDER SMOLLETT, now of Bonhill, born 1801, studied for the bar, and passed advocate in 1824. Elected member of

ALEXANDER SMOLLETT—*continued.*

Parliament for the county in 1841 without opposition, and sat continuously till the dissolution of 1859, when he was succeeded by his brother, P. B. Smollett, Esq. Mr. Alexander Smollett has for many years devoted a large portion of his time to the public business of the county, and been elected convener from year to year since 1847, when he succeeded Sir Archibald Campbell of Succoth, Bart., who in turn had succeeded Rear-Admiral J. R. Smollett of Bonhill, on the death of the latter in 1842. He is also chairman of Bonhill Parochial Board, and takes a warm interest in all that concerns the welfare of the parish. At Alexandria a graceful memorial fountain has been erected in Mr. Smollett's honour by neighbours and friends.¹ During Mr. Smollett's possession of the estate, Bonhill, Cameron, Alexandria, and other properties, have been greatly improved in value, while the family residence at Cameron, which had been seriously damaged by fire in 1865, has been all but rebuilt on a scale commensurate with the beautiful site on Lochlomond side and the pleasant grounds lying around. A western portion of the family property in Cardross parish, consisting of Walton, and the three farms of Barrs, Kirkton, and Auchensail, part of the old Kilmahew estate, were sold, the first in 1851, and the others in 1858, to James Burns, Esq. of Bloomhill, and now make part of the estate of Kilmahew, as possessed by his son, John William Burns, Esq. Mr. Alexander Smollett

¹ The fountain, erected in 1870, and situated at the junction of Bank Street and Main Street, Alexandria, was designed by Mr. J. M'Leod, architect, Dumbarton, and the memorial stone laid with masonic honours by W. C. Steele, Esq., P.G.M., Sheriff-Substitute of the county. The inscription records

that it was erected in honour of Mr. Smollett "by feuars, tenants, and other friends in the county, to perpetuate his memory as a kind and just landlord, and for his services to the county both in its local courts and as its representative in Parliament."

ALEXANDER SMOLLETT—*continued.*

is known as an improving landlord, popular alike with tenants and neighbouring proprietors. Besides the memorial fountain already referred to, other friends in the county presented Mr. Smollett with a life-size portrait by Sir Daniel Macnee, and the same was afterwards hung up in the courtroom, County Buildings, Dumbarton. The drawing for this work has been copied from Sir Daniel's portrait of Mr. Smollett.

FAMILY ARMS:—Az. a bend or, between a lion rampant, ppr., holding in his paw a banner, arg., and a bugle horn, also ppr. Crest—An oak tree, ppr. Motto—"Viresco."

 BONHILL LANDS.

AT the south end of Bonhill, and extending a considerable way into Dumbarton parish, is the estate of Strathleven, formerly Levenside, and part of what was known still earlier as Kirkmichael-Fleming. On the west the estate is bounded by the Leven, and on the east it extends into Kilmarnock parish, where it embraces a portion of what formed once the common moor of Dumbarton. The lands of Murroch, now part of the Strathleven estate, were attached in the thirteenth century to the castle of Dumbarton, and were held by the governors thereof for many generations. In 1465, Sempill of Fulwood had a crown charter of the lands of Kirkmichael, which continued in the hands of his descendants till 1670, when they were acquired by William, first Earl of Dundonald, along with Kilmalid, the Cordales, Nobleston, Ladyton, and Ardoch Campbell. These different properties were settled upon William Cochran, third son of the Earl's eldest son, William, Lord Cochran. He erected a mansion at Levenside, and otherwise improved the estate by enclosing and planting.

William Cochrane of Kilmarnock, as he was designated, took a prominent part on the Jacobite side in the public questions of the day. He was chosen Member for Dumbartonshire in 1703, and nearly got himself into trouble by the violence of his opposition to the Union, which took place soon after. William Cochrane died in 1717. In the early part of the eighteenth century, the principal portion of the lands belonging to this portion of the Dundonald family were acquired by Archibald Campbell, advocate. This Archibald was the father of John Campbell, admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates, 9th January, 1748, and on the death of Charles Erskine of Tinwald in 1762, elevated to the bench under the title of Lord Stonefield. On the resignation of Francis Gordon of Gordonstone, he was nominated a Lord of Justiciary, but resigned this appointment about five years afterwards, having retained his seat on the bench for the long period of thirty-nine years. He died on the 19th of June, 1801. Lady Helen Stuart, wife of Lord Stonefield, died at Levenside, 5th June, 1783. The present proprietor of Stonefield is Colin, great-grandson of Lord Stonefield. Lord Stonefield was patron of Kilmarnock parish, but exchanged with the Duke of Montrose for that of Bonhill.

Levenside was acquired from the grandson of Lord Stonefield, by the late James Ewing, Esq., an eminent Glasgow merchant. On the estate passing into his hands, he changed the name to Strathleven, and commenced a series of improvements, which greatly altered the appearance of the place. Mr. Ewing, who was born in 1774, was well known in his day as a West India merchant of extensive connection. Having filled the highest civic offices in his native city, he was elected one of its representatives in the first reformed Parliament. On this occasion, Mr. Ewing was at the head of the poll; he received 378 votes more than his brother member, Mr. Oswald, and from 1000 to 2000 more than some other of the candidates. He was elected an LL.D., by the University of Glasgow.

Being a munificent supporter of most of the institutions of his native city, and also in the county of his adoption, Mr. Ewing was widely esteemed for his private worth no less than for his ability. He died in 1853. Strathleven is now held in liferent by Mrs. Ewing, from whom it passes to James Ewing's nephew, Humphrey Ewing Crum Ewing, Esq., Lord-Lieutenant of the county. Each successive proprietor of the estate seems to have made judicious additions to it from lands originally in the possession of the Burgh of Dumbarton. These lands were feud out in small holdings to burgh tenants, who rendered suit and service to the burgh as superior. Their lengthened legal contests, however, compelled the burgesses to alienate the most part of their landed possessions. It was thus with Aikenbar, an old seat of the Cunningham family. (See *ante*, p. 11). Guiseholm, and Maryland, now all included in the Strathleven estate.

On the west side of Bonhill parish, and a little north of the hill of Carman, celebrated in the superstitious legends of the district, are the lands of Darleith, formerly in the possession of a family of that name, but sold in 1670, to John Yuille, originally a writer in Inverary, Argyllshire. The oldest of the Darleith Papers bears date 1510, being the sasine of John Darleith of that ilk, and his wife Janet, daughter of Robert Dennistoun of Colgrain, given by Matthew Earl of Lennox, of the Blackthird of Darleith on his own resignation. John appears to have been succeeded by his son Arthur, who was entered on a precept of *clare constat* in 1519; and who was in his turn succeeded by a son John, who, in 1598, contracted a marriage with Janet, daughter of John Crawford of Crawfordland. They appear to have had two sons, Arthur married to Marion Colquhoun, and John whose wife was Marion Watson. The former resigned Darleith in favour of his eldest son John, in 1663, which John sold the estate in 1670 to John Yuille, Inverary. As has been noticed before (vol. i. 269), this John Yuille suffered both in person and

estate during the persecution, and died, it is believed, from the effects of his confinement in 1688. He was married to Ann Fisher, and had at least one son, Alexander who succeeded to the estate. The succeeding possessors were—Thomas, married to Elizabeth Boyle of Shettlestone, and Robert and George, sons by that marriage. The latter, George, was married to Margaret, only daughter of George Murdoch, merchant, and Lord Provost of Glasgow, by whom he had six sons and seven daughters. The eldest, Thomas, succeeded to the inheritance, and died in August 1827, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Andrew Buchanan, eldest son of George Murdoch Yuille, by Matilda, daughter of Andrew Buchanan of Ardinconnal. This is the present proprietor. In July 1834, he married his cousin, Margaret Murdoch, daughter of John Buchanan, Esq., Edinburgh. Darleith Arms, argent on a fesse between three crescents, sable, a garb, or banded gules, crest, an ear of wheat, ppr., motto, "Numine et virtute."

In the north-west of Bonhill Parish, are the lands of Tillichewan, or Tilly-Colquhoun, Tillichewan-Dennistoun, and Tillichewan-Sempill were confirmed in 1543, to Patrick Dennistoun of Dalvait, by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, after which date the lands came to be designated as Little and Middle Tillichewan. The former gave designation to a family of Buchanans for more than two hundred years. Middle Tillichewan was acquired by the Luss family, and gave a designation to one of the numerous offshoots of that house. Alexander, the first of Tillichewan, was the third son of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, by Lady Lillias Graham, sister of the celebrated Marquis of Montrose. He was succeeded by his eldest son John, who, upon the death of Sir Humphrey of Luss in 1718, without male issue, came to represent the male line of that family, and assumed the title of Baronet as heir of his grandfather, the patentee. In this assumption, however, it seems to have been overlooked, that the destination of the Baronetcy had been altered by the resignation and

re-investiture of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss in 1704, in terms of whose settlement it became vested in the male issue of the marriage of his daughter Ann, with James Grant of Pluscardine. Sir James Colquhoun of Tillichewan, Lieut. 19th foot, died on the march to Seringapatam, in October 1799. The direct male line of the Colquhouns of Tillichewan, became extinct in 1838. While the superiority was thus held by a branch of the house of Luss, the property itself was feued out to a younger son of Buchanan of Drumhead, whose successor sold it in 1792 to John Stirling, merchant, Glasgow, who also acquired Little Tillichewan from Buchanan of Ledrismore. He erected an imposing residence here from a design by Lugar, and had the surrounding grounds laid out under the superintendence of the celebrated Naysmith; Tillichewan was afterwards purchased by John Horrocks, Esq. In 1843, Little and Mid Tillichewan passed into the hands of William Campbell, Esq., founder, with his brother, of the firm of Messrs. J. & W. Campbell, warehousemen, Glasgow. Mr. Campbell also acquired the adjoining properties of Bromley and Auchendennan about the same time. Attaching himself with great zeal to the cause of the Free Church, Mr. Campbell became widely known as a generous contributor to its funds, as well as to all schemes of charity or social usefulness in Glasgow and the West generally. To the regret of a wide circle of friends and relatives, Mr. Campbell died 2d April, 1864. He was succeeded in his business and estates by his eldest son, James Campbell, Esq., now manager and chief partner in the firm of Messrs. J. & W. Campbell, mentioned above. The adjoining lands of Bromley was held with their Bonhill property by the Lindsay family. On their decay, it fell into the hands of Robert Carmichael. He erected a residence there which lapsed to the Misses Alston, who sold it to the father of the present proprietor, William Campbell, Esq. An ancient burying-ground existed near the south lodge at Tillichewan, and a little streamlet which traverses this portion of the estate, is still

known as the "Ghaisty-ford Burn." Proceeding northward from Tillichewan, the first property of any note is Cameron, already alluded to in connection with the Smollett family. In 1612, Cameron was purchased from Walter Dennistoun of Colgrain, by Sir Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, who feued out the chief part of it between the two families of Smith and Shaw. From them it was acquired in 1696, by Donald Govan, the "Old Admiral" of "Humphrey Clinker," who sold it in 1749 to Hugh Maclachlan, merchant, Glasgow. This latter sold Cameron in 1756 to Francis Charteris of Amisfield, who again sold it, seven years afterwards, to Commissary James Smollett of Bonhill. Since then it has been the seat of the Smollett family.

The lands known as Stuikrodger, appear, like several others already noticed, to have formed part of the Lindsay estate. On the sale of their property this portion seems to have been divided, Stoneymollan and Drumkinnon being latterly acquired by George Buchanan of Arden, while a third went to — Scott, who erected a villa at Woodbank, purchased in 1836 by John Horrocks, Esq., and now the property of James Campbell, Esq.

Northward of Cameron are the Auchindennans, which have given a designation to different families. The superiority of Auchindennan-Rhie, or King's Auchindennan, was acquired very early by the burgh of Dumbarton, probably as a gift for the support of some of the religious establishments in the burgh. It was feued in the early part of the sixteenth century by Sir Thomas Watson, chaplain of the Rood Altar in Dumbarton, to Andrew Dennistoun of the Ferrylands of Cardross, whose descendants continued in possession of it till 1609, when it was purchased by Robert Napier of Blackyards. His son sold it in 1620 to John Napier of Kilmahew, in whose family it continued for about a century, when it was sold by George Maxwell Napier to Peter Napier of Napierston. From this Napier Auchindennan-Rhie was acquired in 1718 by a younger

son of Nicol Bontine of Ardoch, the rental at that time being 650 merks. It was subsequently purchased by William Rouet, who erected a residence in the Italian style, to which he gave the name of Belritero. In 1843, William Colquhoun, Esq., Rossdhu, purchased the estate of Auchindennan Lindsay, from Colonel Mure of Caldwell, who had succeeded as heir to Miss Rainy Rouet. It was afterwards acquired by William Campbell, Esq., and more recently by George Martin, Esq. of Martin, Turner, & Co., Glasgow, who took down the old house of Belritero, and built on its site the present beautiful residence of Auchindennan, from designs by Mr. John Burnet, architect, Glasgow. The grounds have also been laid out with much taste and judgment. In 1858, on turning up an old burying ground at Auchenheglis, within the lands of the Auchindennan-Rhie, several stone coffins and portions of human remains were discovered. The tradition is, that a church stood on a rising piece of ground near where the road diverges from Lochlmond at Auchenheglis Brae. About 1770, Auchindennan-Dennistoun and Bannachra, were acquired from the Donaldson family by George Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow, who also purchased about the same time the lands of Drumkinnon and part of Stuikrodger. He made his residence at Auchindennan, and changed the name to Arden. By his wife, Miss Buchanan, of the family of Catter, he had two sons, John, who predeceased his father, and Herbert, who succeeded. The latter was married to Agnes, daughter of Robert Fulton of Hartfield, and died in 1825, leaving issue—George, who succeeded, and several other sons and daughters, designated of Arden. Herbert Buchanan, son of the last mentioned George, sold Arden to Sir James Lumsden, Lord Provost of Glasgow, who removed the old mansion, and, on its site, built a commodious and elegant residence, from designs by Mr. John Burnet, Glasgow. The Auchindennans border with the south end of Luss parish.

Retracing our course for a few miles southward, and crossing the Leven at what used to be the Ferry of Balloch, now superseded by an elegant suspension bridge, erected by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, the first estate of historic note reached is Balloch, literally the "field of the pass." Here the Earls of Lennox, prior to the fatal blow inflicted on their house by James I., kept up a state worthy of their exalted rank. Their frequent residence here is established by numerous charters and agreements, several of which have been already noticed. On the division of the earldom, in the fifteenth century, the stronghold of Balloch was retained in the hands of the Darnley family, who, on more than one occasion, entertained their sovereign within its walls.¹ It seems to have been gradually abandoned, however, in favour of Inchmurren, which, as early as 1511, is described as the chief messuage of the earldom. No portion of the original castle at Balloch remains, but it is known to have been situated close to the edge of Lochlomond; the fosse, which thus could be readily filled with water as occasion required, still exists, and encircles the knoll on which the castle stood. On making a slight excavation in that quarter some years since, certain pieces of old timber, firmly bound together, were found in a position corresponding with that where the drawbridge may be supposed to have stood. A kind of causeway was also laid bare at the same time, and along its course vast quantities of mussel shells were found. The site of the old castle at Balloch, commanding as it did a ready access to the country up Lochlomond, and also down the Leven to the Clyde, was highly suitable for a residence in the stirring times when it was occupied by the Earls of Lennox. It continued in the hands of the Darnley branch of the House of Lennox till 1652, when James, the fourth Duke, sold Balloch to Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, along with his fishings in Lochlomond and the

¹ See extracts from Books of Lord Treasurer, vol. i. p. 134.

Leven. The superiority, however, seems to have remained for some time with the Lennox family, as it is included in the retour of Charles II. to the Darnley portion of the Lennox in 1680. The salmon fishings, with the stance of an important horse fair held at Balloch in September, still belong to the Luss family.¹ About the commencement of the present century, Balloch, along with various contiguous portions of the barony of Haldane, was acquired by John Buchanan of Ardoch, who erected a castellated mansion on the estate, from a design by Lugar. In 1830, it passed into the hands of Gibson Stott, Esq., who greatly improved and adorned the grounds. The new mansion not only overlooks the site of the old castle, but commands, from its elevation, a view of the entire lower end of Lochlomond. It is now the seat of A. J. Dennistoun-Brown, Esq., great-grandson of John Brown, Provost of Glasgow, by Jean, second daughter of John Dennistoun of Colgrain.

Marching with Balloch on the east and north are a portion of the lands which accrued to Haldane of Gleneagles on the division of the earldom of Lennox. In the indenture entered into at Drymen, in 1493, between John, Earl of Lennox, and John Haldane the share of the latter is described as consisting of "Calemor, the Rossmakrath, Lurglorn, Keleydeyn, the half of Drumakill, the three Catyrs, Fynwick-tenant, Blairquhoish, Blarnyle, Shenagles, Ladryshbeg, the two Botturichs, the Isle of the Ross, Durinch, and Ellandarg, with a quarter of the fishing in Lochlomond, but excepting the fishing at the Loch-mouth, or in the water of Leven." A portion of the lands above referred to are now included in Balloch estate, others are within the parish of Kilmaronock, under which head notices of those of historic note will be found. The superiority of these lands continued till recently in the hands of Duncan, Earl of

¹ At the fair of 1814 (Sept. 14th), the ferry boat at Balloch was upset, and several passengers drowned.

Camperdown, who represents the family of Haldane of Gleneagles. Southward from the Mill of Haldane, and on the same side of the Leven, is the village of Jameston, the Mill lands of Balloch, Lennox-bank Print-works, Dalmonach Print-works, the village of Bonhill, the Kirkland, and Dillichip Print-works, all within the estate of Strathleven, already noticed. Bonhill-Napier was added to that property by Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, who purchased it from Napier of Kilmahew.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

THE earliest mention of the church of Bonhill occurs in a charter granted by Donald, Earl of Lennox, about the middle of the thirteenth century. The superiorities are therein confirmed to Robert de Dumbretane, clerico, "pro fideli auxilio et consilio nobis impenso et impendendo, totam terram nostram de Bullul superiorie propinquius jacentem ecclesie de Bullul." The living was in the gift of the House of Lennox. In 1450 it was bestowed on the Collegiate Church of Dumbarton by Isabella, Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox. In latter times, the cure, like many others in the county, was served by a vicar-pensioner. In the rental of the Provostry of Dumbarton for 1561, the parsonage of Bonhill is valued at five chalders of meal, and in the account of the collector-general of thirds for the same year, the money value appears to have been £6, 13s. 4d. From the Book of Assumption, the living seems to have been given up at ten merks, with a chamber, an acre of land, and the offerings, which were then "decayit."¹ On the dissolution of the collegiate establishments, the parish of Bonhill may be supposed to have reverted to its originally independent position; but its circuit was so limited, that,

¹ Dumbarton Burgh Records.

before the annexations on the north and east, already referred to, the number of communicants did not amount to more than 120. The succession of ministers appears to have been as follows :—

1458.—SIR JAMES HAMILTON is described as rector of Bonhill.

1475.—THOMAS WISHART, vicar.

1495.—ANDREW MENTEITH, vicar.

— SIR GEORGE AUCHINREOCH having resigned, was succeeded by 1522.—THOMAS LINDSAY, as vicar.

1567.—NINIAN GALT, reader.

— PATRICK REID, vicar. He had ten merks yearly, besides 4s. 5d. as the third of the vicarage teinds.

— MALCOLM STEVENSON.

1603.—GEORGE LINDSAY, minister.

1618.—ANDREW SEMPILL, minister. It was during the occupancy of the charge by Sempill that the parish became involved in a dispute with the burgh of Dumbarton, as to the fruits of the benefice.¹

— WILLIAM STIRLING.

¹ The following "information," copied from the original document, may be taken as a fair statement of the case of the town of Dumbarton against Mr. Andrew Sempill, the minister referred to :—"The said maistere Andro, conform to ane decreit of ye Lords Commissioneris of Plantin, dated 2d July, 1618, hes chairgit the tennentis of Nobilstoun, Hiltoun, and Naperstoune for payment of xvij bolls victuall yeirlie, cropis 1619 and 1620. As ane part of fyve chalders twa bolls victuall of constant stipend, and mortefeid to the said kirk.

"The said Mr. Andro alledgis that he aucht to be ansrit and obeyit of the forsaid 18 bollis victuallis, as the teinds of the forsaid landis, the saids twa yeiris, and in tyme cuming dureing his remaineing minister at

the said kirk, as ane pairt of the stipend thereof, conforme to the said Decreit of Plantin.

"It is aunsirt, that in the same decreit, it is speciallie declarit, that the plantatioun of the said kirk, the stipend forsaid, sall be allwayis but [without] prejudice to the Proveist and Bailzies of Dumbartane of their ryt of the chaplanrie of the Virgin Mairr, situat in the Colledge Kirk of Dumbartane, and of the fruits belonging thairto ; whereof the saids 18 bollis victuall is ane pairt, lyke as his Majestie be his infestment under the gritt seall, daitit in ano 1609 (productit in process), ratefeit in Parliament hes disponit to the toune of Dumbartane—the advocatione, donatione, and ryt of patronage, of the forsaid chaplanrie of the Virgin Marie, with all teinds,

1639.—JOHN CORBET. Having refused the Covenant in 1639, Corbet left Bonhill and fled to Ireland, where he was well received by the Bishop of Kilmorie, and presented to a living in his diocese. The attachment appears to have been of brief duration; and, principally through the proceedings of Corbet, the Bishop was deprived of his high office, and a rabid anti-Presbytery, named Maxwell John, formerly Bishop of

fruitts, rentis, and dewteis belonging thereto, lyke as thai have beine in possessioure of the forsaid victuall as perteyning thereto thir many yeirs, applyt be them to the help of the maister of thair Gramer Schoole.

“And siklyke, your Lordship, be your Decreit in ano 1631 (producit in proces), given at the instance of [Walter] Watsons, prebender of the said chaplanrie for the time, against Walter Stewart, son to Lord Blantyre, proveist of the said College Kirk of Dumbartane—decernit the said prebender to be aunsrit and obeyit of the forsaid 18 bolls victuall, crope 1613; and in time coming, as perteyning to the said chaplanrie of the Virgin Marie.

“And in lyke manere in ane action and caus of improbatioure perseuit be our Sovereign Lords Advocate, and the said Walter Stewart, proveist forsaid, againes the toune of Dumbartane, for improbatioure of their ryts and securities of quhatsumever lands, teinds, and utheris belonging to thame pertaining to the benefice of the said provestrie,—your Lordship, by sentence interloquatorie, 2d Merche, 1614 (also producit), fand and declairit that the said chaplanrie was nawayis comprehendit within the boundis of the Ind^a of said improbatioure; and sua can nawayis pertaine to the said proveistrie, nor to ye kirk of Bolull, ane of the kirkis thereof.

“As also the toune of Dumbartane, as

patrones of the said chaplanrie, presentit the said Mr. Andro (being ane schoolmastre for the tyme), as prebendar thair of quha be his lettres of bak band (also producit), band and obleist him to dimit the said prebendaire into the hands of the forsaid patronies immediatlie after his removeing fra the said scule, and band and obleist him to sett no takis, nor do no deid in prejudice of his patrones. And, trew it is, that thei said Mr. Andro left ye said scule at Witsunday, 1620, and hes not yet dimitt it, sua that ye fruttis of the said chaplanrie preteines to ye saidis patrones.

“To the quhilk it is aunsrit be the said Mr. Andro: That the said toune of Dumbartane can pretend no ryt to the said chaplanrie, except onlie to the patronage thair of and presentation of ye chaplane, and sua, not being chaplans, can pretend na ryt to ye fruttis.

“To the quilk it is aunsrit that, *cede vacante* [the see being vacant] ye toun, as patrones, hes right to the fruttis, and Mr. Andro, present chaplane, is chairgit by hornig to dimitt conform to his bak band *et sic per eum stat.* And be your Lordship's forsaid interloquatorie, it is fand that the said chaplane nawayis perteines to the benefice of the provestrie of the College Kirk of Dumbartane; and thairfor, can not be ane pairt of the stipend of the said kirk of Bolull.”

Ross, chosen in his stead. While in Ireland, Corbet published a tract, entitled "The Ungirding of the Scottish Armour;" being "An answer to the informations for defensive armes against the King's Majestie, which were drawn up at Edinburgh by the common help and industrie of the Three Tables of the Rigid Covenanters, of the nobility, barons, ministry, and Burgesses." To this pamphlet Corbet appended a postscript, explanatory of the reasons which led him to decline the jurisdiction of the brethren of Dumbarton, before whom he had been summoned to appear. Another pamphlet alleged to be written by Corbet when in Ireland, is "The Epistle Congratulatorie of Lysimachus Nicanor," being an attempt to show "a sweet harmony" between the Jesuits and the Covenanters; and an answer to which was written by Principal Baillie. Of the latter days of Corbet little is known beyond the brief entry in Wood's "Athenæ, Oxonienses," which states that he was beheaded by two swineherds during the rebellion in Ireland in 1641. See Wood's "Athenæ Oxonienses."

1640.—JOHN STEWART appears to have succeeded Corbet in the charge of Bonhill. He became proprietor of Little Tillicewan in 1657, and conformed to the established order of things in 1663. Stewart died in 1676.

1689.—WILLIAM M'KECHINE [or M'KENZIE] may have succeeded Stewart, but we have discovered no notice regarding him before 1689, when he was ejected for refusing to pray for King William and Queen Mary.

1691.—ALEXANDER KING; translated to Elgin by a decision of the Synod against the finding of a Presbytery.

1702.—JAMES BAINE, whose son James, by Grizel Sempill of Dalmoak, was originally minister of Killearn, but afterwards joined and became a leader in the Relief Church.

1756.—JAMES GRAHAM.

1768.—GORDON STEWART.

1803.—PATRICK SLIGHT.

1809.—WILLIAM GREGOR. James M'Gowan was ordained assistant and successor in 1840, but in 1846 he accepted a call to Laurencekirk. William Shaw was thereupon ordained assistant, and succeeded to the charge in 1848.

1848.—WILLIAM SHAW; translated to Ayr in 1851.

1851.—FREDERICK LOCKHART ROBERTSON, removed to Mid parish, Greenock, and afterwards to St. Andrew's City parish, Glasgow.

1861.—Rev. JOHN ALLISON, M.A., translated to Newington Church, Edinburgh, 1871.

1872.—Rev. DANIEL J. FERGUSON, B.D., translated to parish of Strathblane, 1874.

1874.—Rev. JOHN MARTIN resigned in 1877.

1877.—Rev. WILLIAM SIMPSON, formerly of Auchterarder.

Congregations in connection with the Established Church also worship at Alexandria (Rev. W. Kidd), and Jamestown (Rev. D. Miller), the latter is a new fabric, exceptionally elegant and commodious, erected near the schools in the centre of the village. The Free Church (Rev. W. Sutherland), and the United Presbyterian Church (Rev. W. Smith) have each congregations at Bonhill and Alexandria. The other churches in the parish are congregational (Rev. C. M. Tennant), Wesleyan Methodist (Rev. W. Denny), and Roman Catholic "Chapel of our Lady," (Rev. J. B. Vassal).

KILMARONOCK.

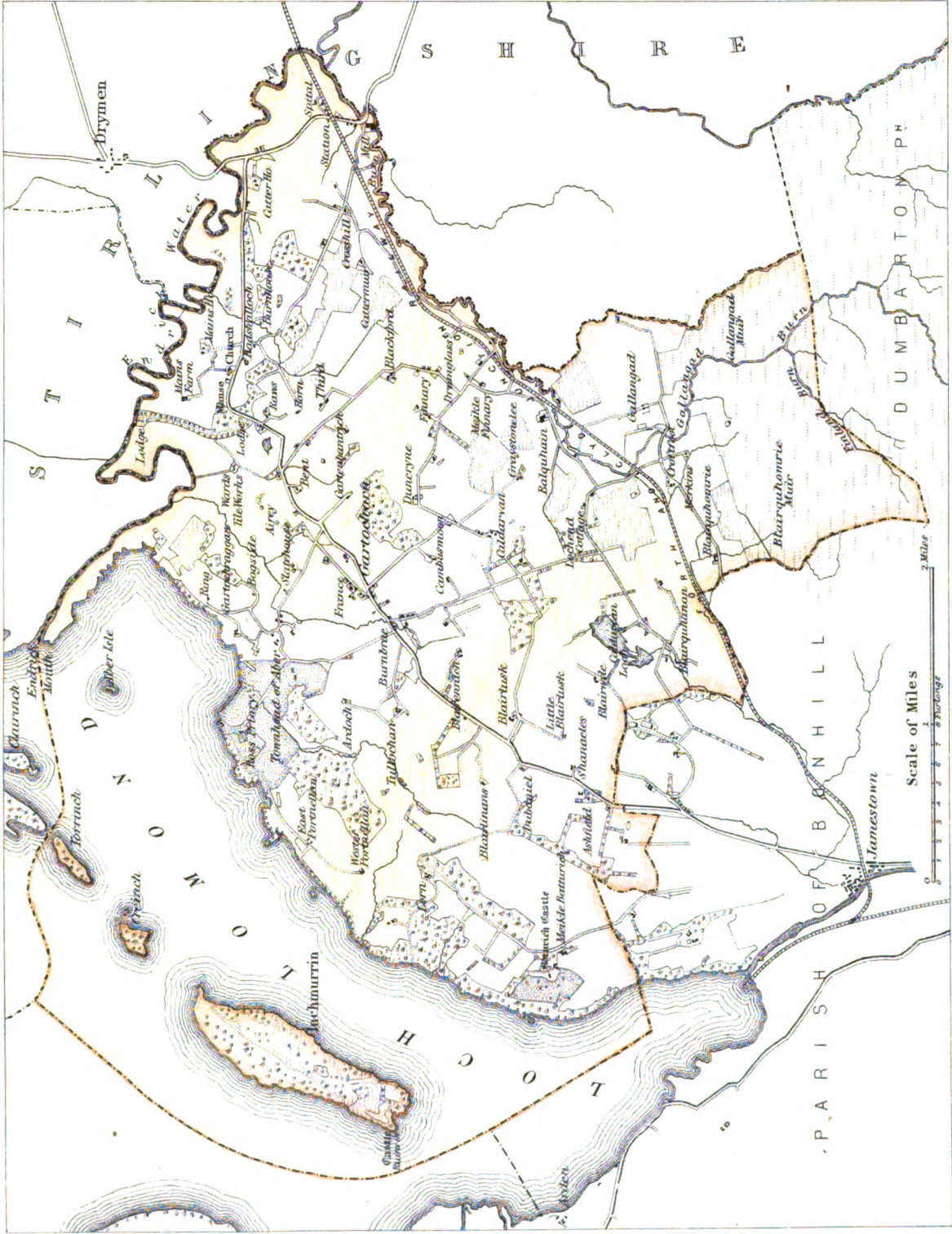
THE most evident derivation of this name is the church or burying-place (Kil) of St. Marnock. Other derivations, however, are not

wanting. One is "Kil-ma-Ronach," the church of the holy Ronach, or, more properly, St. Ronan;¹ and another, "Kil-Mirrannoch," the church of St. Mirren, a female saint, to whom the Abbey Church of Paisley was dedicated, and from whom the island of Inchmurren may have probably derived its name. The generally accepted etymology, however, is the one first mentioned, which gives the honour to St. Marnock. About his history little or nothing is known with certainty. An old well in the parish bears his name, and is reported to have wrought wonderful cures in bygone times, but its virtues, as Sir Walter Scott remarked, like the merits of its patron, have now fallen into oblivion.

Kilmarnock is bounded on the north-west by Lochlomond, on the north by the Water of Endrick, which separates it from the country of the Buchanans, on the south by Bonhill and Dumbarton parishes, and on the south-west by the parish of Bonhill. This parish is of an irregular shape; the greatest length is five miles, extending from the church, in the north of the parish, to the boundary with Dumbarton parish, on the south; and its greatest breadth is seven miles, extending from Boturich Castle, on Lochlomond side, to Spittal, on the borders of Stirlingshire. For fully two miles on the south, the parish is hemmed in to a breadth of more than a mile by Bonhill on one side, and on the other by a portion of Stirlingshire.

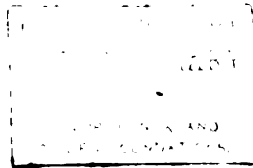
In the Cartulary of Lennox there is no reference to the lands of Kilmarnock as a distinct subject, but there can be no doubt the superiority and the patronage of the church were vested in the older Earls. The earliest notice of Kilmarnock occurs in connection with the Fleming family. In 1329, Sir Malcolm Fleming, steward of the King's household, and sheriff of Dumbartonshire,

¹ In the "Breviarium Aberdonense," the church at Kilmarnock is said to be dedicated to Bishop Conan. Ronan is not unlikely to be the correct reading.



Edinburgh, J. & K. Johnston, Edinburgh.

PARISH OF KILMARNOCK



when rendering his account of the "tenth penny" and "the contribution for the peace," refrained from stating the rent of the lands of Kilmaronock, "because they were in his hands for life, for the keeping of "Dumbarton Castle." About the middle of the fourteenth century, David II. confirmed an infeftment granted by Malcolm Fleming, Earl of Wigton, to John Dennistoun of the Isle of Inchcalliache and the lands of Kilmaronock. From the Dennistoun family the barony of Kilmaronock passed, in 1404, to the house of Cunninghame, by the marriage of Sir William Cunninghame of Kilmaurs with Margaret Dennistoun, who, with her sister Elizabeth, married to Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood, shared between them the large estates of their father, Sir Robert Dennistoun of Dennistoun. Kilmaronock was held blench of the Crown for the payment of 4d. annually to the Lord Chamberlain. The property, in addition to the Mains and Bordland, included the 3^{lb}. land of Aber and Blarquhomrie, the 40s. lands of Gartocharn, Duncryne, Blarquhanane, Caldarvan, and Cambusmoon, the 15s. lands of Easter and Wester Finnary, the four merk land of Merkins, and the Mill and Mill lands of Mavie. From the Cunninghames it passed into the hands of William, the first Earl of Dundonald, and was erected into a barony in favour of William Cochran, brother of John, the second Earl. He feued out the greater part to the tenants in possession for payment of feu-duties, partly in money and services, but chiefly in grain, little, if at all above the rents of their holdings. The arable parts of Aber bounded by Lochlomond and the water of Endricks were greatly subdivided. The feuars of these lands obtained rights of salmon fishing in Lochlomond, of the Aber Bog for meadow hay, and of the Ring and Limehill of Aber for common pasturage. These feuars formed a community, long known in the parish as "Aber lairds." Bordland belongs to the Duke of Montrose, and also part of Wester Finnary. Duncryne, originally part of the possessions of the Abbey of Paisley, and celebrated as a resort of the Lennox

fairies, also belongs to the Duke of Montrose, and is now covered to its summit with timber and copse. The rights of fishing and other commony rights, as well as the greater portion of the Aberlairdships, have from time to time been acquired by the Buchanans of Drummakill, proprietors of the adjoining estate of Ross, now possessed by Sir George Hector Leith Buchanan, Baronet. The superiority of Blairquhomrie was acquired about 1732 by Archibald Campbell of Stonefield. On the passing of the Heritable Jurisdiction Act, Mr. Campbell, claimed, but failed to obtain, £1000 as compensation for his right of heritable jurisdiction within the regality of Kilmarnock. Mr. Campbell's successor subsequently purchased the property of these lands, and also the adjacent lands of Merkins, which were thus added to the estate of Levenside. Caldarvan and part of Wester Finnary were acquired in 1802, by Robert Mackenzie, Esq., grandfather of the present proprietor, Robert Duncanson Mackenzie, Esq., who is also proprietor of Cambusmoon, Easter Finnary, Mill and Mill lands of Mavie and parts of Blarquhomrie. Gallingad, on the east side of the parish, was the original family property of the Grahams of Gartmore, who still retain it.

The castle on the Mains of Kilmarnock is of very ancient date. A lozenge-shaped shield, charged with a bent dexter, the simple bearing of the Dennistouns of that Ilk, which still exists over an arched window on the east side, would lead to the belief that it was erected before the estate passed out of their hands, though it is not improbable the Glencairn family, considering the circumstances under which they acquired the estate, might, in erecting such a building, display in a prominent position the arms of the family with whom they had become allied. The ruined tower, still a conspicuous object in the landscape, measures thirty-eight feet by thirty-two feet, and appears to have been carried to a height of five storeys, exclusive of strong battlements which commanded the approaches on each side. Sibbald describes it as "one proper fyne tower of the Earl of Glencairn on

the east syde of Lochlomond, which has a most pleasant prospect to the guide lake." In 1727, the Dundonald family, who succeeded the Cunninghames in Kilmaronock, sold Mains to an ancestor of Robert Macgoune's, from whose sister it passed into the hands of the late Bruce Macadam, Esq.

Adjacent to Mains, and at the extreme north of Kilmaronock parish, are the lands of Catter, or Cather, where there was another stronghold erected by the Earls of Lennox. Donald, the sixth Earl, in granting a charter to Maurice Buchanan of the lands of Buchanan, allowed him the privilege of holding courts of life and limb within his territory, on the condition that every one sentenced to death should be executed on the Earl's gallows at Cather.¹ In an inventory of charters compiled by Buchanan of Auchmar mention is made of one granted by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, in 1505, "from his manor house of Middle Catter," to Robert Buchanan of Drumakill, conveying four acres of land, with grass for four

¹ The charter is in these words :—"Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Donaldus comes de Levenax salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis, nos dedisse concessisse et per presentem cartam nostram confirmasse, Mauritio de Buchquhanane filio et heredi quondam Mauriti de Buchquhanane, illam carucatam terre que dicitur Buchquhanane una cum Sallachy, videlicet per has divisas, a Kelyn usque ad Aldmarr sicut descendit infra aquam de Hannerch, et illam terram de Sallachy, par has scilicet divisas, a Sallachy usque ad Kelg, et sicut descendit in stagno de Lochlomond: Tenendam et habendam eidem Mauritio et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum, per omnes rectas divisas suas et consuetas, et cum omnibus justis pertinentiis suis, libere quiete honorifice bene et in pace, in bosco et plano, in pratis

et pascuis, in viis et semitis, in moris et maresiis, in stagnis et aquis, in molendinis et multuris, in merchetis et bludwytis, in aucupationibus et venationibus, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus commoditatibus aisiamentis et justis pertinentiis suis, ad easdem terras spectantibus seu in futurum spectare valentibus; et cum curia vite et membrorum habenda et tenenda in dictis terris quotienscunque voluerit, exitibus earundem gaudendis, ita tamen quod si aliquis sit attentus de hujusmodi querelis, quod sit judicatus ad curiam dicti Mauriti et heredum suorum, et quod ponatur ad mortem ad furcas nostras de Cather; et cum omnibus aliis justis suis pertinentiis, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad dictas terras spectantibus seu de cetero spectare valentibus in futurum: Redendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris in communi exercitu domini nostri Regis, quum con-

cows and a horse, to the said Robert, for maintaining a ferry-boat at Catters ; he further becoming bound to ferry all comers gratis on Sundays, and the poor at all times, and to keep three masses yearly for the Earl and his family, at the chapel at Finnick. No trace of the original manor house remains, but the moat hill, to which reference is made in the charter of Earl Donald, is still in excellent preservation. After continuing for many successive generations in the hands of a family named Buchanan, it was added to the Montrose estate. Catter is now occupied by James Murray, Esq., factor to the Duke of Montrose, whose seat, Buchanan House, is beautifully situated on a rising ground on the opposite side of the Endrick.

The winding Endrick, bounding as it does the north end of Kilmaronock, separates this parish from a district which may be described as the country of the Buchanan family. The lands of the Buchanan proper were originally included in the parish of Luss, but about the middle of the seventeenth century they were annexed to Inchcallioch, in exchange for Baron M'Auslan's lands, which lay conveniently within the parish of Luss. The church on Inchcallioch seems to have been allowed to fall into decay, and latterly the chapel at Buchanan, originally a private establishment for the use of the

tigerit, unum caseum de qualibet domo in qua fit caseus in dictis terris ; et reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris annuatim sex denarios argenti, nomine albe firme si petantur, per equales portiones ad festa Pentecostes et Sancti Martini in hyeme, pro wardis releviis maritagiiis sectis curie duplicatione firme, et omnibus aliis servitiis consuetudinibus et exactionibus que per nos et heredes nostros, de predicto Mauritio et heredibus suis, de predictis terris exigi poterint seu in perpetuum requiri, salva nobis et heredibus nostris ab hominibus suis in predictis terris manentibus ostensione armorum suorum. Nos vero Donaldus comes de Levenax predictus et

heredes nostri, omnes predictas terras donationes concessionem et libertates in omnibus et per omnia ut premititur, predicto Mauritio et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et feminas warrantabimus acquietabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum fecimus apponi. Hiis testibus, dominis Malcolmo Flemyng comite de Wyg-tone, Willielmo de Levyngstone, et Gilberto de Carryc, militibus, Waltero de Fosselane, et Evaro Cambel, Finlaio filio Roberto de Campsy, Kessano clerico nostro, et multis aliis."

family, came to be used as the parish church. A new church was erected here about 1770. When the old chapel was pulled down, the right of sepulture which the Buchanans had enjoyed for many generations, was reserved for two branches of the family—Auchmar and Spittal. For ecclesiastical purposes the parish is included in the Presbytery of Dumbarton, but the lands are within the county of Stirling, and do not, therefore, come within the scope of this work. It may save future repetition, however, to mention here, that the branches of the house of Buchanan, connected more or less with Dumbartonshire, were Lenny, founded by Allan, second son of Maurice, the ninth laird of Buchanan (from whom also Ardinconnal, Drumpeller, and Auchintorlie); Carbeth, founded by Thomas, third son of Sir Walter, the thirteenth laird (from whom also Ballot, Boquhan, and Ardoch); Drumakill, founded by Thomas, second son of Patrick, the fourteenth laird (from whom Moss, Ibert, Boturich, Drumhead, and Ross); Arnpryor, founded by John, the second son of Walter, the fifteenth laird; Spittal, founded by Walter, second son of Patrick, the sixteenth laird; and Auchmar, founded by William, eldest son, by the second marriage, of George, the seventeenth laird. The direct line of the old family became extinct in 1682, in the person of John, the twenty-second laird, and grandson of the Sir John Buchanan referred to in the Records of the Burgh of Dumbarton, as giving various grants for the erection of an hospital there, between 1635 and 1636.

On the western side of Kilmaronock parish, and bounded for a considerable distance by Lochlomond, are the lands of Ardoch, the earliest notice of which occurs in connection with the family of M'Aulay of Ardincaple. They were added to the estate of Kirk-michael-Sempill, but in 1683 were feued out by William Cochran of Kilmaronock to William Buchanan, son of John Buchanan, and grandson of Thomas of Carbeth, by his second marriage. He was married to a daughter of Kincaid of Auchenreoch, and died in 1723. William Buchanan was succeeded by his grandson, John, son of

Thomas, who married—first, Mary, daughter of William Crawford, merchant in Glasgow, by whom he had Thomas, born in 1733, who succeeded, Mary, married to the Rev. James Graham, and Agnes, married to John Buchanan of Ledrismore ; and, secondly, in 1747, Elizabeth, daughter of William Buchanan, writer in Glasgow, by whom he had a daughter, Frances, married to John Maxwell of Dargavel. Thomas, the third of Ardoch, married—first, Margaret, daughter and heiress of Moses Buchanan, by whom he had John, his successor, born 1761 ; secondly, Jean, daughter of John Gray of Dalrnock, by whom he had a son and daughter ; and, thirdly, Helen, daughter of William Graham of Birdstone, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. John Buchanan, fourth of Ardoch, was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, and Member of Parliament for the same, from 1821 to 1826. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Parkes of Netherton, Worcestershire, by whom he had John of Ardoch ; and Mary, married in 1810 to Robert Findlay, Esq. of Easterhill ; also Margaret and Elizabeth.

North of Ardoch is the estate of Ross, which was acquired in 1624 from James Cunningham by Walter Buchanan of Drumakill, who bestowed it on William Buchanan, his grandson by his second marriage with a daughter of Ross of Kippenross. William Buchanan was married to a daughter of Buchanan of Gartincaber, by whom he had three sons and three daughters—John, who succeeded ; William, who purchased the paternal estate of Drumakill ; and George : the three daughters were married respectively to Cunninghame of Tringbeg, Buchanan of Auchmar, and Buchanan of Carbeth. John, the second of Ross, married three times—first, Cunninghame of Drumquhassil's daughter, by whom he had a son, who succeeded, and two daughters—one of whom, Elizabeth, married Andrew M'Farlane of Arrochar, and another, who married Robert Taylor of Mansfield ; second, to a daughter of Crawford of Kilbirnie, by whom he had a son, William, who acquired Drumakill from his uncle, of

the same name, and a daughter, married to Buchanan of Spittal; and third, Lady Ann Bickertoun, by whom he also had issue. About the beginning of the present century a lengthened and intricate legal contest was entered into by the descendants of the first William Buchanan of Ross. The result was, the titles of Jean Buchanan of Ross were declared inept, and the lands in dispute fell to Lillias Bald as heir of her grandfather, William Buchanan, younger of Drumakill. Jean Buchanan married Hector, son of Colin Macdonald of Boisdale, who reunited by purchase different properties which had become detached from the family estate. At his seat, Ross Priory, Hector Buchanan was frequently visited by his friend and brother Clerk of Session, Sir Walter Scott.¹ Mr. Buchanan lived to mourn the loss of five promising sons. A daughter, Jemima, married, in 1830, Sir Alexander-Wellesley-William Leith, and had issue—the present Sir George Hector Leith of Burgh St. Peter's, Norfolk; James, a lieutenant in the 92d Regiment, who died at Gibraltar in 1857; and John, a captain in the 92d Regiment.

Sir G. H. Leith, formerly Captain 17th Light Dragoons, born 10th August, 1833, married, first, March, 1856, Ella Maria, eldest daughter of D. B. Chapman, Esq., Roehampton, Surrey; second, April, 1861, Eliza Caroline, only child of Thomas Todd, Esq. of Drygrange, by whom he has Alexander Wellesley, born December 1866, with other sons and daughters.

The south end of Kilmaronock parish is composed in a great measure of the barony of Haldane, acquired, as before stated, by the Gleneagles family at the tripartite division of the earldom of Lennox. There was a stronghold on the lands of Boturich, which, though not much used by the Lennox family, is yet invested with a peculiar

¹ It was at Ross Sir Walter was made acquainted by the late Principal Macfarlane with the lines used as a heading for the twenty-eighth chapter of "Roy Roy":—

"Baron of Buchlyvie,
May the foul fiend drive thee,
And a' to pieces rive thee,
For building sic a toun,
Where there's neither horse meat, nor man's meat,
Nor a chair to sit down."

interest from being the scene of an adventure recorded in Sir David Lindsay's poem of "Squire Meldrum." While dallying with Meldrum in her castle in Stratherne, news reached the fair lady of Gleneagles that the Macfarlanes had taken possession of her seat in the Lennox, and were "harrying" the lands about Boturich. On acquainting Meldrum with the news, he chivalrously undertook the recovery of her castle, which the poet describes him as accomplishing amid circumstances of unparalleled bravery.¹ The Lady Gleneagles of the time was Marion, daughter of Lawson of Humbie, Provost of Edinburgh. Andrew Macfarlane was then chief of the Clan Farlane. At the time "Squire Meldrum" appeared, the lands of Boturich were in the

¹ SQUIRE MELDRUM'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN
THE LENNOX.

Ane messenger come spedilie,
From the Lennox to his ladie.
Schewing how that Makfarlane,
And with him mony bauld baron,
Hir castell had tane pefors
And nouter left hir kow nor hors,
And heryit all that land about.
Quhair of the ladie had greit doubt.
Till her squyer sche passit in hest,
And schew him how sche was opprest ;
And how he wastit monie ane myle,
Betuix Dunbartane and Argyle.
And quhen the squyer Meldrum
And hard thir novelis all and sum :
Intill his hart thair grew sicire,
That all his bodie brint in fyre.
And swoire it suld be full deir sald,
Gif he micht find him in that hald.
He and his men did them addres,
Richt haistelie in thair harnes,
Sum with bow, and sum with speir ;
And he like Mars the God of weir,
Come to the ladie and tuke his leif ;
And sche gaif him hir richt hand gluif :
The quhilk he on his basnet bure,

And said, "Madame I yow assure,
That worthie Lancelot du Laik,
Did never mair for his ladies saik,
Nor I sall do, or ellis de,
Without that ye revengit be."
Than in hir armes sche him braist,
And he his leif did tak in haist :
And raid that day and all the nicht,
Till on the morne he gat ane sicht
Of that castell, baith fair and strang.
That in the middis his men amang :
To michtie Mars his vow he maid,
That he suld never in hart be glaid,
Nor yit returne furth of that land,
Quhill that strenth were at his command.
All the tennentis of that ladie
Come to the squyer haistelie,
And maid aith of fidelitie,
That they suld never fra him flie.
Quhen to Makfarlane, wicht and bauld,
The veritie all hail wes tauld,
How the young squyer Meldrum,
Wes now into the cuntrie cum ;
Purpoisand to siege that place ;
Than vittallit he that fortres,
And swoir he suld that place defend,
Bauldie untill his lyfis end.

hands of William Buchanan, third son of Thomas of Drumkill. He married the heiress of M'Aulay of Blairhenechan (now Drumhead), Cardross, a grand-daughter of the Laird of Ardincaple, by whom he had at least one son, Robert, who received a charter of the four merk land of Blairhenechan, with the garden and tower from his cousin, Alexander M'Aulay of Ardincaple, in 1552.¹ This Robert is reported to have made an excambion with Haldane of Gleneagles of the lands of Boturich for those of Blairquhois (the modern Westerton). Robert left three sons—Robert, who succeeded, Mungo of Tillichewan, and John, or probably Thomas, of Drumfad.² Like

Be this the squyer was arrayit,
 With his baner bricht displayit ;
 With culvering, bakbut, bow and speir,
 Of Makfarlane he tuke na feir ;
 Bot like ane champioun courageous,
 He cryit and said, " Gif ouir the house !"
 The capitane answerit heichly,
 And said, " Tratour we thee defy.
 We sall remane this hous within,
 Into despyte of all thy kyn."
 With that the archeris bauld and wicht,
 Of braid arrowis let fle ane flicht
 Among the squyeris companie ;
 And thay agane richt manfullie,
 With hakbute, bow, and culveryne.
 Quhilk put Makfarlanis men to pyne.
 And on their colleris laid full sikker ;
 And thair began ane bailfull bikker.
 Thair was bot schot and schot agane,
 Till on ilk side thair wes men slane.
 Than cryit the squyer courageous,
 " Swyith lay the ledderis to the hous !"
 And sa thay did, and clam belyfe,
 As busie beis dois to thair hyfe.
 Howbeit thair wes slane monie men,
 Yit wichtlie ouir the wallis thay wan.
 The squyer formest of them all.
 Plantit the banir ouir the wall :

And than began the mortall fray,
 Thair was not ellis bot tak and slay.
 Than Makfarlane that maid the prais,
 From time he saw the squyeris face :
 Upon his kneis he did him yeild,
 Deliverand him baith speir and scheild,
 The squyer hartilie him resavit,
 Commandand that he suld be savit :
 And sa did slaik that mortall feid,
 Sa that na mair wes put to deid.
 In fre waird was Makfarlane seisit,
 And let the laif gang quhair thay plaisit.
 And sa this squyer amorous,
 Seigit and wan the ladies hous.
 And left thairin ane capitane,
 Syne to Stratherne returnit agane :
 Quhair that he with his fair ladie,
 Ressavit wes full plesantlie.
 And to tak rest did him convoy :
 Judge ye gif thair wes mirth and joy.
 Howbeit the chalmer dure wes cloisit,
 They did bot kis, as I suppoisit ;
 Gif uther thing wes them betwene,
 Let them discover that's luiferis bene :
 For I am not in lufe expert,
 And never studyit in that art.

¹ Drumhead Writs.

² Buchanan of Auchmar, p. 91.

the neighbouring stronghold of Balloch, little of the original castle of Boturich now remains. On its site a modern castellated mansion was erected in 1834, by John Buchanan, Esq. of Ardoch, and was afterwards occupied by his son-in-law, Robert Findlay, Esq. of Easterhill, son of Robert Findlay, by Dorothea, youngest daughter of Robert Dunlop, Esq. of Househill, and grandson of Dr. Robert Findlay, Professor of Theology in the University of Glasgow. Robert Findlay, at his death in 1862, left issue—Robert, designated of Boturich, John, of Easterhill, Lieut.-Col. in the "Highland Borderers," and, since its origin, Colonel of Dumbartonshire Rifle Battalion;¹ James, married Eleanor, third daughter of Sir D. K. Sandford; Charles Bannatyne, married Georgiana de Cardonnell, daughter of Col. Elmsal of Woodlands, Yorkshire; Thomas Dunlop, Glasgow; Elizabeth, married Rev. Joseph Webster, rector of Hindlip, Worcester; Dorothea, married Rev. Charles Bannatyne, rector of Oldham, Essex; Margaret Buchanan, married Francis R. Sandford, eldest son of Sir D. K. Sandford and Lilius Dunlop. Charles Bannatyne Findlay, mentioned above, born 1821, became a well-known Glasgow merchant, and Captain of the Hamilton troop, Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire (Queen's Own) Regiment of Yeomanry. In 1872 he acquired Boturich from his brother, Col. John Findlay of Easterhill. To the deep regret of many friends, Mr. Findlay died suddenly of typhoid fever at Kissingen, Bavaria, whether he had gone a few weeks before in slightly ailing health, 9th August, 1877, leaving issue, three sons—Robert Elmsal, student of Balliol, Oxford; Mansfield Cardonnell, and Charles.

¹ In token of the high respect entertained for Colonel Findlay, a fine portrait was sub- | scribed for, and presented to him by officers and friends in the county in 1875.

PARISH STATISTICS.

KILMARONOCK is what may be called an agricultural parish, the population being almost entirely dependent on that branch of industry; but unlike some other localities in the county in the same position, the inhabitants, so far from decreasing, have increased at a fair ratio during the last ten years. In 1839, when what is called the "New Statistical Account" was compiled, it was stated, in reference to Kilmarnock, that there was no village in the parish, nor even four dwelling-houses closely contiguous. Since then, the small village of Gartocharn has sprung up, and the population increased from 931, in 1841, to 1033, according to the census return of 1851, and 1085 in 1861, but fell again to 978 in 1871. In 1877 the Parliamentary constituency was 83. Chairman of School Board, R. D. Mackenzie, Esq., Caldervan. A denominational school in connection with the United Presbyterian congregation continues to be carried on near the village of Gartocharn. The Forth and Clyde Railway traverses the parish from east to west.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THERE is no known record relating to this parish of date prior to 1324. In January of that year, Robert Bruce, who was then at Scone, granted the church of Kilmarnock to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth "in propria usus." Towards the close of the next year, and at the King's special request, the Bishop of Glasgow confirmed the grant to the monks, which confirmation was ratified by the chapter of Glasgow in 1327, "on Friday after the feast of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr;" and finally by Pope John XXII., at Avignon, on the 22d of June, in the eighteenth year of

his pontificate.¹ Prior to its transference to Cambuskenneth, the church is supposed to have been a free parsonage in the gift of the Earls of Lennox. After that event, the charge was served by a perpetual vicar, who was bound to pay all the ordinary, and his share of the extraordinary burdens, according to his portion of the benefice. Immediately after the grant was made, the then rector, John de Lindsay, resigned his charge; and "on the Tuesday before the Feast of St. Barnabas," John, Bishop of Glasgow, addressed a letter to "the Dean of Christianity for Lennox," commanding him to give the monks of Cambuskenneth possession of the benefice of Kilmarnock. The "Dean of Christianity," at this time, and Lindsay's successor in Kilmarnock, was Maurice, who appears as witness to two charters in the Lennox Cartulary, "*Mauritio perpetuo vicario de Kilmerannok tunc temporis decano Christianitatis de Levenax.*"² From the Registry of Cambuskenneth, this Maurice appears to have been concerned as defendant in an action brought against him for the payment of certain procurations due to the abbey. An amicable arrangement, however, was entered into between the parties on the 31st of January, 1351—Maurice agreeing to pay all procurations due whenever a canonical visitation should be made; the abbot, on the other hand, becoming bound for the expenses incurred in the litigation.³ In the "*Libellus Taxationum*," the vicarage of Kilmarnock is valued at £6, 13s. 4d. In addition to the old church in the north of the parish, a chapel seems to have been erected at Shenagles, or "Old Kirk," Ballagan.⁴ No records connected with this church are

¹ Orig. Par., vol. i. p. 34.

² Cart. de Lev., p. 53.

³ Reg. de Cambus, as quoted in Orig. Par., vol. i. p. 34.

⁴ An ancient sepulchral urn, nearly six inches in height, was found by Mr. Buchanan of Ardoch in one of the many stone cairns

which stood on the farm of Shenagles. It was five and a-half inches in height, about the same in width near the top, but tapering to three and a-half inches at the bottom. It was composed of burnt clay, about half-an-inch in thickness, and contained a few burnt bones.

known to exist ; but it is not unlikely to have been built by the Friar Preachers of Glasgow, as Ballagan was among the lands gifted to that body by Isabella, Countess of Lennox, for the weal of the souls of herself and her murdered relatives.¹

Up to the year 1771, the Established Church was the only place of worship in the parish ; but a violent settlement having been made at that time by the patron, Lord Stonefield, the great majority of the parishioners withdrew from the Establishment, and built a place of worship in connection with the Relief denomination. This is the only incident in the modern ecclesiastical history of the parish which calls for special notice. The Established Church, which was built in 1813, is situate in the north of the parish, and the Relief (now the United Presbyterian, Rev. James Dunlop, minister) stands more conveniently in the centre. So far as parish records are concerned, it appears from a statement in the "New Statistical Account," that no regular session-book was kept between December, 1771—three years before the secession—and 1834—sixty after it. The

¹ This grant of the lands of Kilmarnock is to the following effect :—"To all who shall see or hear this charter, Isabella Duchess of Albany and Countess of Lennox, greeting, &c. Know us, with the consent and assent of our dearest sister-german, Margaret, spouse of the late Lord of Rusky, to have given, and for the sake of charity to have granted, and by this our present charter to have confirmed perpetually, to the honour and praise of God Almighty, and the glory of his Mother, the blessed Mary, everlasting Virgin, of the holy archangel Michael, of Saint Dominic and all the Saints,—to our dear brothers, John de Govane, Prior of the Predicant Friars of Glasgow, and his successors, for the safety of our soul, and that of our dearest spouse of blessed memory, Sir Murdoch, Lord Duke of Albany, and also of

the soul of the deceased Sir Duncan Earl of Lennox, our progenitor, and of the souls of Walter, James, and Alexander, our sons deceased ; and of the souls of all who have died in the faith, &c., our lands of Kilmarnock within our Earldom of Lennox, to be held of us and our heirs for ever in pure and perpetual charity, with all the pertinents, freedoms, and liberties belonging to the lands. Dated at our manor of Inchmyrryue, 18th May, 1451," and witnessed by Murdoch, Arthur, and Robert, Stewarts of Albany. The seal of the Duchess is appended with the seal "of our dearest sister." Mr. Dennistoun's Book of Transcripts, as quoted in Mr. Napier's "Partition of the Lennox." For drawing of seal of Duchess Isabella, see vol. i. p. 350.

only minutes extant having reference to that long interval, are written on a few loose leaves. They do not exceed five in number, and are unsigned. Among the other records there is a collection of detached minutes, having reference to church affairs, the earliest of which bears date April, 1647.

SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

- 1325.—JOHN DE LINDSAY, rector. (See *ante*, p. 233).
 13—.—SIR MAURICE, perpetual vicar. (See *ante*, p. 233).
 1477.—ROBERT FOSTER, vicar. (Reg. Mag. Sig., xiii., p. 303).
 1498.—ANDREW WHITEHEAD, vicar—resigned in 1507. (Reg. Mag. Sig., xiii., p. 345).
 1507.—JOHN NAPIER, of the family of Kilmahew. He died in 1522. (Cart. de Cambuskeneth).
 1522.—RICHARD STIRLING. (Cart. de Cambuskeneth).
 1522.—WALTER MELVILLE—resigned.
 1527.—ROBERT GRAHAM, translated to Stirling.
 1527.—MAURICE CLERK, who, on the 15th July, 1527, was put in possession of the vicarage by delivery to him of the door-key, the font lock, the vestments of the high altar, and a chalice and missal.
 1532.—SIR NINIAN CLERK, vicar. He continued in office till 1541.
 1568.—JOHN PORTERFIELD, minister, with 120^{lib.} Scots as salary.
 — SIR JAMES HUNTER, who died in 1574.
 1574.—GEORGE MACLEISH, vicar pensioner.
 1582.—PETER WALKINSHAW.
 1597.—JAMES GILLESPIE—translated to Killearn.
 1600.—LUKE STIRLING—previously of Dalziel, was inducted into Kilmarnock in 1600, and died in 1655, in the ninety-eighth year of his age.

- 1650.—THOMAS MITCHELL, who had been ordained as an assistant and successor to Mr. Stirling, continued in the charge for about thirty years. He was among those deposed for non-conformity in 1681. James Gillespie at Tarbolton was then called, but his settlement did not take effect.
- 1682.—ROBERT ANDERSON, son of William Anderson at Inchcalloch, was placed in the charge in 1682, but at the Revolution was “rabbed” for conformity, and in 1690 was allowed to demit his charge. He afterwards renounced Episcopacy, and was called to Drymen parish.
- 1689.—THOMAS MITCHELL, before referred to, now claimed to be reinstated into the charge, as he had done nothing contrary to the practice of Presbyterian worship. He forwarded a representation of his case to the Presbytery, but as they hesitated to repon him into office, he formally resigned the charge in 1690, and obtained a retiring allowance.
- 1695.—ROBERT ANDERSON was called to the charge this year, but died in 1702.
- 1703.—THOMAS LECKIE—died in 1723.
- 1724.—THOMAS ANDERSON—translated to Prestwick in 1731.
- 1733.—WILLIAM BROWN—died in 1760, bequeathing about £200 to the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge.
- 1761.—COLIN CAMPBELL of Eaglesham was presented to the charge by Lord Stonefield. He was translated to Renfrew in 1769.
- 1771.—JAMES ADIE was appointed as a successor by the patron, Lord Stonefield, but the opposition to his settlement was so serious as to lead to the formation of a congregation in connection with the Relief Church. Mr. Adie’s case was carried through the Presbytery and Synod, and formed a prominent subject of debate in the General Assembly of 1771. The objections to the presentee had reference

JAMES ADIE—*continued.*

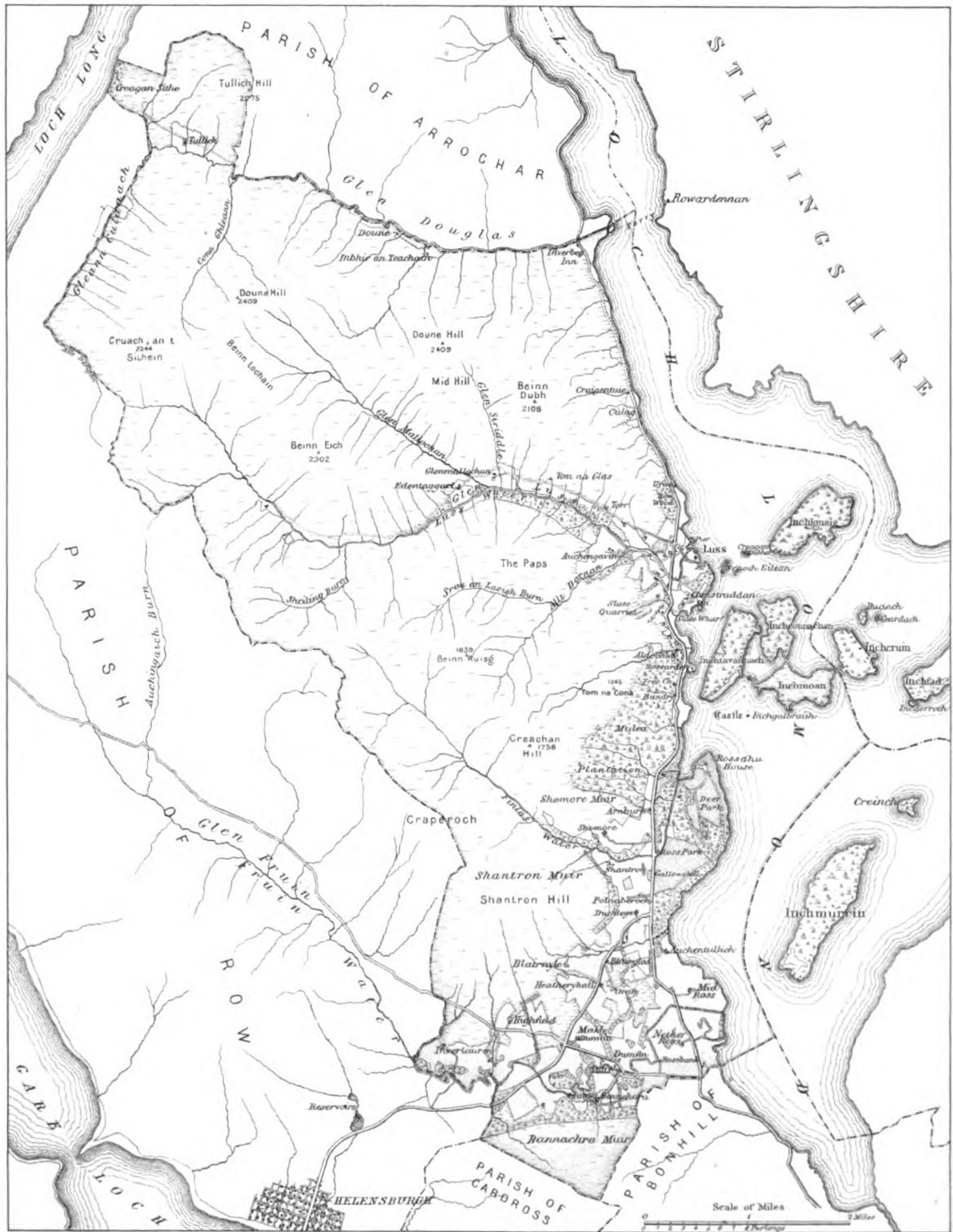
mainly to views on sacrifice, the gospel covenant, and good works, expressed in a trial sermon on pure and undefiled religion, preached before the Presbytery of Dumbarton. Some interesting details connected with this ecclesiastical dispute will be found in the "Scots Magazine" for 1771. Mr. Adie died in 1787.

1789.—ANDREW WHYTE, the coadjutor with Dr. (afterwards Principal) Macfarlane, in preparing "The Agricultural Account of Dumbartonshire." He died in 1834, in the forty-seventh year of his ministry. Mr. Crichton was then presented to the parish, but falling under censure of the Presbytery, his license was withdrawn. The next presentee declined, and the present incumbent was thereupon inducted.

1836.—W. B. S. PATERSON, present incumbent.

LUSS PARISH.

THE name of this parish is derived from the Gaelic "Luss," a plant—though some fanciful etymologists trace it to the French fleur-de-luce. This latter derivation is founded on the legend that a certain Baroness Macauslan, whose husband distinguished himself at the siege of Tournay, having died in France, was brought over to this country, and buried in Luss churchyard. In accordance with the fashion of the time, her coffin was strewn with flowers, and in particular with the fleur-de-luce—some of which grew to the surface of her grave, and were found miraculously efficacious in staying a pestilence then raging throughout the country. Another derivation has also been suggested—"the Vallis Lucis," or "Valley of Light,"—a name which it is thought may be applied to Luss, not only in conformity with its physical peculiarities, but also in strict harmony with



PARISH OF LUSS.

11

the results which attended the teachings of the early Christian missionaries in this part. The etymology ordinarily accepted, however, is that first given—Luss, a plant—and which is not out of unison with the legend upon which the second is founded.

The parish of Luss is bounded by Arrochar on the north, Bonhill and Cardross on the south, Lochlomond on the east, and Row on the west. Its length from north to south is fully twelve miles, and it varies in breadth from two and a-half to five miles. The parish was originally of much larger dimensions, having included the greater part, if not the whole, of Arrochar on the north, Buchanan on the east side of Lochlomond, and the lands on the south of the parish formerly alluded to as annexed to Bonhill in 1650. In lieu of these, however, Luss, in modern times, has had added to it the lands of Caldanach, Prestelloch, and Conglens, which were formerly attached to the parish of Inchcallioch. The islands in Lochlomond included within Luss parish are—Inchlonaig, celebrated for its yew trees; Inchtavannach, or “The Monk’s Island,” said to have been the residence of St. Kessog Inchconachan, or “Colquhoun Island;” Inchmoan, or “Moss Island;” Inchfriechlan, or “Fern Island;” Inch-Galbraith, and two or three small islets of less note.

Maldowen,¹ the Dean of Lennox, who seems to have been a near kinsman of the Earls of Lennox,² obtained a grant of the greater part of the land in Luss parish from Alwyn, the second Earl, who died about 1225. The charter is not among the others in the “*Cartularium de Levenax*,” nor is it known to be in existence at all; but the fact is fully established by the charter of confirmation

¹ This name is spelt in the charters, Maldowen, Maldouen, Maldouin, Maldouni, and Maldoven.

² Auchmar, in his account of the Colquhouns, says it is asserted on good grounds that this Maldouen was nothing less than

Earl Alwyn’s son. This, however, is a mistake; for, in a grant by the Earl of the lands of Cochno to the church of Kilpatrick, there appears among the witnesses, Malduino et Malcolmo “*felis meis*,” as well as Malduino “*decano de Levenax*.”

or "recognitio," granted by Maldowen, Alwyn's successor in the earldom, to Gillemore, son of Dean Maldowen. In this latter charter, the grant is described by the following boundaries:—"From " Old Luidheadhi,¹ and from Laueran to Lower Duueglas, as the " said Duueglas falls from the mountain into Loch Lomne on the " one side, and from the head of the Laueran across by the summit " of the mountains to the lower just boundary between the land of " Luss and the land of Nemedh (Roseneath) as it descends into " Loch Long on the other side, thence to Old Bealach Nascamche, " as the same descends into Loch Long, and from the head of the " said Old Bealach Nascamche right across to the said Duueglas, as " it falls into Loch Lomne." For the whole of this territory the holder paid to the Earl when with the King's host, two cheeses out of every house where cheese was made; and he was burdened with as much of the common service to be done to the King as pertained to two arachor, or a carucate and a half of land.² Soon after this grant, the possessors of the lands referred to therein adopted the practice of signing themselves " De Lus," as " Duncano de Luss," " Malcolmo de Luss," and " Domino Johanni de Luss." The lands of Luss continued to be possessed by a family of this name till the reign of David II., when they passed, by the marriage of the heiress of Duncan de Luss, to Sir Robert Colquhoun of Colquhoun, in whose family they still continue.

The antiquities in Luss parish are not numerous, though some of them possess a peculiar interest. Many years since, when digging in the churchyard, two stone coffins were come upon; but there was neither inscription nor design upon them by which their age could be traced. The tradition runs that one of them contained the body of that Baroness M'Auslan, the flowers from whose grave gave name

¹ Proper names are spelt as in the Latin original.

² "Cart. de Lev.," as quoted in Orig. Par., vol. i. p. 31.

to the parish ; another, reputed to be the coffin of Saint Kessog, bears on one side a rude representation of an hour-glass, and on the other an open book. As an evidence of the regard entertained for Saint Kessog, it may be mentioned that, on the 6th of March, 1316, Robert Bruce confirmed to John de Luss a charter granted originally by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, in which, "for the honour of his patron, the most holy Saint Kessog," he granted his faithful and beloved "bacularis," Sir John of Luss, freedom from exactions for the royal household during the King's progress within the lands of Luss, and exemption from appearing as a witness before the King's justiciary court.¹ In the spring of the preceding year (1315), Malcolm, fifth Earl of Lennox, a trusted friend and companion of Bruce, obtained from the King the important right of "gyrth" or sanctuary for three miles round the parish church of Luss. Briefly translated, the charter runs as follows :—Robert, by the grace of God, King of the Scots, to all good men of his land greeting : Know ye that we have confirmed to God and the blessed Kessog for ever, that liberty which is called gyrth, namely, around the church of Lusse, for the space of three miles on every side, as well by land as by water, as freely and quietly as any liberty which is called gyrth through the whole kingdom of Scotland, and to the Earls of Lennox for ever, the punishment with the correction of delinquents within the said liberty. In testimony of which thing we have commanded our seal to be appended at Dumbarton, the 18th day of March, in the ninth year of our reign ; the witnesses being Walter Stewart, John of Menteith, James, Lord of Douglas, Robert of Keith, Malcolm Flemyng and Adam, son of Alan, burgess of Dumbarton, with many

¹ "Cart. de Lev." The witnesses to this confirmation are :—"Dominies Duncano filio Auleth, Arturo de Galbraith, Thoma de Cremenane, Umfrido de Colquhoun, Dun-

cano Macedolf, militibus, Waltero Sprewel, Malcolmo Macabsolon, Eugenio filio Kessan, Johanne Naper et aliis."

other noble and trustworthy persons.¹ At Dumfin, on the northern bank of the Fruin, traces are visible of a fortification, which tradition affirms was held by the Celtic hero, Fingal. Near to Rosdhu there are the ruins of a chapel, erected, it is believed, about the commencement of the twelfth century. The portion of the building still remaining is used as the family burying-ground of the Colquhouns of Luss. At Rosdhu there is also a rude stone figure, said to be of Saint Kessog (the tutelary saint of the parish), which formerly stood at Bandy. The old mansion-house at Rosdhu was a place rich in historic associations, but about 1770 its was superseded by a new mansion, to which large additions have since been made. At Glenmollachan, an earth-covered ruin, was long known as "the Chapel." On breaking into it some years ago, for stones to build a farm-steading there, an arched vault, with narrow lancet openings, was come upon, and within was found a font, cross, and other ecclesiastical remains. In Camstradden Bay, when the water is low, a heap of stones is said to indicate the site of the ancient residence of the Colquhouns of Camstradden. Camden, in his "Atlas Britannica," describes an island as existing there in his day, on which was a dwelling-house and an orchard. About five miles farther south, another cairn of stones is supposed to be the ruins of a church, and a field opposite is known as Ach-na-heaglass, or "the church field."² The "moot" or gallowhill of the barony may still be seen near the gamekeeper's house, about two miles from Rosdhu. At the south end of the parish are the lands of Bannachra, where the Colquhouns erected a stronghold, a portion of which still remains. It was within

¹ The original of this interesting document was discovered in the Duke of Montrose's charter-room, Buchanan Castle, by William Fraser, Esq., S.S.C., Edinburgh, and first printed by him in "The Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country," 1869, vol. ii. p. 276. The charter is likely to have passed to the Mon-

trose family, on the purchase of the lands of the dukedom and regality of Lennox from Charles, Duke of Lennox and Richmond in 1702. For Latin original see p. 263.

² Dr. Stewart, in the first Statistical Account.

the walls of Bannachra Sir Humphrey is reputed to have been assassinated in 1592. The first notice of Bannachra occurs in connection with the Galbraith family, on whose forfeiture it was bestowed upon Adam Hepburn, brother of Patrick, Earl of Bothwell. It afterwards fell again into the hands of the Galbraiths, and was sold along with the adjoining property of Auchindennan-Dennistoun, to George Buchanan of Arden. Bannachra is now the property of Sir James Lumsden.

The village of Luss has been in a great measure rebuilt within the last few years, and though it has been thereby shorn of much of its romantic beauty, it still presents an aspect not unworthy of its beautiful situation. The parish, as a whole, is agricultural ; but in the neighbourhood of the village there are extensive slate quarries, which have been wrought for many years with great success. There were also at one time a few coopers, and a number of hand-loom weavers in the parish ; but both these branches of trade are now mostly given up. A considerable amount of business is transacted at the annual fair, which is held in the village under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1695, and registered in 1780. This Act gives liberty to the family of Colquhoun of Luss to hold a weekly market at Luss, and four fairs yearly, each of which may last three days. The weekly market is totally unknown, and the fairs are now limited to one held in the month of August. In 1841, the population of Luss parish was 1052 ; but in 1851, and probably owing to the diminution of small farms in the interval, it had decreased to 907. In 1861, it had fallen to 831, and in 1871 to 730. In 1866-67, the parliamentary constituency numbered 47. Gaelic was, till a few years since, spoken very generally among the old people in the parish, and divine service was conducted in that language in the parish church on certain occasions ; but its use has been in a great measure abandoned, and will, to appearance, soon cease altogether.

There are two churches in the parish—The Established Church, built by the present Sir James Colquhoun, superseding a plain building erected in 1771; and a Free Church, built soon after the Disruption. The former is situate near the village of Luss, and is considered convenient for the bulk of the parishioners; the latter stands at Bandry, more to the south, and is on the side of the highway running along the east side of the parish.

There are two schools in the parish—the parochial, situate close by the village of Luss; and a side-school at Moorland, supported principally by Sir James Colquhoun. A girls' seminary was originated, and for many years supported, by the Dowager Lady Colquhoun, the grand-mother of the present Baronet.

The most important events in the civil history of this parish are associated with the annals of the house of Colquhoun, the descent of which we will now attempt to indicate.

LUSS GENEALOGIES—COLQUHOUN OF LUSS.¹



THE first member of this family of whom there is any written notice, was Umphredus de Kilpatrick, who, in the reign of King Alexander II., obtained a grant of the barony of Colquhoun, "pro servitio tenius militas," and, as was the custom of the time, assumed the name of the lands so granted. The barony formed a portion of the parish of Kilpatrick, and on

¹ In explanation of the numerous discrepancies between this and other printed accounts of the Luss descent, it may be men-

tioned, that it is based largely upon notes made from the Luss Papers, by the late James Dennistoun, Esq. of Dennistoun.

the most commanding point of it—the rock of Dunglass—they erected a stronghold, upon the ruins of which their armorial bearings may still be seen. The Umphredus or Humphrey above referred to, had a son, Robert, and a grandson Ingleramus who appears as witness to a charter granted in 1280. He was father of another Umphredus, who witnesses a charter granted by Malcolm, fifth Earl of Lennox. The son and successor of this second Umphredus was Sir Robert Colquhoun, who married the heiress of Godfrey, sixth of Luss, and founded the family whose descent we indicate from this point.

I.—SIR ROBERT COLQUHOUN, the first of the Colquhouns of Luss, upon his marriage with the daughter of Godfrey of Luss, came to be designated *Robertus dominus de Colquhoun et de Luss*.¹ He appears as witness to one charter in 1368, and another in 1373. By the heiress of Luss he left issue—

- 1.—Sir Humphrey, his heir.
- 2.—Robert, first of the Camstradden family.
- 3.—Patrick.

II.—SIR HUMPHREY, his successor, appears as witness to charters granted by the Earls of Lennox in 1390, 1394, and 1395.² He appears to have left—

- 1.—Sir John, his heir.
- 2.—Patrick, first of the Colquhouns of Glinns.
 - 1.—Margaret, married to Sir Patrick Houston of Houston.
 - 2.—Christian, married to James Cunningham of Glogarnock.

III.—SIR JOHN held the important office of governor of the Castle of Dumbarton during the minority of James II. Buchanan records that he was treacherously assassinated in the island of Inchmurren, by a body of lawless Highlanders in 1440. By his wife, Jean, a daughter of Robert, Lord Erskine, he had—

¹ Luss Writs.

² Cart de Lev.

SIR JOHN—*continued.*

1.—Malcolm, who was one of the hostages for payment of the ransom of James I. He predeceased his father, leaving issue—

IV.—SIR JOHN, who succeeded his grandfather about 1440. In 1457 a crown charter was granted to John de Colquhoun of that Ilk, of the lands of Luss, Colquhoun, and Garshake, in Dumbartonshire, and certain others in Stirlingshire, erecting them into a free barony on his own resignation. Next year he had also, on his own resignation, a charter of free forestry of the Park of Rossdhu, and in 1465, a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Kilmardinny. In 1471 he was made sheriff of Dumbartonshire, and in 1474 had a crown charter of Strone, Kilmun, Invercable, and Cayveland in Argyllshire, on the resignation of James Scrymgeour of Dudop. In the same year, 1474, Sir John Colquhoun was raised to the dignity of grand chamberlain, and, accompanied by Bishop Spence of Aberdeen, the Laird of Sauchy, and the Lion-King-at-Arms, proceeded to the Court of England with plenipotentiary powers to treat of a marriage between the young members of the two royal families. Though the intended marriage, for certain reasons of state, never took place, yet the King was so highly pleased with the wisdom displayed by Sir John in this delicate mission, that he made him governor of the Castle of Dumbarton for life: "Custodem castris de Dumbret pro toto tempore vitæ suæ cum omnibus feodis et commoditibus, prout habuit et nunc habet pro custodia dicti castris, viz., terras de Cardross, Cumray, annuo redditu terrarum Cadiow, una cum farina de Paslay, vulgariter dict."¹ His commission passed the Great Seal in September 1477, and the next year

¹ "Officers of State," vol. i. pp. 318, 319.

SIR JOHN—*continued.*

this skilful statesman and brave soldier was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of the Castle of Dunbar, which the Duke of Albany had garrisoned against the King. In "Douglas's Baronage," it is stated he was married to a daughter of Thomas, Lord Boyd, and had two sons and one daughter :—

- 1.—Humphrey, who succeeded.
- 2.—Robert, an ecclesiastic, who had the rectories of Luss and Kippen prior to 1473, and was raised in that year to the see of Argyll.
- 1.—Margaret, married to Sir William Murray, seventh Baron of Tullibardine, from which union came a large family forming branches of the house of Murray.

Sir John married secondly Lady Elizabeth Dunbar, second daughter of James Dunbar, fifth Earl of Murray, and relict of Archibald Douglas, second son of James, seventh Earl of Douglas.

V.—SIR HUMPHREY had a precept of clare-constat, as heir of his father, from John, Earl of Marr, of certain lands in Fife, in 1479. Next year he had a remission from the Crown for the relief duties of his lands, in consideration of his father, Sir John, having fallen at Dunbar. Sir Humphrey was twice married—first, to Jean, daughter of Thomas, Lord Erskine, by whom he had—

- 1.—John, who succeeded.
- 2.—Walter of Lettyr.
- 3.—Humphrey.
- 4.—Archibald.
- 1.—Agnes, married to John, Lord Somerville.
- 2.—Elizabeth, married to James Cunningham of Polmaise.

Sir Humphrey married secondly Marion, daughter of William Baillie of Lamington, and relict of John, third Lord Somerville. He died in 1493.

VI.—SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN was called upon, in 1493, for the following relief duties upon the lands to which he had succeeded:—40 lib. for the lands of Colquhoun, 10 lib. for Salquhy, 10 lib. for Glinns, and 9 lib. for Garscube, with 10 cheeses to the army of Luss. Sir John was twice married—first, in 1496, to Lady Elizabeth Stewart, fourth daughter of John, the first of the Darnley Earls of Lennox. She was dowered with the liferent of certain lands in Glenfruin. In 1500 Sir John obtained from his brother-in-law, Matthew, who had succeeded to the earldom, a precept infesting him in Lettrowal-mor and Stukenduff. In 1502, he had a charter of Finnart and Portincaple; in 1513, of the four merk land of Blairvaddoch (formerly possessed by Patrick Ardincaple); and in 1519, of Rachane with the Spittal.¹ As illustrative of the local feuds of the period, it may be mentioned that in February, 1514, Sir John Colquhoun obtained a summons of spulzie against Robert Dennistoun of Colgrain, for having harried the Mains of Luss, and the mailing of Dumfyn of certain kye, horse, and sheep, all duly specified and appraised in the summons. By Lady Elizabeth Stewart, Sir John had—

- 1.—Humphrey, who succeeded.
- 2.—Patrick of Ballernick.
- 3.—Adam, who obtained, in 1543, from his relation, Matthew, Earl of Lennox, a grant of the lands of Faslane and Ballernick-mor. He appears as rector of Kilpatrik in 1555.
- 4.—David, designated of Drumfad in 1543. In 1558, he was retoured heir to his brother Adam, but died soon after, leaving all his property to John

¹ Luss Writs.

SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN—*continued.*

Colquhoun of Kilmardinny, who, in 1559, resigned the whole to Sir John of Luss.

Sir John married, secondly, Margaret, daughter of William Cunningham of Craighends, by whom he had two sons—James of Garscube, and Thomas. Lady Colquhoun subsequently became the wife of Adam Colquhoun of Blairvaddoch.

VII.—SIR HUMPHREY was served heir to his father in 1536. He seems to have left—

- 1.—John, who succeeded.
- 2.—James, who acquired Easter Tillichewan, which he settled upon his natural son, Patrick, legitimated in 1576. He married,—first, Janet, sister of Murray of Strowan ; and secondly, Isabella Buchanan.
- 3.—Adam, who, in 1561, obtained from his brother John “the byeganes of rent of Craigcoon and Fynlas.”
 - 1.—Helen, married to James Cunningham ; and
 - 2.—Marion, married to Colin Campbell.

VIII.—SIR JOHN succeeded his father in 1540, and made up titles to the estate the following year. In 1568, he had a remission from the Regent Murray for his absence from the muster at Maxwellheugh. Sir John of Luss was among those who met Queen Mary when she arrived at Glasgow on a visit to her sick husband, December 1566.¹ By his wife, Agnes, daughter of Robert, fourth Lord Boyd, he had—

- 1.—Humphrey, who succeeded.
- 2.—John, described as the second son of Sir John, in a reversion granted in 1573 to Robert Colquhoun of Camstradden. He had an annual out of Kirkmichael-Sempill, to which his brother was retoured heir in

¹ Queen's first letter to Bothwell.

SIR JOHN—*continued.*

1607. He seems to have been passed over in the order of succession in favour of his brother, Alexander; a circumstance which gives a faint support to the statement made in Birrell's "Diary," that he was executed for the murder of his brother, Sir Humphrey. This matter, however, is involved in much obscurity. The tradition of the district does not mix up John Colquhoun with the assassination in any way.

3.—Alexander, who also succeeded and carried on the line of the family.

1.—Margaret, who married James Edmonstone of Duntreath.

2.—Jean, married Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto.

Sir John had also a natural son, Gavin, infest in an annual of 40 lib. out of Bonhill, in 1590.

IX.—SIR HUMPHREY succeeded his father in 1575. In 1582, he purchased from Robert Graham of Knockbain the coronatorship of the county of Dumbarton, to be held blench of the Crown for one penny. In February, 1575, Sir Humphrey, in company with his tutor, James Colquhoun, appears as parties in a litigation before the Lords of Council, at the instance of certain ministers in the College of Glasgow, concerning the right to a house or lodging "in the place callit the Rottoun Row."¹ During one of the many feuds which distracted the Lennox in his time he is reported to have sought refuge in the castle of Bannachra, when the treachery of a servant, in lighting him up one of the stairs, made him a mark for the arrows of the clan who had pursued him to his

¹ Munimenta Alma Univ. Glas., p. 99.

SIR HUMPHREY—*continued.*

stronghold. Another account of his death is referred to in the notice of his brother John.¹ At his death Sir Humphrey left three daughters—

- 1.—Margaret. 2.—Ann, married to Colin Campbell of Carrick. 3.—Jean. These daughters resigned to their uncle any rights they possessed as heir of line.

X.—SIR ALEXANDER COLQUHOUN succeeded to the estate on the assassination of his brother, Sir Humphrey, in 1592. In 1599, a precept of sasine was issued in his favour under the Great Seal, of the four merk land of Garshavok, and various tenements and annualrents in the burgh of Dumbarton. He was infest the same year into the coronatorship of the county, on a renunciation in his favour of Ann and Margaret, daughters of his brother, Sir Humphrey. The most prominent occurrence in Sir Alexander's life was the Conflict at Glenfruin with the Clangregor, in 1603, a subject investigated and illustrated at some length in the preceding pages of this work (see vol. i. pp. 198-229). He married, in 1595, Helen, daughter of Buchanan of that Ilk, and left—

- 1.—John, who succeeded.
- 2.—Humphrey, who acquired the estate of Balvie, in virtue of a provision made by his father. By the judicious interference of this son, the estate seems

¹ In a collection of MSS., the property of W. B. D. Turnbull, Esq., sold in Edinburgh, in 1839, mention is made of a "Gift by James VI. of the escheat and liferent of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, Knt, who had been a year and day rebell, and denounced for non-payment of his part as Collector-Depute for the Sheriffdom of Dumbarton, of 20,000 merks, as the rest of

the 40,000 lib. granted by the barons—to Mr. Robert Chirnsyde of Over-Possill, 28th Nov., 1589. Also, the ward, relief, marriage, and non-entry of the lands and lairdschip of Luss, gifted to Walter Commendator of Blantyre, and to Robert Chirnsyde of Over-Possill. In Nov., 1593, the Commendator disposed his part thereof to Alex. Colquhoun of Luss for a composition not exceeding 80 lib."

SIR ALEXANDER—*continued.*

to have been saved from destruction, when in the hands of his elder brother John.

3.—Alexander; who died without issue, his nephew, Sir John being served heir to him in certain tenements in the burgh of Dumbarton.

4.—George. 5.—Walter. 6.—Adam, who succeeded Patrick in Glinns, and married a daughter of Lindsay of Bonhill, with issue. 7.—Patrick. 8.—Adam.

1.—Jean, married, first, Allan, Lord Cathcart; second, Duncan Campbell of Auchenbreck; and third, Sir William Hamilton, brother of the Earl of Abercorn.

2.—Katherine, married to John Mure of Auchen-
drain. 3.—Mary. 4.—Helen. 5.—Nancy.

XI.—SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN obtained in his father's lifetime a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Dunnerbuck. In 1620 he married Lady Lillias, eldest daughter of John, fourth Earl of Montrose, and five years afterwards Charles I. created him a baronet of Nova Scotia. In 1632, criminal proceedings were instituted against Sir John for absconding with his wife's sister, the Lady Catherine, who, along with a third sister, Beatrice, had taken up her abode at Rossthdu, after the death of her father.¹ At an adjourned diet of the Court in January,

¹ The indictment against Sir John is curiously illustrative of the superstition of the times. After reciting the Act of Queen Mary, 1563, prohibiting all persons from using any manner of witchcraft, sorcery, and necromancy, and the Act of James, 1567, prohibiting marriage within certain degrees, the libel records that Luss "first insinuated himself by subtle and enticing speeches into the said Lady Catherine's favour to deprive her of her chastity; and

not being able by that his craft and subtilty to prevail over and ensnare her, he thereupon addressed himself to certain witches and sorcerers, consulted and dealt with them for dreams and incantations, namely, with Thomas Carlippis, whom he kept and used as his ordinary servant, and procured from him, being ane necromancer, certain philtrea or potions of love, or poisonable and enchanted tokens of love, especially a jewel of gold, set with divers precious diamonds or

SIR JOHN—*continued.*

1633, Sir John and a German servant implicated failed to appear, and sentence of fugitation was pronounced against them. A gift of the liferent of the Luss estates was made the following year to Sir George Douglas of Spott, afterwards Viscount Belhaven; but at this juncture Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Balvie came forward, and after much negotiation completed an arrangement with the numerous creditors against the estate. This Sir Humphrey obtained charters of the estate, and resigned the same in 1646 to Sir John's eldest son, John, who was duly infeft the next year. Of Sir John Colquhoun little or nothing is heard of till the 26th of April, 1647, when his brother, of Balvie, and Adam Colquhoun of Glinns appear before the Presbytery of Dumbarton, and inform that reverend body that the Laird of Luss had only recently heard of the sentence of excommunication pronounced against him, and desired that some of the brethren should consult with him thereanent. On the 11th of May following, there is in the Presbytery records an entry to the effect, that "Luss with many tears did regret and bemoan his case, and wished for nothing more than to be received again into the bosom of the church in which he was born and baptized, and where the ordinances of God were so pure; but he did somewhat decline a plain and true confession of the sin of incest with his sister-in-law, Lady Catherine Graham, till he had settled his estate in the world." As the law of this country still prohibits marriage with even a deceased wife's sister, it is hardly possible to imagine the horror with which

rubies, which was poisoned and intoxicated by the said necromancer, and had the secret and devilish force of alluring the receiver

thereof to expose her body, and fame, and credit, to the unlawful will and pleasure of the giver and propoyner thereof."

SIR JOHN—*continued.*

the Scottish divines of the seventeenth century regarded the marriage of a man with the sister of his wife, while that wife was still alive; and the Presbytery therefore, finding Luss unwilling to make "a plain and true confession," do not appear to have modified in any way their sentence of excommunication. By his wife, Lady Lillias Graham, Sir John had—

- 1.—John, his successor.
 - 2.—James, who also succeeded.
 - 3.—Sir Alexander, of Tillichewan, who carried on the male line of the family.
- 1.—Jean, who married Walter Stewart.¹
 - 2.—Lillias, who married John Napier of Kilmahew.
 - 3.—Catherine, married to Drummond of Pitcaithley.

XII.—SIR JOHN COLQUHOUN, with whom the preceding Sir John is frequently confounded, was a warm adherent of the Royalist party in Scotland, and patriotically endured many hardships on its account. He was fined by Cromwell in the sum of £2000, modified afterwards to £666, 13s. 4d. He obtained a conveyance from his uncle, Sir Humphrey, of the Luss

¹ In 1647, the Presbytery of Dumbar-
ton found that Mr. Archibald M'Lachlan
had married Mr. Walter Stewart to Jean
Colquhoun, daughter to the Laird of Luss,
contrary to orders, and as is surmised with-
out the consent of the said Jean's father.
M'Lachlan affirms (continues the Presbytery
Records), that he had the consent of her
father from Robert Colquhoun of Balernick,
quhill consent he behovet to accept, as the
Laird of Luss was excommunicated; and as
for the breach of order, he knows he pro-

claimed them once upon a Thursday, the
ordinary week-day of proclamation, and
twice upon the Lord's-day thereafter; and
at the earnest desire of the said Robert
Colquhoun, who informed him that it was
the wish of her father to have the marriage
hastened for their repentance for their sin
before marriage. On considering the matter,
the Presbytery continued their censure till
their return from the Synod, and, in the
meantime, ordered the minister of Luss to
be rebuked in the face of his congregation.

SIR JOHN—*continued.*

estates in 1646, and made up his titles in 1653. He purchased Balloch in 1652, from James, fourth Duke of Lennox, and by his marriage with Margaret Baillie acquired the barony of Lochend in Haddingtonshire. He had one son, and four daughters—

1.—John, who predeceased his father.

2.—James, who also died young.

1.—Lillias, married, first, to Sir John Stirling of Keir, and secondly, to Charles Maitland, second son of Charles, Earl of Lauderdale, with issue. 2.—Christian, married to William Cunningham of Craigend. 3.—Helen, married to Robert Dickson of Carberry. 4.—Magdalene, who died unmarried. 5.—Anne. 6.—Beatrice. 7.—Margaret.

As Sir John died without surviving male issue, the estates devolved upon his eldest brother,—

XIII.—SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, who married Penuel, daughter of William Cunningham of Ballicchen, Ireland. He was infest in the ten pound land of Craigrostan, as heir of his brother, Sir John, in 1679. Among the Luss papers is a "Protection," granted to him by General Monk in 1655, "to pass with his "traveyling traines to London or other parts in England, and "to repair into Scotland without molestation." He left one son, Humphrey, his heir, and one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Alexander Falconer of Kipps, advocate.

XIV.—SIR HUMPHREY COLQUHOUN, one of the representatives for Dumbartonshire in the last Scottish Parliament, and a strenuous opponent of the Union. He married Margaret, daughter of Houston of Houston, and had issue one daughter, Anne. In December, 1706, Sir Humphrey executed a deed, entailing the estate of Luss on his only daughter, and her

SIR HUMPHREY—*continued.*

husband James, son of Ludovick Grant of that Ilk, and the heirs male of the marriage; whom failing, to the eldest heirs female, without division; whom failing, to the heirs male whatsoever of Sir Humphrey: "And if any of the heirs male of that marriage shall succeed to the estate of Grant, that the next son of that marriage shall succeed to the estate of Luss; Such failing, to the eldest heir female of that marriage, without division; whom failing, to the heirs male, who shall be Lairds of Grant, descending of the body of the said Anne, until a second son exist, to whom the estate of Luss shall fall; such second son failing, to the eldest heir female of the body of the said Anne, without division. The person so succeeding to bear, in all time, the name and arms of Colquhoun of Luss." Sir Humphrey died in 1718, and was succeeded by his son-in-law, the above James Grant, designated of Pluscardine, who thereupon assumed the name and arms of—

- XV.—SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN OF LUSS; but his elder brother Alexander, of Grant, dying without issue, he succeeded to that estate, when Luss devolved upon a younger brother, Ludovick, who assumed the name and arms of—
- XV.—SIR LUDOVICK COLQUHOUN OF LUSS. He also succeeded to the Grant estate, when Luss devolved upon the next brother, James, who assumed the name and arms of—
- XV.—SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN OF LUSS. A dispute being likely to arise with the Tillichewan branch of the family, regarding the old patent of baronetcy, Sir James was created a baronet of Great Britain in 1786. He married Lady Helen, daughter of William, Lord Strathnaver, only son, by the first marriage of John, fifteenth Earl of Sutherland. The shore part of the lands of Milligs, which had been purchased from the family

SIR JAMES—*continued.*

of Shaw of Greenock, who bought them from Archibald M'Aulay of Ardincaple, was feued out by Sir James, and named Helensburgh, in honour of his wife Lady Helen. During his possession, Sir James added the following among other properties to the Luss estate:—Little Ballcruck, Inverstuchan, in Glen Douglas, Inverbeg, Faslane, purchased from Aulay M'Aulay for £1250, Milligs, already mentioned, purchased for £6000 from Lord Cathcart, who had succeeded through his wife, daughter of Shaw of Greenock; Auchentilloch and adjoining lands, Auchenvennol-Mor, Glenfruin, and Inverlaren. The mansion-house of Rossthdu was commenced in his time, and a removal made from the old castle to the centre portion in 1774. Two wings were added by his successor to the family residence. Sir James died in 1786, leaving issue—

- 1.—James, his successor.
- 2.—William, who entered the army.
- 3.—Ludovick, who left issue.
 - 1.—Catherine, married Sir Roderick Mackenzie of Scatwell.
 - 2.—Ann Sutherland.
 - 3.—Janet, married General John Campbell of Barbreck.
 - 4.—Margaret, married William Baillie, Lord Polkemmet.
 - 5.—Helen, married William Colquhoun of Garscube.
 - 6.—Jane, married Ebenezer Marshall Gardiner, Hillcairney.

XVI.—SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, Bart., Sheriff-Depute of Dumbartonshire, and a Principal Clerk of Session. Died in 1805, leaving by his marriage with Mary, daughter and co-heiress of James Falconer of Monkton—

- 1.—James, who succeeded.
- 2.—John Campbell, F.R.S.E., Sheriff-Depute of Dum-

SIR JAMES—*continued.*

bartonshire, and author of "Isis Revelata, an Inquiry into the Origin, Progress, and Present State of Animal Magnetism." Sheriff Colquhoun died in 1854.

3.—Sutherland Morrison, R.N., died 1827.

4.—Roderick, E.I.C.S., died 1834.

William, Patrick, and Ludovick, died young.

1.—Jane Falconer, married David Kemp, Balsusney Lodge. 2.—Helen Sutherland. 3.—Wilhelmina, married John Campbell, Stonefield. 4.—Catherine, married Alexander Millar, Dalnair.

XVII.—SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, Bart., elected representative for Dumbartonshire in 1802. In June, 1799, he married Janet, only surviving daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, Bart., by his first marriage with Sarah, daughter of Alexander Maitland, Esq. of Stoke-Newington. Lady Colquhoun was highly esteemed, not only in her own district, but far beyond its bounds, for her active practical philanthropy. She lived to carry on her good works till October, 1846, and has been fittingly handed down to posterity in an enticing volume of "Memoirs" by the late Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., London. Sir James died in 1836, leaving issue—

1.—James.

2.—John, married in 1834 to Frances Sarah, fourth daughter of E. Fuller Maitland, Esq. of Park Place, Henley-on-Thames, and has issue.

3.—William.

1.—Sarah Maitland. 2.—Helen, married to John Page-Read, Esq. of Sutton House, Suffolk, and died 1852.

XVIII.—SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, Bart., born 7th February, 1804. Educated first at home by private tutors, then with his brothers at Winteringham, Lincolnshire, and latterly at Geneva, under the care of the well-known evangelical preacher, Dr. Cesar Malan. He afterwards travelled in Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and Greece. Succeeding to the extensive Luss estates on the death of his father in 1836, Sir James next year successfully contested the county against Alexander Smollett, Esq. of Bonhill, and continued to sit in Parliament for four years, till the dissolution of 1841, when he retired, and was succeeded by his old opponent. In 1837, Sir James Colquhoun succeeded the Duke of Montrose as Lord-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire. In politics, Sir James was a staunch whig, and was generally looked upon as the leader of his party in the county. As a landlord, he was held in high esteem by the whole tenantry in Luss, Row, and Arrochar parishes. With the exception of a few weeks in spring usually devoted to travelling, Sir James spent the most of the year at his seat, Rossdhu, and attended personally to the many calls made upon him for service and assistance in connection with the development of his estate. He was a keen agriculturist, and did much to encourage his tenants in improving their stock, and in adopting new appliances for cultivation. To the Luss estate as held by his father, Sir James added Ardinconnal in Row parish, purchased in 1852 from the Dowager Duchess of Argyll for £50,000, and the Clyde and Leven fishings purchased from the burgh of Dumbarton the same year for £2500. In addition to the demands made upon his time in connection with the public business of the county, Sir James at all times took a keen interest in institutions connected with the different parishes in which his estates were situated, pre-eminently with the Agricultural

SIR JAMES—*continued.*

Society, kept up mainly by himself and tenants, and with the Volunteer Company, raised almost wholly within the boundary of his own Luss and Arrochar property. The death of this excellent landlord and amiable gentleman is associated with one of the saddest calamities which has occurred on Lochlomond in recent years. On the afternoon of Thursday, 18th December 1873, returning to Rossdhu from the Island of Lonaig, off Luss, where he had been in company with his brother William shooting a few deer for distribution as usual at Christmas time among the poor on his estate, a sudden gust of wind upset the boat in which he acted as helmsman, and the whole of the occupants sank to the bottom unseen and unheard. Besides Sir James himself, there were four people in the boat—James Boyd, head game-keeper; James Spottiswood, and Angus M'Donald, game-keepers; and Thomas Anderson, kennel boy. Mr. William Colquhoun, rowing alone in a small punt, managed with difficulty to get ashore in Rossdhu Bay, as did the occupants of a third boat who had left Inch-Lonnig about an hour after the others. The grave nature of the calamity being at once surmised, scores of boats manned by willing hands, were soon drawn to the spot, and an eager search engaged in for recovery of the bodies, or any trace of the boat. As tending to set at rest all doubt about the accident, the boat was discovered keel up at Strahassel Point, on the eastern side of the Loch, and near it the hat worn by Sir James. For over three days, and amid weather in the highest degree unfavourable the search was continued with the utmost eagerness. On Sunday afternoon, some measure of success was experienced in recovering the body of the boy Anderson, and about half-an-hour later the company in charge of the Duke of Montrose's barge had the

SIR JAMES—*continued.*

sad satisfaction of raising to the surface the body of the deceased baronet. The bodies were each found near the shore at the north-east corner of Inch-Connachan, and within 100 yards of the buoy fixed by Mr. William Colquhoun, as the spot where he had last seen Sir James' boat making, as he supposed, for the east or lee side of the island. The body of the gamekeeper Spottiswood, was also recovered, but though the search was continued for some days with great eagerness, the bodies of neither Boyd nor M'Donald were ever recovered. Sir James was interred in the old family burying-ground at Rossthdu, on the afternoon of Tuesday, 23d December, the coffin being borne from the hall round the mansion-house, on the shoulders of eight tenants, a custom long observed at the funeral of chiefs of Colquhoun. The deceased baronet was an attached member of the Church of Scotland, and only a day or two before the sad accident, made his last public appearance at a commemorative service held in Helensburgh parish church, in honour of the Rev. John Lindsay. The late Sir James Colquhoun was the 28th in descent from Maldouen, the first name of Luss (A.D. 1150), the 26th in descent from Humphrey of Colquhoun (A.D. 1190), and the fourth of the family who had borne the honours of the British baronetcy. By his marriage with Jane Abercromby, he left, as has been already mentioned, one son.

XIX.—SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN, present Baronet. Born 1844, educated first privately at Hatfield, Hertfordshire, afterwards at Harrow under Dr. Vaughan, where he remained three years, and finally at Cambridge, where he completed his studies, and took his degree of B.A., March 1867. He afterwards travelled in Germany, Austria, Holland, and Egypt. In 1868 the present Baronet was made a J. P. for

SIR JAMES—*continued.*

Dumbartonshire, and in the following year a Deputy-Lieutenant. In 1875 Sir James Colquhoun married Charlotte Mary Douglas, youngest daughter of Major William Munro, formerly 79th foot.

FAMILY ARMS:—Argent, a saltier, engrailed, sable. Crest—A hart's head, erased, gules. Supporters—Two greyhounds, collared, sable. Motto—"Si je puis."

COLQUHOUN OF CAMSTRADDEN.

THIS was the earliest offshoot of the house of Luss, Robert, the first of the name, being the second son of that Sir Robert Colquhoun, who married the heiress of Luss in the fourteenth century. In 1395, he obtained from his brother, Sir Humphrey, a charter of the lands of Camstradden and Achingawn, "cum pertinentiis jacentes in domino meo de Luss; reddendo duos caseos de qualibet domo in qua fit caseus in dictis terris Camysradok et de Achigahane; et faciendo in communi auxilio domini regis quantum pertinet ad tantas terras infra dominium de Luss pro omni alio servitio exactione seu demanda." The lands referred to continued in the hands of the Camstradden branch for more than four hundred years, fifteen successors from the preceding Robert, bringing us down to Robert, the son of Walter, who sold the estate, in 1826, to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, whose lands surrounded it on all sides. The possessors of the estate appear to have been John, son of the first Robert, in 1439, Robert in 1443, John, 1473; Robert (whose daughter, Jean, was married to Walter Macfarlane of that Ilk) in 1490; John in 1518, married to Christina, daughter of Lindsay of Bonhill; Robert in 1540; Robert, son of the preceding, married to Margaret Murray of Strowan in 1554; John, married to Elizabeth,

daughter of Dennistoun of Colgrain in 1603; Robert, married to Margaret, daughter of M'Aulay of Ardincaple, 1644; Alexander, 1666, who had a daughter, Janet, married in 1694 to Patrick Williamson in Mains of Colquhoun; John, who married Margaret, daughter of John Yuill of Darleith, 1676;¹ John, son of the preceding, who had a resignation of the estate from his father in 1707, on his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Donaldson of Murroch. He left a son, Robert, who succeeded to the estate, and by Helen, daughter of James Johnstone, merchant in Glasgow, had, among other children, Walter, his heir, who became a merchant in London, but afterwards went out to Antigua. By his wife, Elizabeth Macalister, this Walter had Robert, who succeeded to Camstradden in 1802, and married Harriet Forrest of Warwick county. He died in 1830, leaving Robert-Gilmour Colquhoun, who succeeded, and Harriet-Lavingtone, who, in 1827, was married in Paris to M. Charles Augustus Vaucher. Robert Colquhoun commenced a negotiation for the sale of Camstradden to Sir James of Luss, which was concluded by the above Robert-Gilmour, who purchased a small property in Perthshire. Robert-Gilmour Colquhoun, 17th of Camstradden, filled the office of Her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt, and retired in 1865 with the confidence and respect of Government, and the rank of K.C.B., being the only civil servant who, up to that date, had received such a distinction. Gilmour Colquhoun married, first, Margaret Charlotte, youngest daughter of Hogg of Newliston, who died at Bucharest the following year, 1838; and secondly, Anne, only daughter of William Cathrow, Stoke Lodge, Bucks. This honoured representative of an old branch of the house of Luss, died in November, 1870.

¹ Among the Camstradden Papers is a letter from Archibald, first Duke of Argyll, dated from Portincapill, 17th July, 1689, authorizing John Colquhoun of Camstradden to raise fifty or sixty of the most fencible men within the shire of Dumbarton, and to repair with the same, sufficiently armed, to the rendezvous at Inverary.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF
MINISTERS.

THE earliest reference to the ecclesiastical affairs of this parish occurs in connection with saint Kessog or Mackessog, who is reported to have testified with his life for the truth at Bandry, a few miles south of the present church of Luss. This event is said to have taken place A.D. 520. There is no authentic record relating to the church prior to the thirteenth century, about the middle of which, Maldowen, the third Earl of Lennox, confirmed the patronage to Maldowen, Dean of Lennox, and also to his son Gillemore. It then appears to have been an independent rectory, and "Nicholas, rectore ecclesie de Luss," appears as a witness in several charters. The important grant by King Robert Bruce of the right of "gyrth" or sanctuary for three miles round the church of Luss, and in honour of the blessed St. Kessog, has already been noticed (see p. 240), and during the turbulent times which followed, it need not admit of much question that frequent advantage was taken of a privilege conferred on a district where, in the early part of his career, the King himself had found shelter through the kindness of his friend and follower, Malcolm, Earl of Lennox.¹ About 1429 John Cameron, Bishop of Glasgow, with the consent of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, changed the living into a prebend of his cathedral, and had its duties discharged by a

¹ The original charter, of date 18th March (1315), is in these words:—"Robertus Dei gracia Scotorum Rex, omnibus probis hominibus terre sue, salutem: Sciatis nos confirmasse Deo et Beato Kessogo imperpetuum illam libertatem que dicitur gyrth, videlicet, circa ecclesiam de Lusse per spaciam trium milliarium ex omni parte, tam per terram quam per aquam, ita libere et quiete sicut aliqua libertas, que dicitur gyrth per totum regnum Scocie; et punitionem cum cor-

rectione delinquentium infra dictam libertatem comitibus de Levenax imperpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum nostrum precepimus apponi apud Dumbretane xvij^o die Marcij, anno regni nostri nono: Hiis testibus Waltero Senescallo, Johanne de Menteth, Jacobo domino de Douglas, Roberto de Keth, Malcolmo Flemyng, et ade filio alani burgense de Dumbretane, cum multis aliis nobilibus et fidedignis.—"The Lennox," by Wm. Fraser, Esq., S.S.C., vol. ii. p. 18.

vicar pensioner. It was taxed three pounds yearly in support of the cathedral, and yielded to its vicar an annual provision of twenty merks. In consideration of his consent to these changes, Sir John Colquhoun retained the patronage of the prebendary. The vicarage was vested in the bishop of the diocese. The original large extent of parish has been referred to in our notice of its boundaries. The following appears to have been the succession in the church of Luss:—

— SIR NICHOLAS, above referred to, about the beginning of the fourteenth century. (“*Cart. de Lev.*”)

1393.—ADAM, rector.

1429.—SIR JOHN DE ROSNEATH, perpetual vicar. (*Luss Writs.*)

1432.—WILLIAM ADAM, rector of Luss, gifted a copy of “*Hector Boece*” to the church of Glasgow this year. (*Reg. Epis. Glas.*)

1460.—MALCOLM DE COLQUHOUN, rector.

1471.—ROBERT COLQUHOUN, rector of Luss and Kippen; raised to the see of Argyll.

1482.—ROBERT WATSON.

1489.—PATRICK M’ALPINE, vicar.

1497.—ROBERT ERSKINE, rector. (*Reg. Mag. Sig. xiv., 241.*)

1506.—JOHN WALKER, rector. (,, xiv., 268.)

1513.—JAMES COLQUHOUN, rector. (,, xxiv., 172.)

1547.—MALCOLM STEVENSON, vicar till 1573.

1550.—THOMAS HENDERSON.

1552.—JAMES WRIGHT.

1560.—JOHN LANG, rector. (*Reg. of Min.*)

1572.—WILLIAM CHYRNSIDE, rector. Commissary of Glasgow in 1587.

— DAVID [OR DANIEL] CHYRNSIDE, titular parson in 1583, but not in holy orders. He also seems to have been Commissary of Glasgow, and acquired the lands of Easter Possil.

— DUNCAN ARROL, minister of Luss.

- 1610.—JOHN CAMPBELL, charged in May, 1610, before the Presbytery of Glasgow, with having assisted the Clangregor at Glenfruin against his patron. (See vol. i. pp. 207-8.)
- 1633.—ARCHIBALD M'LAUHLAN, suspended in 1641 for celebrating irregular marriages, but reponed a month afterwards. Having visited the "leauger" at Bothwell, and "drank James Graham's health," he fell under suspicion of malignancy, and in 1647 was deposed for marrying Jean Colquhoun in an irregular manner. M'Lauchlan afterwards went to Ireland.
- 1656.—ROBERT MITCHELL was ordained this year, but the Presbytery afterwards finding him to be deficient in Gaelic, sent him to study at Tiree for a short time. On returning to his charge, he was ejected for nonconformity (according to Wodrow), but accepted the indulgence in 1669. A long vacancy seems to have existed in the parish church about this time. There is no notice of any other minister till
- 1685.—WILLIAM ANDERSON, who was translated from Inchcalliach. He was deposed in 1690, when another long vacancy occurred in the parish, in consequence principally of the probationers being deficient in Gaelic.
- 1698.—DANIEL GILCHRIST. Died in 1716.
- 1719.—JOHN M'LAURIN was next ordained. He received a call from the North-West Church of Glasgow in 1722, on the death of John Anderson, but his translation was refused by the Presbytery, on the ground that no preacher could be obtained to supply his place. This objection was overruled by the Synod.
- 1724.—JAMES ROBSON, from Balquhidder, succeeded, and died about
1771.
- 1772.—WILLIAM GRANT. Died in 1776, and was succeeded by—

1777.—JOHN STUART, the very eminent Gaelic scholar. The great labour of Dr. Stuart's life, and the one on which he brought to bear his many other accomplishments, was the translation of the Scriptures into the Gaelic language.¹

1821.—ROBERT CARR. Died 4th September, 1845, in the twenty-fourth year of his ministry.

1846.—ROBERT WRIGHT. Translated to Dalkeith, 1851.

1852.—DUNCAN CAMPBELL, present incumbent, formerly of Fossoway

ARROCHAR.

A REASONABLE doubt may be indulged in regarding the origin of the name Arrochar. The Gaelic Ard-thir, or Arrar, "a hilly country," is in exact unison with the physical aspect of the parish; yet a derivation equally significant is to be found in the term "arachor," a measure of land extending to three quarters of a carucate. This latter etymology is supported by a phrase in the charter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, to Duncan Macfarlane, where Arrochar is described as "the upper carucate of Luss, otherwise known as Macgilchrist's land,"—"de superiori carucata terre de Luss que vocatur carucata terre Macgilchrist;" and still more significantly in another, "terris de superiori 'arachor' de Luss."² Arrochar, which is the most

¹ A monument in the churchyard bears the following inscription :—

In memory of
JOHN STUART, D.D., F.R.S.,

Born at Killin, 1743,
Successively minister of
Arrochar, Weems, and Luss,

Whose genuine piety and amiable temper
Endeared him to his family and his flock,
Whilst his profound and varied knowledge,

Devoted to the noble object of translating the
Holy Scriptures

Into his native language,
Under the sanction of the Church of Scotland,
Gained for him universal respect.

His useful life was closed
By a peaceful death,
May 24, 1821.

Filius mœres
Hoc patri corrisimo monumentum possuit.

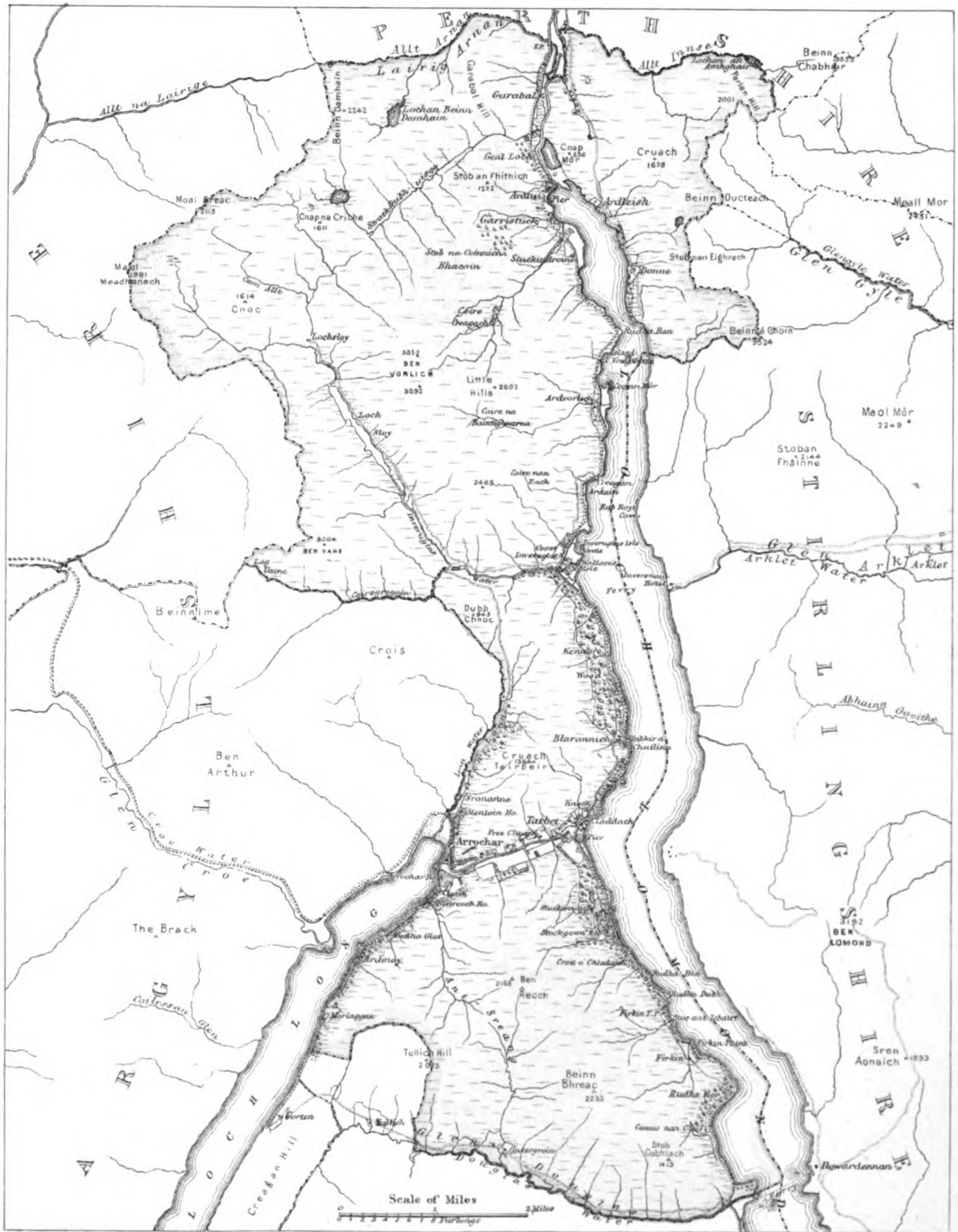
² Cart. Com. de Lev., p. 63.

northerly parish in the county of Dumbarton, is bounded on the east by Lochlomond, on the west by a portion of Argyllshire and Loch Long, on the south by Luss, and on the north by Strathfillan in Perthshire. From Nether-Inveruglass on the south, to Inverarnan on the north, the extreme length of the parish may be set down at fourteen miles; the breadth varies from two to six. A small portion of Arrochar parish, consisting of the lands of Doune and Ardleish, lies round the north-east point of Lochlomond, and forms the boundary at that place between the properties of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss and his Grace the Duke of Montrose. In a crown charter of date 1430, the lands of Arrochar are described as extending from the river Douglas as it descends from the mountains into Lochlomond, to the river which is called Trosty (Rostan burn), and on the other or west side of the parish to the burn called Old Belloch Nascamche, which marked the boundary with Luss and Row on Loch Long.

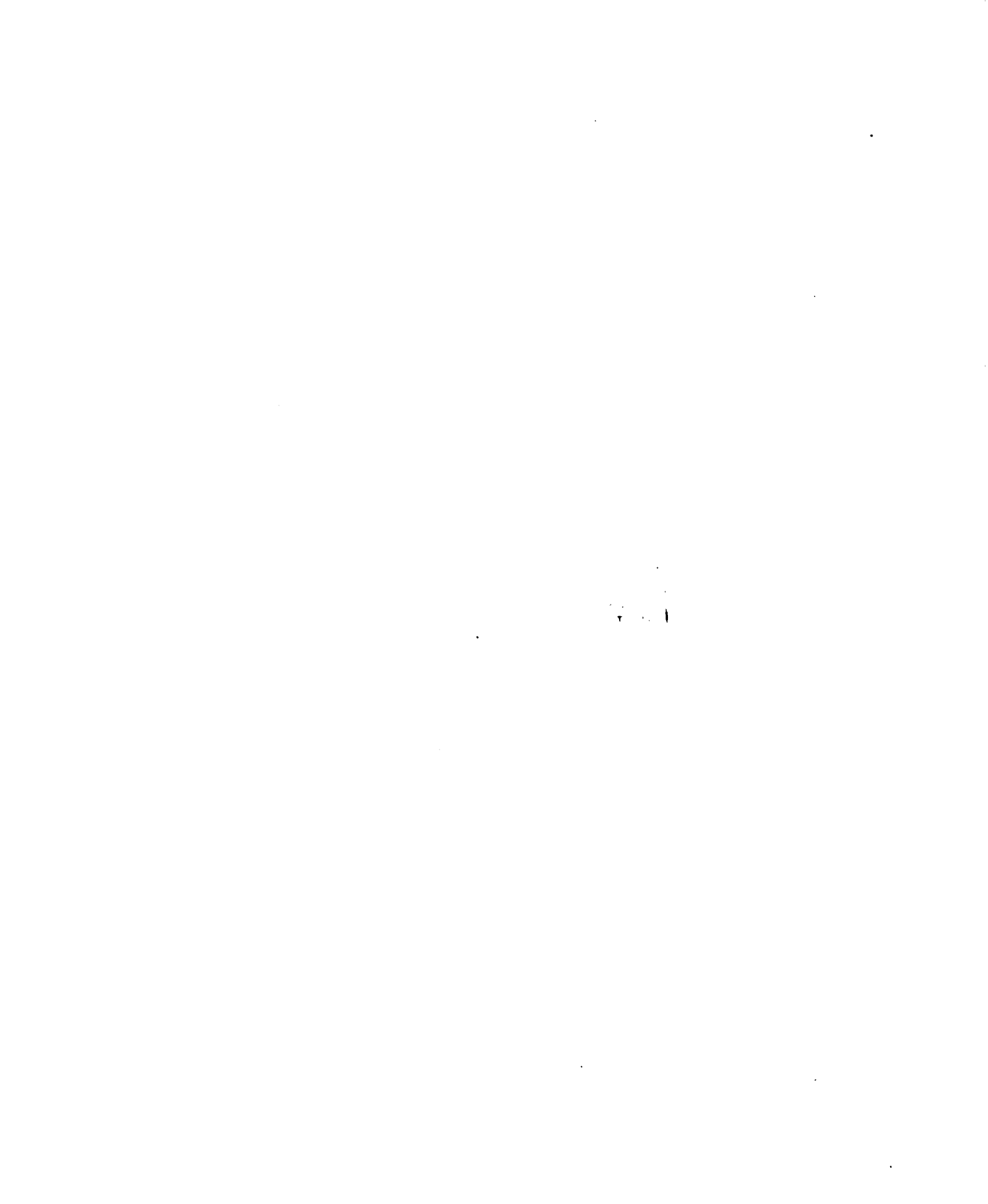
From a circumstance above referred to of certain lands in the upper part of Luss having been held as an independent subject before 1425, there is certainly some room for doubting whether Earl Maldowen's grant, explicit as it seems to be, conferred upon Gillemore the whole of what is now known as the parish of Arrochar; but there can be no question that, so far as ordinary civil and ecclesiastical privileges were concerned, the parish formed a portion of Luss till the middle of the sixteenth century. The Macfarlanes, who were the hereditary lords of the soil, recognized Luss as their parish, worshipped in its church, and buried in its churchyard.¹

In size, the parish extends to fully 31,000 English acres, but it is so mountainous, that not more than 300 acres are under cultivation. The highest mountain in Arrochar is Ben Vorlich, which rises with

¹ A gravestone, built into the present church of Luss, bears the inscription,— | “This is the place of burial appointed for
the Lairds of Arrochwar, 1612.”



PARISH OF ARROCHAR



one peak to the height of 3055 feet, and with another to 3092 feet above the sea level, the latter only 100 feet lower than Ben Lomond on the opposite side of the loch. Ben Vorlich is otherwise remarkable for its rich verdure and rare botanical productions. From the increase in feuing along the shores of Lochlomond and Loch Long, the parish is increasing in value, and may soon rank in importance with some which are exclusively agricultural. The value of this parish is specially alluded to here from the fact that it has, as a whole, been twice sold in modern times, and thereby furnishes decisive evidence as to the great advance which has taken place in the value of land in even the wildest portion of Dumbartonshire. In 1785, when the gross rental of the parish was set down at £600 per annum, Arrochar was sold by John, last chief of the Clanfarlane, to Ferguson of Raith, for £28,000. In 1821 it was sold by the latter to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss for £78,000. In 1877 the valuation of the parish was £5160.

On the purchase of Arrochar by Mr. Ferguson, he erected a new house in front of the old residence of the Macfarlane's, and let it as a hotel along with property behind. A single stone of the earlier mansion has been preserved, bearing date 1697, with an inscription in Gaelic, to the effect that it was taken from the principal door-way of the house built by John, "chief of the Macfarlanes, and Lord of Arrochar."

There are two places of worship in the parish—the Established Church, situate near the head of Loch Long; and the Free Church, situate between Arrochar village and Tarbet. Gaelic was generally spoken in Arrochar district till within the last thirty years; but, since then, it has been gradually losing ground, and is now almost entirely thrown aside, though the natives are generally able to use it as occasion requires. In 1831 the population was 560. An increase of twenty took place within the next ten years; but in 1851, it had again receded to 562. Two other fluctuations fall yet to be recorded.

In 1861 the population stood at 629 ; in 1871 it had gone back to 525. The number of voters on the roll in 1877 was 37. Hotels for the convenience of tourists journeying by Loch Long and Lochlomond steamers have been erected at Arrochar and Tarbet, the latter in a style of exceptional elegance, in the midst of neatly laid-out grounds on the loch side. Near to Tarbet is Stuckgoun House, the property of J. M'Murrich, Esq., and a favourite summer residence of the late Lord Jeffrey. Here the great critic retired as often as the cares, first of literature, and then of the bench, permitted.

MACFARLANE OF ARROCHAR.



As in the case of Luss, the most prominent events in the parochial history of Arrochar are connected more or less with the annals of the lords of its soil—the Clanfarlane. They trace their origin to Gilchrist, the fourth son of Alwyn, Earl of Lennox, who obtained a grant of the land, as before described, in the reign of Alexander II. He was succeeded by a son, Duncan, who, by his cousin Matilda, daughter of Malcolm, fourth Earl of Lennox, had a son, Malduin, who was father of Bartholomew, or Pharlan, in the Gaelic, probably the chief who gave name to the clan. The early history of the Clanfarlane presents many deeds of turbulence and bloodshed ; yet their hostility seems to have been directed more frequently against the still more lawless clans on their north, than towards their more settled and industrious neighbours on the south. In one instance, they seem to have had a narrow escape from extirpation. Their cattle having

been "lifted" by a body of Lochaber men, the Macfarlanes pursued and overtook the plunderers asleep in a booth. Fire was instantly applied to the building, and the avenues of escape being most strictly watched, the whole of the Lochaber people were slain or burnt. The fire, however, caught the forest, and a hurricane scattering the embers on every side, the Clanfarlane were surrounded by a circle of flame, from which they only escaped by crowding into a small loch at the bottom of a valley. Tradition has preserved another story illustrative of the feuds of this clan. Hearing of an unexpected incursion from the north, one of the Macfarlanes, known as Duncan the Black Son of Mischief, stationed an ambush at a ford on the Falloch, where he also set up the effigy of a follower in kilted array. On this object the invaders expended the most of their arrows, which were secured by the party in concealment, and returned with effect among their unprotected foes.

The earliest and principal stronghold of the Clanfarlane was situated at Inveruglass; but it was destroyed in Cromwell's time; and their chief afterwards fixed his residence partly at Tarbet, where it is said Robert Bruce had erected a castle, and partly on the small island of Ellan Vhow, in the north end of Lochlomond. The gathering-place and slogan, or "crie de guere" of the clan was "Loch Sloy," a small lake a few miles to the north-west of Inveruglass. On the death of Donald, the sixth Earl of Lennox, without male issue, the representation of the male line of that family devolved upon Malcolm Macfarlane, son of the Bartholomew before mentioned, who, about 1344, obtained from his cousin Donald a confirmation of all the lands and liberties previously in the possession of his family. His son and successor, Duncan, obtained a charter of the lands of Arrochar,¹ and married Christian, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell

¹ This charter is in these words:—"Om- | canus comes de Levenax salutem in Domino
nibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Dun- | sempiternam. Vestra noverit universitas,

of Lochow. The chiefs of the Clanfarlane, after this time, were—John, married to Jean, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallen; Duncan, served heir to his father in 1441; Walter, married to a daughter of James, second Lord Livingstone, and from whose son, Dougal, came the Macfarlanes of Tullichintill, Finnart, and Garton; Andrew, married to a daughter of John, Earl of Lennox; Sir John, knighted by James IV., and slain at Flodden—from whom came the Macfarlanes of Inversnaid, Gartartan, and Ballagan; Andrew, married to a daughter of the Earl of Glencairn; Duncan, an active supporter of the Regent Lennox, who married, first, Isabella, daughter of

nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse, dilecto et speciali nostro Duncano filio Malcolmi Makfarlane et heredibus suis, pro suo homagio et servitio nobis et heredibus nostris impensis et impendendis, unam quartariam terre et dimidiam quartariam terre, jacentes inter rivulos qui vocantur Dywach et Aldanchwlyn ex parte una, et rivulos qui vocantur Hernane, Hynys et Trostane ex parte altera, cum insulis de Elanvow, Elanvanow, Elandowglas et Elaig, infra comitatum nostrum de Levenax; quam quidem quartariam terre, cum dimidia quartaria terre cum insulis predictis, Bartholomeus pater dicti Malcolmi Donaldi comiti de Levenax sursum reddidit, pureque et simpliciter in presentia plurium virorum nobilium resignavit: Tenendas et habendas dicto Duncano et heredibus suis de nobis et heredibus nostris, in feodo et hereditate perpetua, per omnes rectas divisas et metas suas, in bosco et plano, in pratis pascuis et pasturis, in viis et semitis, in aquis et stagnis, in molendinis et multuris, in eschaetis et merchetis, in aucupationibus venationibus et piscationibus, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus commoditatibus aysiamentis et justis suis pertinentiis quibuscunque, ad dictam

quartariam terre et dimidiam quartariam terre et ad insulas predictas spectantibus, seu quovismodo juste spectare valentibus in futurum, adeo libere quiete plenarie integre et honorifice in omnibus et per omnia, sicut carta originalis, facta per antecessores nostros antecessoribus dicti Duncani, de superiori carucata terre de Lus que vocatur carucata terre Macgilchrist, plenius in se proportat et testatur: Faciendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris dictus Duncanus et heredes sui, servitium in communi exercitu domini nostri Regis quantum pertinet ad tantas terras infra comitatum de Levenax, et servitium antedictum, pro omni alio servitio consuetudine exactione seu demanda. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presenti carte nostre fecimos apponi apud Inchmuryne, in festo corporis Christi, anno Domini millesimo tricentesimo nonagesimo quinto. Hiis testibus, Umfrido de Colquhoune domino de Luss, Waltero de Buchquhanane domino ejusdem, Duncano Campbell domino de Guanane, domino Roberto Lang, domino Nigello de Balnory, capellanis nostris, Gilberto de Galbraith et Malcolmo Macalpyne, cum multis aliis."

Andrew Stewart, Lord Ochiltree; and secondly, Ann, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss. He fell fighting bravely at Pinkie, and was succeeded by his son, Andrew, who rendered substantial service to the Regent's cause on the field at Langside. (See vol. i. p. 168). His son and successor, John, is said by Douglas to have founded an alms-house at Bruitfort on the mainland, opposite Ellan Vhow, and endowed it with a revenue sufficient to provide for the accommodation of all travellers seeking shelter there. His son, Walter, attached himself to the cause of Charles I., and besides having his castle destroyed by a party of Cromwell's soldiers, was fined in the sum of 3000 merks for his loyalty. He had two sons—John and Andrew, who each succeeded to the estate, the latter being the father of John, who sided with the Revolution party in 1688, and was appointed colonel of a volunteer force raised in his own locality. This John married, first, Agnes, daughter of Sir Hugh Wallace of Woolmot, by whom he had a son, Andrew, who died young; and secondly, Helen, daughter of Robert, second Viscount of Arbuthnot, by whom, among other children, he had Walter, his heir; William, who also succeeded, and Alexander, who died in Jamaica.

Walter Macfarlane, son of the John last mentioned, was amongst the most industrious and exact antiquaries of his time. His transcripts of ancient cartularies, obtained at considerable cost, and certainly with great labour, are still referred to as a high authority, and in some instances, as in the case of the Lennox Cartularly, where the original has been lost, furnish the best evidence extant as to the nature of these early deeds. His valuable collection, always freely open to inquirers in his lifetime, was, at his death in 1767, purchased by the Faculty of Advocates, and has since been frequently of the greatest use to antiquarian students. They have been repeatedly referred to with advantage for this history of a county to which it may well be supposed he felt peculiar attachment. He married Lady Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Kelly, but

died without issue in June, 1767. His life seems to have been of the most uneventful description ; indeed, little more is known regarding him than what is mentioned above. An original painting, from which an engraving has been made, finds an appropriate place on the walls of the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland. The portrait is well authenticated, having been gifted to the Society, in 1786, by Walter Macfarlane's nephew, Walter.

Alexander Macfarlane, brother of Walter, was educated for a merchant, and went to Jamaica, where he was very successful in business. He was appointed one of the assistant-judges of the island, and made a member of the Legislative Assembly. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and obtained great eminence as a mathematician. At his death in August, 1755, Alexander Macfarlane bequeathed his collection of instruments to the University of Glasgow.¹ His worldly estate fell to be divided between Walter, then of Arrochar, and William, who succeeded in 1767.

This William, who appears to have practised as a physician in Edinburgh, was married to Christian, daughter of James Dewar of Vogrie, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. John, the eldest, succeeded, and married Catherine, daughter of James Walkin-

¹ In the "Scots Magazine" for August, 1757, there is the following notice :—" Alexander Macfarlane, Esq., of Jamaica, brother to Walter Macfarlane of that Ilk, having left, by his will, to the University of Glasgow, his noble apparatus of astronomical instruments, which they lately received ; and the university having, a little before, purchased some excellent instruments of the same kind, made by the best hands, to a considerable value ; being now well furnished for observation, they extended their garden to the east of the city and college, so as to inclose the summit of the Dove Hill, on which to build an observa-

tory ; and on Wednesday, August 17, the professors, accompanied by the magistrates, laid the foundation, extending sixty feet in front, and named it 'The Macfarlane Observatory,' in honour of their generous benefactor. In each of the four corners, under the foundation, they deposited a medal, having on one side an inscription, viz., 'Observatorii Macfarlanei fundamenta jecit alma mater Glasguensis xvii. August MDCCLVII. ;' and on the other side a portion of a convex celestial sphere, with the constellations, and round it these words, 'Felices animæ quibus hæc cognoscere cura.'"

shaw of Walkinshaw, by whom, among others, he had Margaret Elizabeth Macfarlane, who died 12th May, 1846. A monument, on the west side of the Greyfriars' Church, Edinburgh, records that, "at the period of her decease she was the lineal representative " of the ancient and honourable house of Macfarlane of that Ilk." It was during the possession of Arrochar by this John Macfarlane (1785) that it was brought to a judicial sale, and purchased by Ferguson of Raith, as before stated. Since then there has been no Macfarlane of Arrochar; but the district, up to this time, was so peculiarly their own that, common as the name is all over the west country, there is scarcely a family bearing it but can trace their descent from some inhabitant of the Clanfarlane country.

FAMILY ARMS:—Argent, a saltire engrailed betwixt four roses, gules. Crest—A demi-savage grasping in his dexter hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with his sinister to an imperial crown, or. Supporters—Two Highlandmen in belted plaids, with broadswords, and bows, and arrows, in full draught, all proper; and on a compartment wavy the words "Loch Sloy." Motto—"This I'll defend."

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

ABOUT 1648, the church in Luss being considered inadequate to the population, the Laird of Arrochar brought the matter under the consideration of the Presbytery, and offered to bear the burden of a new kirk, manse, and glebe, he being the only heritor within the proposed bounds, with the exception of Macfarlane of Gartartan. After various delays the Presbytery, in 1649, perambulated the new parish, and fixed upon West Tarbet as the site of the church. The tithes at this time amounted to 400 merks, payable out of the estate of

Arrochar, and 15 bolls meal from that of Gartartan, with 10 lib. vicarage. The patronage was to be in the family of Luss. In 1676, another perambulation took place, but the matter was not brought to a conclusion till 1682, when Archibald Maclachlan was ordained. The present church was built in 1738.

1682.—ARCHIBALD MACLACHLAN. In 1697, he was threatened with a libel by parishioners for negligence in parish duty and family worship, and, in 1706, demitted the charge upon the ground of "infirmity of body and various secular discouragements," the latter consisting in the want of church, manse, or glebe. He lived in the parish for about thirty years afterwards, upon an allowance of 100 lib. Scots out of the teinds, and appears to have been from time to time charged with solemnising clandestine marriages.

1702.—ROBERT MACFARLANE having been called, refused to accept of this living, to the great indignation of the Presbytery, who had educated him as their bursar eight or nine years, with the express view of filling one of their Gaelic parishes. The Synod, however, compelled him to undertake the charge, but declared him "transplantable," on proving to the satisfaction of that reverend body, that there was neither church, manse, glebe, kirk-session, or school, in the parish. He was translated to Fintry in 1705.

1707.—DANIEL REID appears to have succeeded Macfarlane. On being brought before the Presbytery for domestic irregularity, he admitted the charge, and was deposed in 1716, but reponed next year, with the sanction of the Synod, on manifesting signs of repentance. He died about 1719. Ten years elapsed before the vacancy could be supplied. In 1709 (two years after the induction of Daniel Reid), the Presbytery obtained a decret of the Court of Session for erecting a church, manse, and glebe, but the minority of the

Laird of Arrochar, and the embarrassed state of his affairs, led to still more delay, and it was not till 1734 that the church was actually commenced.

- 1729.—JOHN MACALPINE, having officiated some time in the parish as a missionary on the Royal Bounty Fund, was ordained to Arrochar charge in 1729. He was transplanted to Campbeltown in 1750.
- 1754.—ALEXANDER MACFARLANE, formerly minister at Kilmilfoot, in Lorne, succeeded, and died in 1763.
- 1764.—JOHN GRANT. Translated to the united parishes of Abernethy and Kincardine the following year, 1765.
- 1766.—WILLIAM GRANT. Obtained another charge, 1773.
- 1774.—JOHN RT. STUA Translated to Luss, 1776.
- 1776.—JOHN GRANT.
- 1782.—JOHN GILLESPIE. Died 28th August, 1816.
- 1817.—PETER PROUDFOOT. Died 27th October, 1843.
- 1844.—JOHN MACFARLANE, D.D. Ordained assistant minister of Saddell, 1822, and admitted to Arrochar 21st March, 1844. Died 1869.
- 1869.—JAMES DEWAR, M.A., present incumbent.

ROSNEATH.

THE surmises indulged in regarding the origin of the name Rosneath are endless. Among the most plausible are Rhos-noeth, "the bare or unwooded promontory;" Ross-na-choich, "the Virgin's promontory;" and Ross-Neyt, "the point of Neyt or Neueth." The first is the derivation commonly accepted, and corresponds with what is supposed to have been the condition of the peninsula in ancient times; the second is supported by the assertion that there was a church in the district reared by an Earl of Lennox in memory of the blessed Virgin; and the third, by a practice observed among early

writers of spelling the name Neueth and Neyt. This latter, however, is too slender a basis upon which to construct an etymology; for in the books of the very monastic establishment in which Rosneath is described as Neueth and Neyt, it is also called Rosneth and Rusnith.¹ In the "Cartularium de Levenax," the territory is described in one charter as "ecclesiam de Reynt," and in the next as "ecclesia de Rosneth."²

The parish of Rosneath is so much of a peninsula, that among the inhabitants it is described in common parlance as "the island." At its point of junction with Row parish, at Gareloch-head, the distance from shore to shore is not above a mile—a breadth which the parish maintains for two or three miles south, where it begins to expand till it measures, at the extreme southern curve, nearly four miles. On the south, Rosneath is bounded by the Firth of Clyde, on the east by the Gareloch, on the west by Loch Long, and on the north, as already stated, by the parish of Row. Up till 1643, Rosneath included within its boundaries the greater part of the present parish of Row, and was designated as "the parochin within and without the isle;" but in that year a disjunction was effected, and a parish erected on the east side of the Gareloch.

The lands of Rosneath appear to have frequently changed owners. In 1264, they were held by Alexander Dunon, who, having become indebted to the King, had his property burdened with a payment of twenty-two merks, eight shillings and tenpence, till he would deliver at one time 600 cows. The property was afterwards possessed by Drummonds, ancestors of the house of Perth, who, on an occasion of "feud stanching" between them and the

¹ Reg. de Passelet, pp. 114, 209, 346, and 388.

² It may be proper here to allude to a modern custom of spelling the name of this parish, "Roseneath." This is wrong. What-

ever doubt there may be concerning the etymology of the latter syllable, there is none about the first—which is Rhos, or Ross, "a point." Roses have nothing to do with it whatever.



Menteiths, agreed to assign over to Alexander de Menteith, the whole lands of Rosneath as an "assythment" for the murder of his brothers. They were afterwards formally annexed to the Crown, along with the Castle of Dumbarton, and continued in that state till 1489, when a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Rosneath was obtained by Colin, the first Earl of Argyll, and Chancellor of Scotland. The lands referred to in this charter, which were mostly situated in the south of the parish, was the first territorial acquisition made in the Lowlands by the great house of Argyll, and in after years its peculiarity of position was of essential service to several members of this active and distinguished family.

In modern times, Rosneath derives its chief distinction from being one of the seats of the Argyll family. In 1803, on the destruction of their old residence by fire, a new one was erected in the Italian style, near the southern extremity of the peninsula. Few of the exciting events in which this family took part happened within the parish, but there can be no doubt that their plans were often formed there, and, according to Principal Baillie, it was the scene of certain superstitious omens which preceded the execution of Archibald, the first Marquis.¹

The existing antiquities in Rosneath are not numerous, though the names of some of the localities indicate that religious establishments existed in different quarters of the parish at a very early date. Thus, there is Kilcreggan, "the chapel of the rock," now a fashionable

¹ One of these incidents is thus recorded:—
 "When the Marquis of Argyll went to see the King, after his return from exile, Mr. Gordon, minister, with some others, accompanied him to the boat, and after said Lord was upon his voyage, they, returning home, met a dumb man, who falls a whining and mourning, and having a staff in his hand, laid

down the staff on the ground, and lays his body on the ground, and his neck upon the staff, and smyting the upper part of his neck with the edge of his hand, he arose from the ground, and pointed at my Lord Argyll; which accordingly fell out, for he was beheaded."

watering-place; and Portkill, "the harbour of the chapel," where a number of stone coffins were found in the early part of the present century. On the farm of Marson, the remains of what is supposed to have been an ancient chapel were used to complete certain enclosures formed there; but on this point no very decisive information can be obtained. At Knocderry, on the western side of the parish, there are the ruins of an old fort, possibly coeval with the Norwegian invasion by Haco, and which, from its situation, is likely to have been used for purposes of observation as well as defence. Regarding the castle of Rosneath, there is reason to believe (says the "*Origines Parochiales*") that it existed as a royal fortress before the end of the twelfth century. It is said to have been destroyed on one occasion by Wallace, and from a circumstance formerly referred to, his name is still given to a rock a little north of the old castle. (See vol. i. p. 71.)

A remarkable echo also exists in the parish, an account of which was communicated by Sir Robert Murray to the Royal Society in 1662. It has not been heard in modern times with anything like the distinctness referred to in Sir Robert's report.

Commencing our survey of this parish from the north, the first property entered is that of Fernicary, held, with the adjoining lands of Mamore and Mambeg, by Colquhoun of Luss, in 1545. It then passed into the hands of Campbell of Ardkinglass, who sold it to the Argyll family. The designation of the second son of Archibald, the ninth Earl of Argyll, was John Campbell of Mamore, previous to his succeeding to the Dukedom, on the death of his cousin Archibald, without issue, in 1723. Rachane was given by Bruce to Duncan, son of Matthew, probably an ancestor of the family of Lecky. It was acquired by Robert, a younger son of John Campbell of Ardkinlass, and sold, in 1762, to John, second of Mamore, and fifth Duke of Argyll. Peatoun, anciently Altermonyth-Lecky, was acquired from Campbell of Skipness, by John Campbell, third son of Archibald,

the fourth of Rachane. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Dumbartonshire in 1715, and appears to have had a grandson, named Donald Smith, who took the name of Campbell on succeeding to the Peatoun property. Douchlage, in 1465, belonged to James Stewart of Baldarran, but about the middle of the following century it was acquired by Campbell of Carrick, from whose hands it passed into those of Henry, second son of John, fourth Duke of Argyll, and ultimately by his brother, Lord Frederick, to Lord John Campbell and his successors. Barremann was originally part of the estate of Campbell of Ardentenny; but about the commencement of last century was acquired by the Cummin family, and sold recently to R. Thom, Esq. What is known as the Kirkton of Rosneath, gave designation to a family of Campbells in the sixteenth century, and to a branch of the Clanfarlane in the seventeenth. On its acquisition by the Honourable John Campbell, he erected the family mansion here, and planted an avenue, portions of which are still preserved as a fine specimen of the Dutch style of ornamentation. Camsail was for many successive generations the property of the Campbells of Carrick. They built a mansion here, the ruins of which are yet observable, and planted a number of silver firs, two of which yet remain, and are justly looked upon as the botanical glory of the parish. The last distinguished member of this family was John, who fell at Fontenoy, in 1745. He appears to have been privately married to Margaret Cochrane of Bollinshaw, relict of the Honourable Louis Kennedy, Irvine, but contracted an open alliance with Jean, fourth daughter of John, third Duke of Argyll. At John Campbell's death, Camsail was added to the Argyll property.

Rosneath parish is exclusively agricultural, and has greatly increased in value by the improved cultivation adopted within recent years—an improvement which, while it was inaugurated by a former Duke of Argyll himself, was also largely promoted by successive factors, and particularly by the late Lorn Campbell, Esq., a

distinguished member of the Highland and Agricultural Society. On the Gareloch, the population has little centres at the clachan of Rosneath, Clynder, Rachane, Mambeg, and Fernicarry; on the Frith of Clyde, at Kilcreggan, and on Loch Long at Cove, the two last named bathing resorts being constituted burghs under the General Police Act. In 1801, the inhabitants were set down at 632; in 1811, they had increased to 747; in 1821, to 754; in 1831, to 825; in 1841, to 941; in 1851, to 1044; in 1861, to 1626; and in 1871, to 1780. The Parliamentary constituency in 1876-77, was 188. In the parish there are places of worship in connection with the Established Church, at Rosneath (Rev. R. H. Story, D.D.), at Craigrownie (Rev. D. Shanks), and at Kilcreggan (Rev. J. Stevenson); Free Church, Rosneath (Rev. J. M'Ewan), and United Presbyterian Church, Kilcreggan (Rev. J. F. Young). There are two schools, Rosneath and Kilcreggan.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

THE date of erection of the first church in Rosneath is not known, but one is referred to in a charter conferred by Alwyn, the second Earl of Lennox, so early as the last year of the twelfth century. In a grant made by that Earl to the church of Kilpatrick, in 1199, there appears among the other witnesses, "Michaele Gilmodyne, persona "Renynt." Alwyn's son, Amelec or Aulay, having obtained from his elder brother, Earl Maldowen, a grant of the lands of Neved (Renynt or Rosneath), Glanfrone, Moigliag, Letblaan, Ardereran, Kil-Meagdha, and Dolenchen, gifted the church of the first mentioned territory, with all its pertinents, to the monastery of Paisley, in pure and perpetual alms: "Ecclesiam de Renyt cum omnibus justis pertinentiis suis, in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam: Tenendam

“ et possidendam ita libere quiete et honorifice, sicut alias ecclesias suas ex dono patronorum liberius quietius et honorificentius tenent et possident.”¹ This grant was confirmed, first by Amelec’s brother, Earl Maldowen, and afterwards by Alexander III. In addition to this grant of lands, the monks of Paisley also received from Amelec the gift of a salt-pan in his lands of Rosneath, and to which gift there appear as witnesses, Nevinus parson of Neuth, and Gilmothan, son of the sacristan of Neuth. In a dispute which took place between Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, and William, Abbot of Paisley, regarding certain vicarial churches, it was arranged, among other matters, “ on Tuesday, before the feast of St. Martin,” that the church of Neuth should belong to the monks, “ in proprias usus,” and be exempted from the payment of procurations, on condition that they should present to the church a fit secular chaplain who would answer to the bishop.² The church of Rosneath was dedicated to Saint Modan, a certain abbot and confessor, who, withdrawing from the monastery at Falkirk, after he had converted many unbelievers in Argyll, settled again in the western coast of Scotland; “ not far from “ Dunbertane and Loch Gair. There (continues the Brevarium “ Aberdonense) is the parish church of Rosneath dedicated to his “ memory, and in a chapel of that cemetery do his relics rest in “ honour.”³ Father Hay mentions that there was attached to Rosneath, a priory of canons regular. A like statement is made by Spottiswoode, who further affirms that the priory was under the control of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth; but the fact is far from being clearly established. Indeed the ecclesiastical history of this parish is involved in more than ordinary uncertainty, from the circumstance of there being notices of a church in the twelfth century at Renyt, and also at Altermonyth (Peatoun), when there is good ground for

¹ Cart. de Lev., pp. 13, 14.

² Reg. de Pas., as quoted in Orig. Par., vol. i. p. 28.

³ “ Brev. Aberd.,” in Orig. Par., vol. i. p. 502. See also Dr. Story’s “ St. Modan.”

believing there was only one church in the district. In the "Libellus "Taxationum," the rectory and vicarage of Rosneath are estimated at 40 lib., and in 1561 they were let for 146 lib. 14s. 4d.; twenty-seven years later, both the patronage and tithes were possessed by Lord Claude Hamilton, as Commendator of Paisley, and they continued in the hands of his successors till their transference to the Argyll family, by whom the patronage was held till the passing of the abolition Act.

The succession of pastors in Rosneath appears to have been as follows:—

1250.—MICHAEL GILMODYNE, parson. ("Cart. de Lev.")

1350.—SIR RICHARD SMALL, rector.

1458.—WILLIAM, chaplin. (Dumbarton Writs.)

1515.—SIR JOHN CLERK, curate.

1545.—JOHN SCLAITER, dean. About this date John Wood had a nineteen years' tack of the vicarage and parsonage, with the glebe and house, from John, Abbot of Paisley.

1565.—MALCOLM STEINSON, who had a stipend of 40 lib.

1566.—DAVID COLQUHOUN, minister. (Dumbarton Writs.)

1601.—GEORGE M'GLEIS.¹

1618.—GEORGE LINDSAY.

1646.—EWAN CAMERON, previously of Dunoon. It was during his incumbency that the parish of Row was formed, and he was compelled to give up one chalder of the parsonage teinds and all vicarage east of the Gaerloch, in support of the new

¹ MAR. . . . 1601.—Quhilk daye George M'Gleis minister at Rosneth, haveing teichit upone the 4 chap. and at the beginning thairof, of the first epistle of Paul to the Corinthians this present daye, is ordenit to teiche againe upone the 13 chap. of Luik, at the beginning thairof, upone the 8 daye of Aprile nixtocum; and ordenit to frame his speiche

as to his congregatioun, and to na wayes precipitat his language, but to mak the samin sensabill, and to conceave his prayer with fervencie of the spirit, and eftir sermont to mak his pastoral prayer; and is continewit to the said daye, summondit apud acta thirto. —Register of Presbytery of Glasgow.

EWAN CAMERON—*continued.*

charge, which he was to supply, as well as his own, till a proper minister was obtained. He opposed the change, and ultimately resigned.

1650.—NINIAN CAMPBELL succeeded, and died about 1657. There was drawn up at this time, for the satisfaction of the Synod, a roll of persons in the parish who could speak Gaelic only. Thirty-six were found in this condition: upon which the Presbytery declared that Gaelic was not a necessary qualification for a minister, if one could be found otherwise suitable; a protest, however, being entered on behalf of the new parish of Row, against adding those who spoke Gaelic to that congregation.

1659.—ANDREW [OR ADAM] GATTIE, was ordained to the charge about this time, but ejected in 1663, for nonconformity to Episcopacy.

1665.—ALEXANDER CAMERON; removed to Balfron in 1676.

1682.—JAMES GARDENER (OR GORDON), son of Hugh Gardiner at Cardross, was next ordained; but refusing to pray for King William and Queen Mary at the Revolution, he was libelled before the Presbytery, and ejected. He died in 1694.

1689.—ROBERT CAMPBELL, ejected from Rye in Ireland, ministered temporarily in this parish till he was reinstated in his own in 1690.

1690.—DUNCAN CAMPBELL succeeded, and died in 1707.

1709.—NEIL CAMPBELL, from Kilmalie, Lochaber, was next ordained. He was translated to Renfrew in 1716, and in 1728, was chosen Principal of Glasgow College.

1719.—DANIEL MACLAURIN, also from Kilmalie, and uncle to the celebrated mathematician, Colin Maclaurin, was ordained in 1719. There were then twenty-six Gaelic families in the parish. He died in 1720.

1722.—JAMES ANDERSON, son of John Anderson, Dumbarton, was ordained, after some difficulty on account of his deficiency in Gaelic, there being still twenty-six heads of families in the parish who could not speak English. The heritors ultimately undertook to procure a Gaelic schoolmaster who would act as catechist. Mr. Anderson was father of John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and founder of the Andersonian Institution. He was born at Rosneath in 1726. James Anderson died in 1744.

1745.—MATTHEW STEWART succeeded to the charge on the death of Anderson. He was born at Rothesay in 1717, his father, Mr. Dugald Stewart, being minister there. Entering the University of Glasgow in 1734, his extraordinary aptitude for geometrical studies soon brought him into close contact with Dr. Simpson and Dr. Hutchison. Shortly after his appointment to Rosneath, Stewart published his first work, "General Theorems," which brought him into still wider repute, and secured for him, on the death of Mr. Maclaurin, the mathematical chair in the University of Edinburgh. This was in 1746. "The duties of his new office" (says Professor Playfair) "gave a somewhat different turn to his mathematical pursuits, and led him to think of the most simple and elegant means of explaining those difficult propositions which were hitherto only accessible to men deeply versed in the modern analysis. In doing this he was pursuing the object which, of all others, he most ardently wished to attain, viz., the application of geometry to such problems as the algebraic calculus alone had been thought able to resolve." His first work of this kind was the solution of Kepler's problem, which appeared in the second volume of the Essays of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, for the year 1756. Dr Stewart after-

MATTHEW STEWART—*continued.*

wards published a series of tracts on important points in physical astronomy, and in 1763, "Propositiones Geometricæ " more veterum Demonstratæ ad Geometriam Antiquam. " Illustrandam et Promovendam Idoneæ." He died in 1785, leaving by his wife, Marjory Stewart, an only son, Dugald, who had been elected joint professor with his father in 1775, and became afterwards so celebrated as Professor of Moral Philosophy.

1748.—ALEXANDER DUNCANSON, formerly of Kilcolmonnel, was ordained minister of Rosneath soon after the removal of Dr. Stewart to Edinburgh, but a charge being made against him of misapplying the poor's funds, he resigned in 1763, on a retiring stipend.

1764.—JOHN KENNEDY.

1766.—GEORGE DRUMMOND. Died 14th February 1819, aged 82, having discharged the duties of pastor for 53 years.

1819.—ROBERT STORY, ordained assistant and successor in March 1818. Mr. Story took an active part in the public business of the church, and was associated with some of the most eminent leaders in the Establishment. He was also closely connected in evangelistic labours with his neighbour across the Gareloch, Rev. J. M'Leod Campbell, and undertook much delicate and responsible work in connection with what was known as "the Row movement." He also wrote a highly popular work in the form of Memoirs of his pious parishioner, Isabella Campbell of Fernicary. Mr. Story died in 1859. A memorial tablet, dedicated by parishioners and friends to the memory of this excellent clergyman, has been placed in the parish church, and his Memoirs, edited with scholarly care by his son and successor in the charge, the Rev. Robert Herbert Story, D.D.

1859.—ROBERT HERBERT STORY, D.D. In addition to the Memoir of his father, mentioned above, a Memoir of his friend, Dr Robert Lee, and various single sermons and lectures, Dr. Story is author of the best biography yet written of the great Scottish Churchman and Statesman, Principal Carstairs. Taking an active interest in all that concerns fitness in the form of public worship, the church at Rosneath has been much improved during the incumbency of Dr Story, and is well attended by parishioners as well as summer visitors to the adjacent watering-places. Dr. Story is a member of The Church Service Society, an association of ministers of the Church of Scotland, and edited a volume of Forms of Prayer for Public Worship, and Services for the Administration of Sacraments, the Celebration of Marriage, Burial of the Dead, etc.

ROW PARISH.

THE name of this parish is generally supposed to be derived from the Gaelic " Rhue," or point of land which extends into the Gareloch, near the church. The parish of Row is about twelve miles in length, and has an average breadth of four miles. It is bounded on the north by a narrow strip of Arrochar and a portion of Luss parish, on the west and south-west by the Gareloch, on the south-east by Cardross, and on the east by Luss.

It was not till the middle of the seventeenth century that Row was formed into an independent parish, by the separation of land from Rosneath on the one side, and Cardross on the other. The land detached from the former parish lay principally on the east side of the Gareloch, and that from the latter, adjacent to its present northern boundary, known as the valley of the Fruin. In 1620,

Parliament was petitioned to transfer the church of Rosneath to the lands of Ardinconnal opposite ; but instead of this the Commissioners for the Plantation of Kirks erected Row into a distinct parish, though it was not till 1648 that the boundaries between the different districts concerned were finally settled. The new parish owed its existence mainly to Aulay M'Aulay of Ardincaple, who undertook to erect the church, and furnish land for a manse and glebe.

During the supremacy of the old Earls of Lennox the most of the lands within Row parish were held by Amelec, the chief of the Faselane branch of that family, which ultimately succeeded to the honours of the earldom. In 1225, Amelec received from King Alexander, at Cadihow, a confirmation of the grant which his brother Maldowen, Earl of Lennox, made to him of the lands of Neved, Glanfrone, Moigliag, Letblaan, Ardereran, Kil-Meagdha, and Dol- enchen. In 1351, Earl Donald confirmed to Walter de Faselane a grant which his predecessor, Earl Malcolm, had made to Avileth of Faselane, of "the lands of Keppach, Culgrayne, Camceskanys, " Kirkmychell, Ardengappil, Ardenconnell, Letdovald, Bullernok, " Faselane, Glenfrone, and Muleig, and also the office of Tosheagor, " which the above Walter had purchased from Patrick Lyndissay."¹ The old residence of Walter of Faselane, judging from the traces of it still observable on a summit overlooking the junction of two deep glens, must have been almost impregnable before the era of firearms, and even after their introduction, would be able to stand a siege with peculiar advantages in its favour. According to the minstrel Harry, Wallace proceeded to Faselane after he had destroyed the Castle of Rosneath, and was there warmly welcomed by the patriotic Earl Malcolm. Here, also, Wallace would appear to have heard news of the death of his mother, whom he held in supreme affection.² Near

¹ "Cart. de Lev., in Orig. Par., vol. 1. p. 28.

² In his Ninth Book, Blind Harry writes :—

"Comfort he tuk, and leit all murnyng be

His maist desyre was for to freith Scotland."

to the castle there was a chapel, dedicated, it was supposed, to St. Michael, with a burying-ground attached, and a little beyond it is a mound where the priest's house is reported to have stood. At Shandon, close by, traces are still visible of a building, known as the "Old Dun," and which, as its name implies, was no doubt used as a place of defence. In 1543, Faselane was bestowed by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, on Adam Colquhoun, who, within two years, appears to have alienated a portion of it to Maxwell of Newark. In 1567, it was acquired, along with Garelochhead, by Campbell of Ardkinlass, who sold it some time before 1583 to Campbell of Carrick. In 1693, it was in the hands of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, who feued it in 1693 to Archibald M'Aulay of Ardincaple; and about the middle of the eighteenth century the ruined castle furnished a shelter to the last representative of a once powerful family. Faselane had about this time been acquired by Macfarlane of Arrochar, from whom it passed again into the family of Colquhoun of Luss, Blairnairn was sold not long after by the M'Aulay family to Macfarlane of Arrochar for £600; it passed from him to another proprietor, who sold it, in 1833, to Sir James Colquhoun for £8000. It was the last of nine lairdships originally possessed by the Macfarlanes which had been added to the Luss estate. Kilbride, a neighbouring property to Blairnairn, belonged in the sixteenth century to Galbraith of Culcreuch, and afterwards to M'Aulay of Ardincaple. It was latterly added to the Ardinconnal estate, and passed with it by purchase to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. Previous to the erection of Row parish, there was a chapel on this property dedicated to St. Bride. Glenfruin, on the east side of the parish, was acquired by the Luss family from the Earl of Lennox in 1517. Letterwald, belonging for many years to M'Aulay of Ardincaple, was added to Ardinconnal estate by Andrew Buchanan, and passed with it to the family of Luss. Between Ardgare and Carnban Point are the two Shandons. The south property, long occupied by Walter

Buchanan, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow city, is now adorned with a fine mansion-house erected by the new proprietor, William Jamieson, Esq. At West Shandon, adjoining, stands the palatial residence, commenced in 1851, for the late Robert Napier, Esq., the eminent engineer and shipbuilder, and where he continued to dispense a generous hospitality till his death in June 1876, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. The costly treasures with which the mansion was filled were thereafter removed to London for sale, and realized prices unequalled even among recent art sales. The residence at West Shandon, and beautiful grounds surrounding, were sold to a company of gentlemen, and turned into the Hydropathic establishment now being successfully carried out on the pleasant shores of the Gareloch.

The Ardincaple property, which (as may be seen from our account of the M'Aulay family) was in their possession in the reign of Edward I., was sold to John, fourth Duke of Argyll, who bestowed it on his son, Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Clerk Registrar of Scotland. At his death it came into possession of his nephew, Lord John Campbell, who made many important additions to the old castle, and otherwise greatly improved the property. It afterwards became the seat of the Dowager Duchess of Argyll, who sold it in 1862 to Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss. Ardincaple Castle is presently the residence of H. E. Crum-Ewing, Esq., Lord-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire.

Laggarie and Ardinconnal were, in 1464, in the possession of Patrick M'Gregor, whose descendants, known as Stewarts, sold them in 1617 to the M'Aulays of Ardincaple. At the breaking up of their estates, about the middle of last century, they fell into the hands of different proprietors, but were soon afterwards reunited by Andrew Buchanan, who built a mansion-house at Ardinconnal. He sold it to his second son, James, in 1811, and from him it was purchased, in 1827, by Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. The above Andrew, founder of the family of Buchanan of Ardinconnal, was a cadet of the house of Glenny. George Buchanan, a merchant in

Glasgow, had four sons—George, Andrew of Drumpellier, Archibald, who acquired Auchintorlie, and Neill of Hillington. They were the originators of the Buchanan Society of Glasgow. Archibald of Auchintorlie, by his marriage with Miss Murdoch of Rosehill, had—Peter, who succeeded to Auchintorlie; George, who also succeeded to that property; Andrew, the first of Ardinconnal; and a daughter, Mary, who married Alexander Spiers, the first of Elderslie. Andrew Buchanan was married to Jane, eldest daughter of James Dennistoun, Esq. of Colgrain, and had issue—Archibald of Auchintorlie, whose eldest son, Andrew, is now of Auchintorlie; James of Blairvaddock, whose eldest son, Andrew, entered the diplomatic service under the auspices of Mr. Canning, and rose to the high distinction of having committed to him the duties of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the principal courts in Europe. This Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B., married, first, Frances Catherine, daughter of the Very Rev. Dean of Hereford; and, second, in 1857, the Hon. Georgina Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of Lord Blantyre. Sir Andrew's eldest daughter, Florence Jane, married Commander Maxwell Fox, R.N., of Annaghmore, King's County, Ireland. Andrew Buchanan of Ardinconnal, had also issue, Jessie, married to James Menteith of Craighead; and Martha, married to George Yuille, Esq., Cardross Park, second son of George Yuille of Dalreith. Blairvaddick latterly became the property of Sir James Anderson, Lord Provost of Glasgow, 1848–51, who erected an elegant mansion-house on the estate. After Sir James' death, in 1864, the property was acquired by the present proprietor, Walter M'Lellan, iron-merchant, Glasgow.

Kirkmichael-Wester and Kirkmichael-Buchanan were, in the sixteenth century, held by John Campbell, who forfeited them to his superior, Murdoch, son of Malcolm Lecky, for failure in his service. They afterwards came to be added to the estate of Buchanan of that Ilk. John, the representative of that family, conveyed them, in 1614, to Thomas Buchanan, who sold them, five years afterwards, to

M'Aulay of Ardincaple. Since this time they have been conjoined with the Milligs property.

Milligs passed from a family of Galbraiths, in the seventeenth century, to Archibald M'Aulay of Ardincaple, who sold it, along with Drumfad, in 1705, to Sir John Shaw of Greenock. By him these properties, with others acquired from Dennistoun of Colgrain, were sold to Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, who feued out the shore part for villas, and bestowed upon it the name of Helensburgh, in honour of his wife, Lady Helen, eldest daughter of William, Lord Strathnaver, who was eldest son of John, the fifteenth Earl of Sutherland.

From the many natural advantages Helensburgh possessed as a coast residence, the population rapidly increased; and in 1802, a charter was obtained erecting the town into a burgh of barony, and providing for its government by the usual local machinery of provost, bailies, and town councillors. Since this important event in its history, Helensburgh has



increased in population even more rapidly than it did before, while, from the care bestowed on the extension of the town, it still retains all the advantages of a first-class watering-place. The streets have not only been laid out in conformity with a regular plan, but the greatest regard has been paid to their thorough drainage, and hence the sanitary condition of the burgh is quite in keeping with its fine situation. In 1855, a sea-wall was erected along the front street of the burgh, between the Pier and the West Burn—an erection which, while it serves to prevent encroachments by the tide, affords all the advantages of a convenient marine promenade, and has otherwise improved the appearance of that part of the town. A new pier has also been built in recent years, giving extensive accommodation for railway and steamboat traffic. The railway, constructed in 1858, to connect Dumbarton and Helensburgh with Glasgow, terminates in the centre of the burgh.

As a whole, the parish of Row has benefited largely from the modern tendency of capitalists and others to possess sea-coast residences; and it would be difficult to point out in any other place a greater number of elegant marine mansions than are situated within the space forming the east shore of the Gareloch from Helensburgh to Shandon. A century ago the population of Row parish was not more than 853; in 1811, it was 1243; in 1831, 2032; in 1841, 3717; in 1851, 4372; in 1861, 6334; in 1871, 8439. In 1876-7, the Parliamentary constituency was 636. In Helensburgh, the last census showed a population of over 6000, with a municipal constituency of about 800. There are within Row parish four places of worship connected with the Established Church—viz., at Row village, Helensburgh (Parish and West), and Garelochhead; four Free Churches—Helensburgh (West and Park), Shandon, and Garelochhead; one United Presbyterian, one Independent, one Episcopalian, and one Roman Catholic, all in Helensburgh. Public schools have been erected at Row village, Helensburgh, and Garelochhead. There are also a number of private and denominational schools within the parish.

ROW GENEALOGIES—M'AULAY OF ARDINCAPLE.



THE surname of this family was originally Ardincaple of that Ilk, the name signifying in the Gaelic "the promontory of the mare," and corresponding exactly with the situation of their lands. A Celtic derivation may be claimed for this family, founded on the agreement entered into between the chief of the Clangregor and Ardincaple in 1591, where they describe themselves as originally descended from the same stock—"M'Alpins of Auld;" but the theory most in harmony with the annals of the house fixes their descent from a younger son of the second Alwyn, Earl of

Lennox. The first of the name of which there is any notice, is Maurice de Ardincaple, who swore fealty to Edward I.,¹ and is mentioned in a charge by the Bishop of Glasgow in 1294.² There appears to have been living about the same time, Arthur de Ardincaple, who witnesses a charter by Maldouin, Earl of Lennox, to Patrick Galbraith, but the exact date of which is not ascertained. Arthur de Ardincaple, a successor of the above, witnesses a charter granted by Duncan, Earl of Lennox, in the early part of the fifteenth century. There can be little doubt that all of these were connected with the main stem of the family, but the exact relationship there is now no means of determining. The descent may be exhibited thus:—

I.—DUNCAN DE ARDINCAPLE of that Ilk.

II.—ALEXANDER DE ARDINCAPLE, who served on the inquest of the Earl of Menteith in 1473, and on that of Robert Fleming to the lands of Barmary about 1493. He also appears as witness to an instrument raised by Haldane of Gleneagles, relating to the jurisdiction of the Sheriff of Dumbartonshire.

III.—JOHN DE ARDINCAPLE, who is mentioned in 1512, in a charter formerly in the possession of Colquhoun of Camstradden.

IV.—AULAY DE ARDINCAPLE seems to have succeeded John, but, judging from the rapid succession, it is not unlikely he was a brother. He granted a wadset to John M'Aulay and his wife in 1524. Aulay was invested, on a precept from John, Earl of Lennox, in the five pound land of Faselane, 28th June 1518, and with his wife, Katherine Cunningham, had a seisin of the twenty shilling lands of Ardincaple in 1525. He gave a tack of Blairhennechan in 1529, and appears also to have been in possession of Ardardan-Macaulay in Cardross, and Gartmore in Stirlingshire. By his first wife, Katherine Cunningham, he had—

I.—Alexander, his successor, and probably another son.

¹ Ragman Roll.

² Cart. Pas., 124.

AULAY—continued.

And by his second wife, Elizabeth Knox, whom he married some time prior to 1528, he had issue—

- 1.—Walter, apparently the first of the name M'Aulay, afterwards of Ardardan.
- 2.—Aulay, whose posterity carried on the line of family, and were probably the first to assume the surname of M'Aulay.
- 3.—Archibald, of Letterwald, which he had from his father. He married, and had—
 - 1.—Andrew, who had a son, mentioned in the entail of Ardardan in 1614. 2.—John, who witnesses a charter in 1582. 3.—William, who witnesses a charter in 1599.
- 4.—Duncan, alive in 1585.
- 5.—Patrick, designed of Ballimenoeh, and who, in 1582, granted a charter of Dowerling to his brother Aulay. The following notice in the Books of Adjournal appears to refer to him:—"June 30, 1573.—High Court of " Justiciary att Edinburgh, which day Allane M'Cawley, burges of Edinburgh, became souertie for the " entre of Patrick M'Cawley of Ardincaple, befoir the " justice or his deputies, the third day of the next justiceaire of Dunbertane, or souner quhen and quhair it " sall pleis our souerane lord, vpon xv. dayis warnyng, " To underly the law for privat conspiracie and devices maid be him for his said bruther's slauchter."
- 6.— ——— of Blairhennechan, whose only daughter carried the property to her husband, William Buchanan, founder of the family of Drumhead.
 - 1.—Janet, married William Bontine of Ardoch. 2.—Matilda.—3. Giles.

AULAY—*continued.*

Aulay de Ardincaple had a brother John, with whom he entered into a submission in 1527, and who may possibly have been the first of the M'Aulays of Arden. Aulay had also John, a natural son.

V.—ALEXANDER M'AULAY of Ardincaple. He was married to Grizel Sempill, and along with her had a charter from his father, Aulay, in 1534; and, two years later, a resignation of the twelve merk land of Gartmore.¹ In 1552, Alexander, as superior of the lands of Blairhennechan, granted a charter thereof in favour of his cousin, Robert Buchanan.² Grissella Sempill, domine de Ardincaple, is mentioned in the testament of Janet Watson in 1547. She survived her husband, who appears to have died before 1558, leaving no issue. He was succeeded by his brother—

V.—WALTER, who was infeft in Ardincaple and Ardardan M'Aulay on 5th May, 1566. In 1565, his mother, Elizabeth Knox, became bound to pay yearly the sum of 5 lib, "to help to pay the learning of Walter's bairns," and to leave by her testament the sum of 40 lib to each of his children. After the abdication of Queen Mary at Langside, M'Aulay joined in subscribing the bond for carrying on the government under the name of the infant Prince James. In 1554, he leased his lands of Gartmore to Robert Graham, a younger brother of John, Earl of Menteith. Walter is thought to have erected the Castle of Ardincaple. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of Alexander Drummond of Carnock, and left—

1.—Aulay, his successor.

2.—John.

1.—Marion, who had from her parents 200 lib as fee for

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., vol. i. p. 25; No. 310.

² Drumhead Writs.

AULAY—continued.

the easter third of Ardincaple in 1573. On the 13th December, 1579, she married Mungo Lindsay, younger of Bonhill.

VI.—SIR AULAY M'AULAY, Knight, of Ardincaple. This chief of the M'Aulays, in the early part of his career entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Clangregor, the nature and consequence of which will be found detailed in our account of the conflict at Glenfruin. (See vol. I. p. 200, etc.) When the full vengeance of the law was directed against this unhappy clan, M'Aulay made himself conspicuous by the energy with which he turned against them. He obtained the honour of knighthood, though he still continued under some suspicion, as appears from a bond of caution which was entered into on his account on 8th of September, 1610. Sir Aulay had from his father, Walter, a resignation of the third of Ardincaple. He acquired the lands of Blairhennechan from John Wood of Geilston, 8th January, 1613; and in the same year a reversion of part of the lands of Ardincaple, from John Logan of Balvie, along with the island of Inchtavannach in Lochlomond, and the heritable bailiary of the Lennox.¹ On August 17, 1614, he obtained a new investiture of his estate, with designation to certain heirs male, in the following order:—Alexander M'Aulay, son and heir of umquhile Aulay M'Aulay in Dowerling, uncle of Sir Aulay; Matthew M'Aulay of Ardoch; Walter M'Aulay of Portnellan; Thomas M'Aulay, a writer in Edinburgh; Aulay M'Aulay, in Stuckindow, brother to the foresaid Matthew; James M'Aulay, brother to the said Thomas; John M'Aulay, son of Patrick, formerly of

¹ In 1713, it was decided that the terms of this grant did not give an heritable title to the | bailiary, but several of the descendants of the | above Aulay held it by personal warrants.

SIR AULAY—*continued.*

Ballimnoch; John M'Aulay, son of Andrew, formerly of Lettrowald-Burn, and grandson of Archibald M'Aulay of Lettrowald-Burn, uncle to Sir Aulay. Sir Aulay was twice married; first, to Joanna Cunningham, a daughter of Cuthbert Cunningham of Corsehill. The contract of marriage was concluded 27th October, 1581. His second wife was Margaret Crawford, a daughter of the house of Kilbirnie, and widow of James Galbraith of Culcreuch. There was no issue by either marriage. He died in December, 1617, and was succeeded by his cousin-german—

VI.—ALEXANDER, who was retoured heir to the twelve merk land of the three Ardincaples, etc., on 22d April, 1618. Next year he acquired the eight merk land of Kirkmichael-Buchanan and Drumfad, on the resignation of Thomas Buchanan, and also the four merk land of Laggarie, with the slate quarry of Ardinconnal, from Alexander Stewart or Macgregor. He married Marion, daughter of Humphrey Colquhoun of Tillichintall, and had—

1.—Walter, his successor. 2.—Aulay. 1. Isabel. 2.—Christan.

VII.—WALTER M'AULAY. He was cautioner, along with Stirling of Auchyle, that Alester Macgregor, of the house of Glenstrae, should keep the peace. He married Margaret, a daughter of Montgomery of Hazelhead, and, with her consent, sold the lands of Ballimnoch to Humphrey Noble of Ardar-dan. He was Sheriff of Dumbarton about 1626, and afterwards between 1632--44. Walter had issue—

1.—Aulay, his heir.
2.—Walter, married in 1626.
3.—Robert, matriculated as a student of the University of Glasgow in 1643. He afterwards entered the army.

WALTER—*continued.*

- 1.—Mary, married in 1644 to Robert Hamilton of Barns.
- 2.—Elizabeth, married to Patrick Colvill, minister of Beith.
- 3.—Anna, married in 1660 to John Campbell, younger of Ardintinny.
- 4.—Margaret; and probably another daughter, married in 1658, to Colin Campbell of Eilangreg.

VIII.—AULAY M'AULAY. With this laird commences the decline of the house of Ardincaple. Habits of extravagance introduced by him appear to have continued unchanged in his successors, who alienated piece by piece every acre of their once large possessions. From an adjudication made in 1782, the lands which Aulay M'Aulay appears at different times to have succeeded to, were—Easter, Wester, and Middle Ardincaple, the four merk land of Laggarie, eight merk land of Kirkmichael and Drumfad, four merk land of Lettrowald, and the lands of Lettrowald-Burn, Milligs, Stuckahoich, Blairvaddan, Inchcalliach, and the superiority of Blairhennechan. He married—first, Isobel, eldest daughter of Sir David Hume of Wedderburn, 18th July, 1644; and secondly, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Cornwall of Bonhard, who was party to a bond in 1684. He died in June, 1675, leaving—

- 1.—Archibald, who succeeded.
 - 2.—Alexander, a major in the army, and subsequently collector of cess for the county of Dumbarton. He married Jean Sempill, probably a daughter of the family of Dalmoak, by whom he had a son, Aulay.
 - 3.—Robert, a captain in the army, who appears on the inquest of David Watson, Croslet, in 1699.
- 1.—Jane, married in 1684, to Sir James Smollett of Bonhill.
 - 2.—Isabel, married William Buchanan of Drumakill, 19th January, 1677.

- IX.—ARCHIBALD M'AULAY was returned heir to his father in 1677 and of his grandfather, Walter in 1681. He was nominated a Commissioner of Supply (1615), and also of Justiciary for the trial of the Covenanters in the district. In 1685, he was present at the proceedings taken against Yuille of Darleith. In M'Aulay's case, attachment to Episcopacy was not combined with much attachment to the house of Stuart, for in 1689 he is found raising a company of fencibles in aid of William and Mary. He served as captain of the troop under Archibald, the tenth Earl and first Duke of Argyll. During his time the Ardincaple estates were much diminished. About 1700, he parted with Milligs, Kirkmichael-Buchanan, and Drumfad, to Sir John Shaw of Greenock; and in 1718, he and his son, Aulay, with consent of Archibald M'Aulay, merchant, and bailie of Edinburgh, disposed to John Campbell, provost of Edinburgh, the three Ardincaples, under certain conditions of reversion. He died in 1752, and was succeeded by his son,
- X.—AULAY M'AULAY, who appears as a Commissioner of Supply in 1713. In 1752, he sold Faselane and Blairnairne to Robert Colquhoun, and next year Laggarie and Blairvadden to Dr. George M'Aulay of London, a cadet of the family. He was succeeded by—
- XI.—WALTER M'AULAY, most probably his brother, and who, with the consent of his son, Aulay, entered into an arrangement for clearing off the debt of the house by the sale of the remaining lands.
- XII.—AULAY M'AULAY appears as a Commissioner of Supply in 1764, the date of the latest notice of this ancient family in Dumbartonshire. He completed the arrangement begun by his father for selling the estates. From the condition of the castle, indeed, longer residence in Arndincaple became

AULAY—continued.

impossible. The roof fell in, and compelled Aulay to betake himself to Faselane; but even this remnant was soon after sold; and the last of the M'Aulays, then landless, sought a shelter at Laggarie, where he died about 1767.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF
MINISTERS.

As has been previously stated, the existence of Row parish, as a distinct pastoral charge, does not date earlier than the middle of the seventeenth century. Several small chapels, however, seem to have been scattered over the district—one in Glenfruin, another on the lands of Kirkmichael, and a third at Kilbride; but of these little trace now remains, and no document throwing any light on their origin or use has come within our knowledge. The proposal to erect Row into a separate charge seems to have encountered considerable opposition from the incumbents of the two parishes from which it was detached. Robert Watson, minister of Cardross, thinking that the interest of his benefice might suffer, offered to contribute 100 merks towards building a church or chapel of ease in Glenfruin, and to surrender 240 pound Scots out of his stipend for its endowment. The lairds of Luss and Culcreuch, on their part, agreed to make a gift of the site of the old chapel of Kilbride. The General Assembly adopted the proposal of the Presbytery for the erection of a distinct parish. The parish church is situate at the village of Row—a site between two and three miles north from Helensburgh, but still as a whole so far to the south of the parish that parties living about Strone or Finnart require to travel eight or nine miles to attend service at Row. To remedy this inconvenience, a second church was erected at Garelochhead. The parish school is also

situated at Row. In Helensburgh there are places of worship in connection with the following denominations:—Established Church (*quoad sacra*), United Presbyterian, Free Church, Congregationalist, Episcopalian, and Baptist.

The minister of Rosneath appears to have officiated for about a year in the new church at Row, but in

1648,—ARCHIBALD M'LEAN of Kingarth, in Bute, was ordained there.

He was translated to Kilmoden in 1651. Much difficulty being experienced at this time in procuring ministers skilled in the Gaelic tongue, and the parish otherwise not being very desirable on account of the want of a manse, a long vacancy ensued. At length, in

1658,—JAMES GLENDINNING was appointed to preach *ad interim*.

1665.—HUGH GORDON of Comrie was ordained to the charge, and remained till 1683, when he removed to Cardross.

1684.—ROBERT ANDERSON succeeded, but demitted the charge at the Revolution. Having been purged of Prelatic errors, he was again "called" by the people, and continued to minister among them till his death in 1708.

1709.—ARCHIBALD CURRIE or M'CURRIE, was next called. He died in 1717.

1719.—JOHN ALLAN was then ordained, and laboured in Row till 1765, when he died in the eighty-second year of his age. He married a daughter of Archibald Wallace, minister at Cardross.

1765.—JOHN ALLAN, son of the above, who had been appointed successor in 1761, occupied the charge till 1812, when he died in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

1812.—ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR succeeded; but in 1825 was translated to Dairsie, Fifeshire.

1825.—JOHN M'LEOD CAMPBELL, D.D., was ordained in 1825. Six years afterwards he was deposed by sentence of the General

Assembly, on the ground of holding and teaching doctrines on the assurance of faith and the atonement contrary to the standards of the church. His case was frequently before the church courts, and gave rise to much discussion at the time.¹ John M'Leod Campbell was born, 4th May, 1800, at Ardmaddy House, near Kilninver, Argyllshire, and his boyhood was spent in the manse of Kilninver, of which parish his father, the Rev. Donald Campbell, D.D., was minister. From 1811 to 1820 he was a student in the University of Glasgow, and afterwards completed his course in Edinburgh. Licensed as a preacher in 1821, he was, as mentioned above, appointed four years later to the parish of Row. After deposition in 1831, Mr. Campbell continued preaching to large and sympathising audiences in many parts of Scotland, but particularly in the western country, and in 1833 entered upon duty as a pastor in Glasgow over a congregation which gathered around him, first in the Lyceum, and latterly in a church purchased by his flock in Blackfriars Street. With the exception of certain intervals, when ill-health compelled him temporarily to lay aside pulpit duties, Mr. Campbell continued to preach till the spring of 1859. Increasing weakness then compelled him to retire from active duty, with many evidences of sympathy and esteem from the friends among whom he had laboured for over a quarter of a century. Separated as he was by sentence of the General Assembly from the Establishment, Mr. Campbell did not found, or seek to found, any mere sect bearing his own or other distinctive name, but continued to the last to look upon

¹ An account of the dispute will be found in a volume entitled "The Whole Proceedings before the Presbytery of Dumbarton, and Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, in the case of Rev. John M'Leod Campbell, minister of Row."

himself as rejected by the narrow spirit of party zeal and cold indifference from the fold of the National Church. No formal re-admission was ever offered or sought for, but it was clear, from many circumstances, that a large and cultivated section, if not a majority of the church, came to look upon Mr. Campbell's deposition as a mistake. In 1868, his old University of Glasgow gave open evidence of this change of feeling by conferring the degree of D.D. upon the leader in that evangelistic movement known in its early days as the "Row heresy." Again, on the 13th of April, 1871, the fortieth anniversary of the day on which he stood at the bar of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, a formal address, bearing names representing the principal churches in Scotland, was presented to Dr. Campbell, along with a silver-gilt vase, bearing an inscription that the gift was made "in token of their affectionate respect for his character, and their high estimate of his labours as a theologian." The isolated position occupied by Dr. Campbell outside the Establishment, had never made any difference in the cordial feeling of regard entertained for him by friends like Dean Stanley, Dr. Norman Macleod, Principal Tulloch, Principal Shairp, Dr. Vaughan, Professor Maurice, Dr. Story, and Mr. Erskine, Linlathen. Dr. Campbell's contributions to the literature of theology were not numerous, nor can they be described as popular to any considerable degree. His personal influence, as manifested in his clearness of spiritual insight, warmth of heart, and unaffected simplicity, was the secret of his power. His best known books are "Nature of the Atonement," "Bread of Life," "Thoughts on Revelation," and "Reminiscences and Reflections," published after his death. In the later years of his life

Dr. Campbell removed from Glasgow to Rosneath, within sight of his old parish of Row, and here, within the villa which he had named Achnashie, or "Field of Peace," he died, after a brief illness, on 27th February, 1871.¹

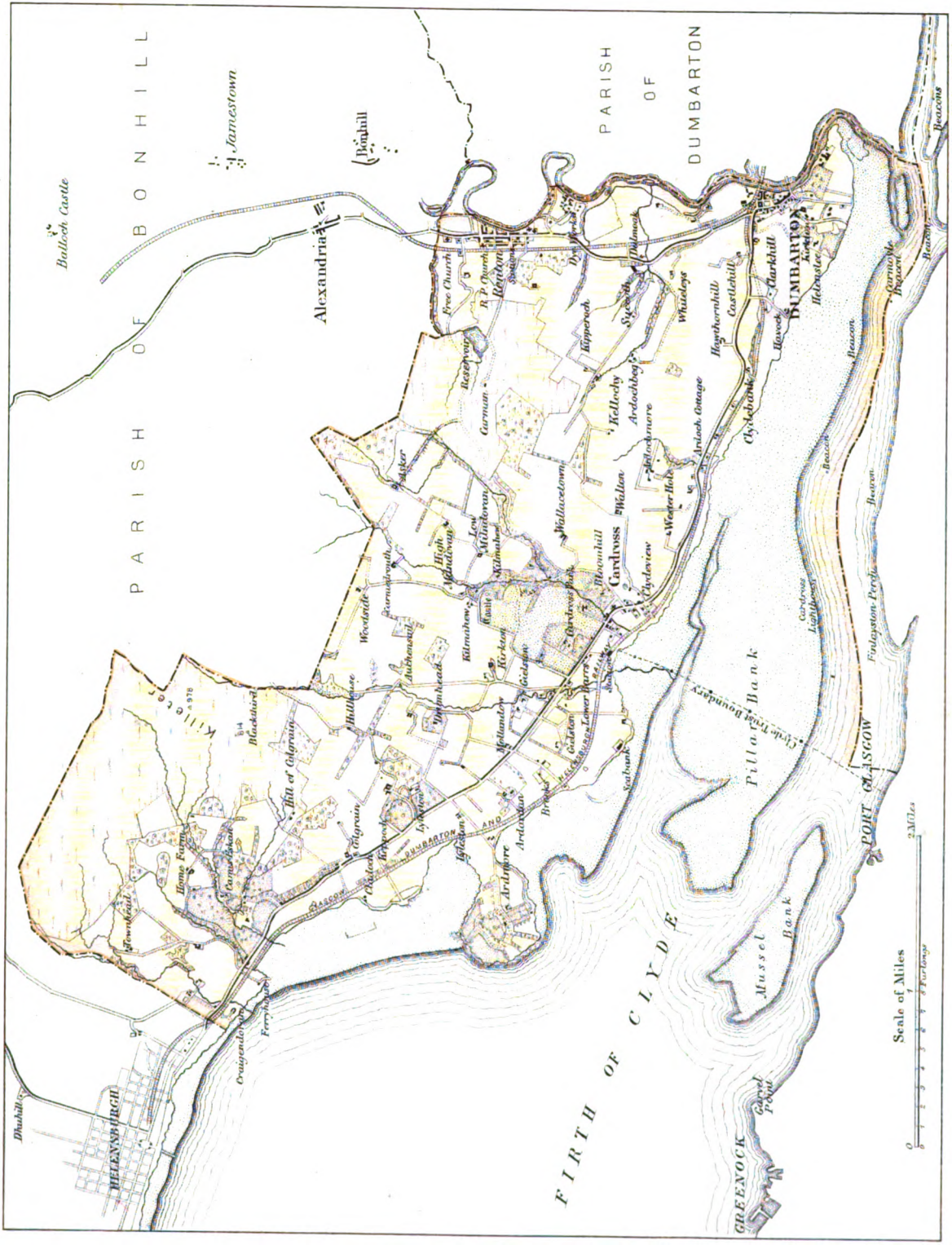
1832.—JOHN LAURIE FOGO, the present incumbent, was ordained minister of Row parish in 1832. J. M. WEBSTER, M.A., joint incumbent.

CARDROSS.

THE name of this parish may have originated either from *Caer-ross* "the castle point," or *Caer-ross*, "the point of the moorish ridge." The first derivation has reference to the point of land opposite *Dumbarton Castle*, upon which the parish church stood in old times; and the second to the physical characteristics of that point of land. The parish is of an irregular shape, and extends from north-west, where it is bounded by the parish of *Row*, to south-east, where it is bounded by the *Leven*. Its boundary on the south and west is the river *Clyde*, and on the east and north-east the parish of *Bonhill*. Before the middle of the seventeenth century, *Cardross* did not extend much farther west than the site of the present church; but when the parish of *Row* was detached from *Rosneath*, *Cardross* had added to it the whole lands west to *Camiseskan*, in lieu of certain detached portions in *Glenfruin* and on *Garelochside*, which lay naturally into the newly formed parish.

Continuing our course eastward from the lands in *Row* formerly referred to, the first portion of *Cardross* which calls for notice here is *Kirkmichael-Stirling*, the extreme western part of the parish. The earliest notice of this property occurs in connection with *Stirling of Calder*, whose vassal, *John Wood of Geilston*, appears to have been

¹ See also "Memorials of John M'Leod Campbell, D.D.," 1877.



PARISH OF CARDROSS

Lithograph. W.A.K. Johnson, Edinburgh.



infest in Kirkmichael and Blairnairn. Wood's successors sold the former, in 1610, to Walter Dennistoun of Colgrain, whose descendants held it to the close of the last century, when it passed into the hands of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss. In 1825, Kirkmichael was again added to the Colgrain estate, in excambion for lands in Glenfruin. A small part of Kirkmichael, known as Drumfork, was set in fee in 1748, by John Dennistoun of Colgrain, to his son-in-law, John Stevenson, who erected a residence there.

The next lands eastward are those of Colgrain, which, with Meikle and Little Camiseskan, belonged to the Dennistouns before 1377. They continued in the hands of that family for nearly five hundred years, having been sold, so recently as 1836, by the late James Dennistoun, Esq. of Dennistoun, the sixteenth in direct descent from William, the first of Colgrain. (See genealogical account of Dennistoun of Colgrain.) The estate was purchased by Colin Campbell, Esq., third son of John Campbell, Esq. of Morreston, Lanarkshire, who traced his descent from Colin Campbell of Glenurchy, ancestor of the noble house of Breadalbane, and is now possessed by his son, Colin Campbell, Esq. of Colgrain. There was a chapel dedicated to St. Blane, erected on the lands by an early Laird of Colgrain, but no trace of it remains. A portion of the mansion house bears date 1648; it has recently received many important additions.

Keppoch, in 1545, was the property of Stirling of Glorat. In the following century it passed to the Ewings, and was afterwards twice carried by marriages to other families, who, on succeeding, assumed the name and arms of Ewing of Keppoch. It was sold, in 1820, to Alexander Dunlop, Esq., great-grandson of William Dunlop, Principal of Glasgow College, by Sarah, sister of the celebrated Principal Carstairs. He built a new mansion on the property, but soon after sold the estate to the late James Donaldson, Esq., who died there, 2d April, 1875.

The Ardardans are the next properties eastward. Ardardan-Lylé (or Wester) was possessed in 1466 by John Lyle, of the family of Lord Lyle. In 1537, his successor conveyed it to James Noble of Ferme, in whose family it continued till 1708, when it was sold to James Donald, the first of the Donalds of Lyleston. Ardardan-Noble or Mid-Ardardan, was the property of Noble of Ferme, about the year 1500. It continued, along with Ardmore, in the hands of the male representatives of this family till 1798, when William Noble sold both these properties to his brother-in-law, General Thomas Geils. At his death his younger son, Major Edward Geils, succeeded to them, and built a suitable residence on the point of Ardmore.

The lands of Ballimnoch, previous to 1630, were possessed by M'Aulay of Ardincaple. They were then sold to William Noble, whose grandson again sold them, in 1708, to the trustees of Mrs Moore's mortification, in whose hands they still continue.

Blairhennechan, or Drumhead, as it is now called, formed part of the estate of M'Aulay of Ardincaple in the sixteenth century. A daughter of that house carried it, in 1530, to William Buchanan of Boturich, whose descendants have ever since possessed it. The male line of the family having terminated in Archibald Buchanan, Blairhennechan passed to the children of his sister, Janet,¹ who married Robert Dunlop, second son of James Dunlop of Garnkirk. The deed executed by Archibald, entailed Drumhead (with Succoth), first, on Archibald Shannon, second son of his sister Dorothea, who succeeded, but died without issue; second, on Robert Dunlop,

¹ A brother of Janet's father, James Buchanan, became an eminent merchant in London, and left an only daughter, who married Sir Walter Riddell of Riddell, Roxburghshire. Her son, Sir John, on succeeding to the estate of Sundon, in Bedfordshire,

added the name of Buchanan to his own, as required by his grandfather's deed of entail. This branch of the family of Drummond came to be represented by Sir Walter Buchanan Riddell, Bart., Recorder of Maidstone.

second son of his sister, Janet, father of the present proprietor, Robert Buchanan Dunlop, Esq.; and third, on John, son of Jean Buchanan, who died without issue. The entail is to heirs male, and obliges the proprietor to use the name and arms of Buchanan of Drumhead. R. B. Dunlop, Esq., married, in 1837, Emma Smith (who died March, 1851), and has issue, several surviving sons and daughters. A detached part of Drumhead, situate near the shore, was purchased by General Geils, who built a house known as Brocks or Brooks, for his daughter, Mrs Kenny, from whose heir it passed by purchase, in 1835, to Isabella-Duncanson Noble, youngest daughter of William Noble of Ardardan, by Isabella, daughter of Andrew Geils.

Nether-Ardardan, or Ardardan-Macaulay, as it is described in the retours, was also part of the lands belonging to the Ardincaple family, and, in its original extent, embraced all the other Ardardans as well as Geilston, Drumhead, and Ballimenoeh. Geilston was acquired about the sixteenth century by John Wood, from whose descendants, in the fourth generation, it passed to Archibald, second son of William Bontine of Milndovan. In the beginning of the eighteenth century it passed by marriage to John Buchanan of Little Tilliechewan, who conveyed it to James, son of Donald of Lyleston. It was sold by James Donald's son to John Lennox of Antermony, on whose death, about 1805, it was acquired by General Thomas Geils, who entailed it upon his second son, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Geils, whose grandson succeeded to the property.

Milndovan was acquired in 1553 by John Wood of Geilston. After being in possession of his descendants for several generations, it was held for some time by a family of Fallisdails, the last of whom sold it to a cadet of the family of Bontine of Ardoch. It was held as an independent subject till 1746, when it was united to the Ardoch estate, but disjoined in 1814, and added to the Drumhead property, of which it now forms a part.

The next lands entered are those of Kilmahew, the once fair domain of the Napiers. There is good evidence for believing them to have been in possession of it as early as the close of the thirteenth century, and the last remnant of it did not pass out of their hands till the early part of the nineteenth century. (See Napier Genealogy.) The ruins of the castle, built partly, it is believed, by George Napier, still overlooks the glen of Kilmahew, but its crumbling walls and roofless turrets ill accord with the quaint inscription over the door-way—"The blessing of God be herein." As the affairs of the house of Kilmahew became latterly much involved by extravagance on the one hand, and litigation on the other, various portions of the estate were alienated in feu, or set to parties at a long lease. Colonel Bain purchased a portion, known as Bainfield. Bloomhill was acquired by — Thomson, whose trustees sold it to — Ferrier, from whom it was purchased, in 1848, by the late James Burns, Esq., who also acquired Cardross Park, formerly possessed by the Yuille and Edmonston families. The house is presently occupied by J. B. M'Brayne, Esq. Bloomhill now forms part of the re-united Kilmahew properties, as possessed by John William Burns, Esq. The property is occupied by J. M. Martin, Esq., younger of Auchendennan. The lands of Kilmahew proper were sold by the last of the Napiers to his cousin Alexander Sharpe, from whom they passed to John Barr, Esq., railway contractor; after holding them about three years, he sold them, in 1859, to James Burns, Esq., Bloomhill. His son and successor, John William Burns, Esq., mentioned above, has erected a fine mansion from designs by Mr. Burnet, not far from the commanding site of the old castle of Kilmahew.

Within the lands known as the Kirkton of Kilmahew are the ruins of a small chapel, erected, it is thought, about 1467. In the same quarter, probably on the same site, a chapel existed in the reign of David II., a charter of the lands of Kilmahew "with the chapel thereof," being granted some time before 1370, in favour of

Roger Cochran. The circumstances under which it was erected are not known, but a sufficient motive for such a pious deed existed in the great distance the inhabitants of that quarter were removed from their own parish church of Rosneath on the one hand, and from the church for the neighbouring parish of Cardross, at Cardross Point, on the other. On the succession of the Napiers to Kilmahew, about the close of the thirteenth century, no mention is made of the chapel, but it may be reasonably inferred that it was kept up and frequented. In 1467, a new chapel seems to have been erected by Duncan Napier, with consent of his son, James, and endowed with an annual rent of forty shillings and tenpence yearly out of certain tenements in the burgh of Dumbarton. In May of that year the new chapel, dedicated to St. Mahew, was consecrated by George, Bishop of Argyll, in mitre and full pontificals, with the permission of the Bishop of Glasgow, in whose diocese it was situate. The little ruined chapel at Kirkton, long neglected, but now in good keeping, bespeaks an antiquity at least as high as the fifteenth century, and is most likely to be the remains of the identical chapel consecrated, as above, by the Bishop of Argyll. The arches and mouldings inside are in good preservation, and well worth the attention of the antiquary, as a fair specimen of the early private ecclesiastical foundations of Scotland. At the Reformation the chapel was used as a preaching station by a Reader under the minister of Rosneath; but it fell into disuse on the reconstruction of Cardross parish, when the church was removed to its present central site. A small burying-ground surrounds the chapel, and has been used as a place of interment within the last few years. The priest's acre is also in the immediate vicinity. In 1640 a portion of the chapel was turned into a school-house, in terms of an agreement between Robert Napier of Kilmahew and the general body of heritors. Kilmahew bound himself—First, "to give the use of his chappel of Kilmahew bewest" the quire thereof, for, and in place of, a school; Second, to mortify

“ to the schoolmaster annually five bolls one firloft of teind bear, and
 “ also a house and a piece of land layand thereto, beside the chapel
 “ of Kilmahew, extending to about an acre or thereby, together with
 “ ane piece of land for pasture, which was of old possest by the priest
 “ of Kilmahew, by order of the said Robert Napier of Kilmahew, his
 “ predecessors in time of superstition and popery; and in case the
 “ annual value of these provisions should fall short of eighty merks,
 “ to make it up to that sum; Third, to entertain the schoolmaster
 “ present and to come, in meat, drink, and bedding, in household
 “ with himself, within the house of Kilmahew, so long as he shall
 “ discharge the duty of family exercise and prayer within the said
 “ family.” On the other hand, the heritors bound themselves to
 secure to the schoolmaster the ordinary fees of a parochial teacher
 and dues of the session-clerk, and in addition, to pay him seventy
 merks yearly.¹ Kirkton was sold by George Napier of Kilmahew to
 Sir John Smollett of Bonhill, in the early part of the eighteenth cen-
 tury. It continued in his family till 1859, when it passed, along with
 Barrs, Drumsidock, and Auchensail, to the late James Burns, Esq.

Walton lands gave designation to a family of Campbells in the
 sixteenth century. About the close of that century they were con-
 veyed by Robert, son of Donald Campbell, to Napier of Kilmahew,
 whose successors sold them, in 1738, to James Smollett of Bonhill.
 In 1851, Walton was sold by the present Alexander Smollett, Esq.
 of Bonhill, to the late James Burns, Esq.

Stretching along Clyde shore to the extreme east of Cardross
 parish, are the lands now known as Ardoch, possessed from a very
 early period by the Bontines, and conveyed by Nicol Bontine, about
 the close of last century, to his cousin, Robert Graham, second son
 of Nicol Graham of Gartmore and Gallingad. The entail then

¹ This agreement gave rise to consider- | years since; but the claims of the parties con-
 able discussion in the parish about forty | cerned were ultimately settled by arbitration.

executed settled Ardoch upon Robert Graham and his heirs, bearing the name and arms of Bontine ; but in the event of his succeeding to the paternal inheritance of Gartmore, Ardoch was to go to the next heir, and so on at all future periods, each heir of entail in possession of Ardoch demising in favour of any nearer entail to Gartmore. On the lands of Ardoch is situated the cave of Havock, reputed at one time to have been a favourite resort of the Lennox witches, and which is supposed to have had an outlet at its northern extremity—a tradition, no doubt, founded on the elfish chant, “ In at the flow
“ of the Havock, and out at the yetts o’ Carman.” This is the only memory of a once popular superstition which still lingers in the locality. Ardoch proper, or “ the high field,” is on the north side of the public highway, a little west from Castlehill.

Also, on the north side of the highway, and about a mile distant from Dumbarton, is the Castlehill of Cardross, the site of a residence reared by Robert Bruce, and where he resided as often as the state of public affairs permitted. (See vol. I. p. 87.) It was to Cardross Bruce retired when a disease, contracted amid the hardships of the battle-field, seemed likely to prove fatal ; and in a chamber of the castle there did the restorer of Scottish independence breathe his last, surrounded by weeping, but trusty followers. Every vestige of the building itself has been long since destroyed, but an imaginative antiquary will find no difficulty in tracing its outline, and describing its characteristics. It is a circumstance worthy of remark, and even of regret, that among the many monuments reared, and proposed to be reared, on spots celebrated in Scottish story, it has never yet been thought proper to erect any memorial on a place hallowed by so many interesting associations as the Castlehill of Cardross.

What is now known as the lands of Dalquhurn, Ardochbeg, Pillanflatt, and Kipperminshock, are likely to have been embraced within the bounds of the royal park laid out by Bruce, in connection with his establishment at Castlehill. They continued royal property

till the reign of James V., who appears to have adopted the practice of feuing out various crown lands, instead of granting them under a writ of blench tenure, as had been the practice up to his time.¹

On the opposite side of the public road from Castlehill is the farm of Foulhole, with its fantastic farm-house, the work of Charles Ross of Greenlaw, near Paisley, who left another monument of his architectural fancy in the well known gate lodge at Garscadden.

Following the course of the Poachy Burn, the boundary of the parish with Bonhill, we enter the lands of Dalquhurn, conveyed in the fourteenth century by Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, to his seneschal, Walter Spreull. Dalquhurn continued in the hands of his descendants till 1620, when it was sold by James Spreull of Cowden to his son-in-law, John Dennistoun. His grandson sold Dalquhurn, in 1669, to Thomas Fleming, and the two Cordales to John Sempill of Fulwood. Dalquhurn was acquired by Sir James Smollett of Bonhill from Charles Fleming (son of the last mentioned Thomas), in 1692, and was settled in liferent upon his third son Archibald Smollett, whose son, Tobias, the eminent novelist, was born here in 1721.

In 1762, when the bleaching establishments, at Cordale and other places along the Leven, had begun to acquire a wide fame, it became necessary to increase the accommodation for the workmen which the trade drew to the locality; and in that year Mrs. Smollett of Bonhill founded a village, on which, in honour of her daughter-in-law,

¹ From documents produced in the course of a litigation in 1840, it appears that the following feu-duties were payable out of the Crown lands of Cardross :—

	Bolls Meal.	Poultry.	Lib.
Dalmoak,	—	5	3 4
Pillnafatt,	—	4	0 0
Kirkton of Cardross and Clerk- hill,	16	—	9 13 4
Hawthornhill,	—	6	3 5 4
Hoill,	—	—	2 13 4
Blairshalloch,	—	6	4 10 6
Kipperminshock,	—	12	10 14 11
Succoth,	—	—	3 6 8
Walton,	—	—	6 2 8
(Mains of Cardross not in- cluded),	16	24	49 9 7
Watch Meal of Dumbarton, 80 bolls 2 firlots.			

she bestowed the name of Renton. Since 1762, this village, if it has not improved greatly in appearance, has at least increased greatly in size; and, till 1853, when Dennystown was built, was the only part of the parish in which anything like an increase of population was known to be going on. It was in Renton the first Dissenting congregation in the Vale of Leven took root. A well-conducted public school has been established in the village for many years, and was greatly enlarged by the new Board elected under the Education Act of 1872. At Cordale and Dalquhurn, the extensive bleaching, dye, and print-works of the Messrs. Stirling (now John Matheson, Jun., Esq.), give constant employment to several hundred people.¹

Cordale House, the residence of Mr. Matheson, is pleasantly situated near the Leven, and has been made the subject of praise for its beautiful surroundings, in Captain Hamilton's novel of "Cyril Thornton." Here also resided, from time to time, with his relation Mr. Stirling, Sir William Hamilton, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh; and still earlier, in his youthful teaching days, Thomas Campbell, author of "The Pleasures of Hope," and other well known poems and songs.²

The lands of Kipperminshock belonged for two centuries to the family of Wood of Geilston, by whom it was conveyed to a branch of the family of Noble of Ardardan, which continued in possession for nearly a hundred years. It was then acquired by Edmonstone of Duntreath, and sold by Sir Charles Edmonstone to George Yuille of Cardross Park. On his death it was passed to Charles Edmonstone of Cardross Park. It has recently been acquired by Barton Aitken, Esq.

Succoth, or Sukkoth, was held in the sixteenth century by a cadet of Bontine of Ardoch, from whom it passed, in 1616, to Robert

¹ For a detailed account of the manufacturing operations carried on at Cordale and Dalquhurn Works, see vol. I. pp. 359-62.

² For Cordale House, see also vol. III. "Illustrations."

Campbell. His family continued to be designated of Succoth till the early part of the eighteenth century, when they removed to Garscube, in East Kilbride parish. Sir Islay Campbell, Bart., Lord President of the Court of Session, was designated of Succoth, and his eldest son, Sir Archibald, when elevated to the Bench, bore the title of Lord Succoth.

Below Succoth, and nearer the Leven, is the farm of Dalmoak, a charter of which was obtained from James V. by John Palmer, on payment of a feu-duty of five pounds. It was conveyed by his grandson Matthew Palmer, to John Sempill of Fulwood, in 1509, who settled it upon a younger son, in whose family it continued for many generations. It was acquired during the last century by Bontine of Ardoch, and afterwards by Graham of Gartmore, who sold it to the late John Dixon, Esq. of Levensgrove. Dalmoak was purchased in recent years by the late James Aitken, Esq., Glasgow, who erected a large mansion in the castellated style, on a height commanding a fine view of the vale of Leven and lower Clyde. Dalmoak is now the residence of his son, James Aitken, Esq., writer, Glasgow.

Rosruvan was gifted very early to the altar of Saint Sebastian, in the church of Dumbarton, the chaplain of which, David Cook, feued it, in 1553, to James Lindsay, burgess of Dumbarton, and his wife, Janet Palmer. In 1580, it was acquired by Patrick Napier of Blackyards, from whom it passed, in 1591, to Robert Lindsay, heir-apparent to Pillanflatt. It seems to have been acquired soon afterwards by William Stewart of Heildon, under-keeper of Dumbarton Castle, whose son, William, conveyed it to Quentin Lindsay of Bonhill. On the breaking up of the Bonhill property, about 1666, Rosruvan was acquired by John Smollett, burgess of Dumbarton, whose descendants continue in possession.

Pillanflatt was possessed, in the reign of David II., by John Reid. At the close of the sixteenth century it was in the hands of

a younger branch of the house of Bonhill, who conveyed it to William Stewart before mentioned, and his wife, Giles Chyrnside. Since this period the progress of Pillanflatt corresponds with what is mentioned above regarding Rosurvan.

At the east end of the parish is the Kirkton of Cardross, the site of the old church, and Clerkhill, probably the Clerk's glebe. The lands of Kirkton seem to have been attached in early times, not to the church within their bounds, but to the Castle of Dumbarton, which overlooked them. In 1528, they passed, by charter of the Great Seal, to John Smollett, burgess of Dumbarton. His son, William, was designated of Kirkton, and James, of Overkirkton. Failing male heirs, the property, in 1603, was carried by James's daughter, Margaret, to James Bontine of Succoth, who thereupon took the designation of Kirkton. There does not seem to have been any issue from this union, and the lands passed to co-heirs. In 1654, the property passed by adjudication into the hands of Bontine of Ardoch, and has ever since formed part of the Ardoch estate.

The extreme east of Cardross parish is composed of the old property of Ferrylands, on part of which is now built the important suburb of Bridgend. It seems originally to have been attached to the ferry between Dumbarton and the point of Cardross parish. In 1512, when Robert Ferrier conveyed Ferrylands to Andrew Dennistoun, the holder was entitled to pasture six cows and one horse upon the adjoining lands of Kirkton. From this branch of the house of Colgrain, Ferrylands passed to another, designated of Dalquhurn, and finally to the parent family of Colgrain, who feued out the lands for building.

Levengrove, originally a portion of Ferrylands, was acquired from Richard Dennistoun of Kelvingrove by John Dixon, Provost of Dumbarton, who erected a residence there, lately removed, and otherwise improved the property.

What remained of the superiority of Ferrylands passed, with the Colgrain estate to Colin Campbell, Esq., father of the present proprietor. We have now reached the extreme eastern boundary of the parish, which is here separated from Dumbarton by the Leven. A bridge, erected about 1765, connects the two parishes.

As a whole, the parish of Cardross is of an agricultural character; but along its south-eastern boundary, where it is watered by the Leven, there is a large population connected with the different manufacturing establishments in the Vale. In the New Statistical Account (1839) it is mentioned that the poor of Cardross parish had, up to that time, been supported without the aid of compulsory assessments; but this is no longer the case, though the amount assessed for must be materially modified by a munificent donation, known as the Moore Charity, which was made to this parish about the close of the seventeenth century. At that time Mrs. Jane Moore, who is reported to have lived at one time in the humble capacity of a domestic servant in the parish,¹ bequeathed a legacy of £500, to be invested in land for behoof of the poor of that portion of the

¹ The story of the Moore Charity is told after this manner in the Dennistoun MS. :—
“A servant in the family of Whitehill of Keppoch, named Jane Watson, had been in the habit of bestowing upon her aged mother, who lived in the neighbourhood, a small piece of beef taken from the barrel, in which every Scotch farmer used to preserve his winter's supply. Making her way to the barrel in the dark one winter morning, Jane, by mistake, took out and wrapped up a fine tongue, which had been placed there exclusively for her master's use. As it was cut up and partly used before she was aware of her mistake, no way seemed open to her to avoid detection and disgrace, and she therefore secretly fled from the house, and con-

tinued her course eastward till a stop was for a time put to her flight by the swollen burn of Auchenfroee. Sitting down upon the bank, and reflecting, no doubt, upon her past and present position, she is then said to have vowed, that if she ever became possessed of the necessary means, she would erect a bridge over the burn as a useful token of her penitence. “Jane Watson,” says our authority, “proceeded to Leith, where she married a shipbroker named Moore, who afterwards settled in London, and was so successful in business as to enable his widow to exhibit, in a manner more munificent than she at one time ever expected, her sympathy for the poor of her native parish.”

parish of Cardross lying between Auchenfroe and Keppoch. The trustees, consisting of the minister, heritors, and kirk-session, applied the sum to the purchase of Ballimnoch, the yearly rental of which, as well as a dividend arising from £1000, afterwards obtained by the sale of the freehold superiority of the land, still continues to be applied to the purpose set forth in the bequest.¹

In addition to the parent church near the village, there are, in Cardross parish, places of worship connected with the following denominations:—Renton, Established (Rev. D. H. Wilson); Bridgend, Established (Rev. J. M'Bain); the Free Church have four congregations, one near to Cardross village (Rev. A. Crerar), and another at Millburn, near Renton (Rev. W. M. Dempster), where there is also a Free Gaelic congregation (Rev. J. Dempster); there is also a church in Renton, originally connected with the Old Light section of the Secession Church, next with the Reformed Presbyterian denomination, and lastly with the Free Church (Rev. A. Bell) since the Union. In Bridgend there is a place of worship, formerly connected with the Relief, but now with the United Presbyterian body (Rev. W. Duncan). The parish school is situated in the village of Cardross; in Renton there is the public school before referred to; and in Bridgend a large public school has been erected by the Board.

The Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Helensburgh Railway traverses the whole length of the southern side of the parish; and from the eligibility of the ground there, it may be expected that feuing will greatly increase. Population of Cardross parish—1801, 2519; 1811, 2850; 1821, 3105; 1831, 3596; 1841, 3616; 1851, 3402; 1861, 4168; 1871, 4405. Bridgend contained in addition at that date, a population of 267, included within the bounds of Dumbarton extended municipality. Parliamentary constituency in 1876-77, 174. Valuation £21,127.

¹ New Statistical Account, p. 93.

CARDROSS GENEALOGIES—DENNISTOUN OF COLGRAIN.¹

THIS branch of the ancient knightly house of Dennistoun, which ultimately came to represent the parent stem, was founded by William de Dennistoun (or Denzelstoun, as the name is sometimes spelt), third son of Sir John Dennistoun. This John was the elder brother of that Janet Dennistoun who married Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan, father of Elizabeth Mure, whose alliance



with Robert the Steward of Scotland give rise to the proud boast of the house of Dennistoun, "Kings have come of us, not we of kings." On the death of Sir Robert Dennistoun, in 1399, the original family estate in Renfrewshire and all the large possessions which followed the title, devolved upon two daughters—Margaret, who married Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs, and Elizabeth, who married Sir Robert Maxwell of Calderwood. The male line of the house of Dennistoun was represented by the family whose history we are about to trace :—

I.—SIR WILLIAM DENZELSTOUN, the first of Colgrain, third son of John Denzelstoun of that Ilk, gives his consent to a grant made by his father, in 1377, in favour of the church of Glasgow. He is therein designated—"Dominus de Colgrain et

¹ This memoir is slightly abridged from a copy prepared as a family memorial by the late James Dennistoun, Esq., with the exception, it may be stated, of the portion relating to himself, the materials for which have been obtained from the most reliable sources.

SIR WILLIAM DENZELSTOUN—*continued.*

“ de Cambesescan.” Among the missing charters of Robert III. is a confirmation of a pension furth of the lands of Mauldisly in his favour. He seems to have been in the household of the unfortunate Prince David, as he had, 10th October, 1392, a charter “ pro servitis suo nobis, et carissimo primo-
“ genitu nostro Davidi Senescallo comiti de Carrick impen-
“ sis,” of a pension of twenty merks out of the great customs of Dunbar, to continue till the King should infest him or his heirs in a ten pound land in some fit place. This pension is accordingly charged in the Chamberlain’s books for that year. We have no evidence of the promised grant being carried into effect, although there is reason to suppose that Cameron and Auchindennan, both five pound lands, may have been acquired in this manner. His widow, Lady Marjory, is mentioned in the Chamberlain’s accounts, as drawing the tierce of this pension for six years subsequent to 17th March, 1393—the probable date of her husband’s decease. In 1399, the Earl of March received it on her behalf. It is probable that Sir William had also acquired the estate of Hiltoun, in Berwickshire, as there is a charge in the Exchequer Rolls of 1455, for a pair of guilt spurs, as the reddendo of these lands, paid by his heirs.

II.—ROBERT DE DENZELSTOUN of Colgrain. In the last quoted entry from the Chamberlain’s Rolls, James Stewart (Senescallus) de Kilbride is mentioned as having the ward of the heir of the late Dominus Willelmus de Danielstoun, and as drawing in that capacity two-thirds of the pension due out of the customs of Dunbar. No mention is made of the name of this heir, who continued in minority at least as late as 1399, but he is probably the Robert de Denzelstoun who had a safe conduct to England and back, 14th November, 1419. His

ROBERT DE DENZELSTOUN—*continued.*

wife, Margaret, mortified to the prior and convent of Predicant Friars of Glasgow, ten merks yearly out of her tenement in Dumbarton, in 1450, when she seems to have been in widowhood, and is designated "Domina de Cowgrain."

III.—WILLIAM DE DENZELSTOUN of Colgrain is mentioned in the above mortification as son and heir of Margaret, Lady Colgrain, and he witnesses a grant by Janet Buchanan to Patrick Buchanan of that Ilk, of the lands of Strathur, in 1456. This deed is quoted by Crawford from the archives of the Duke of Montrose. He seems to have had issue—

1.—Charles. 2.—Robert Denzelstoun of Dalnair.

IV.—CHARLES DENZELSTOUN of Colgrain was probably the person who witnessed a resignation of Murrach, in 1455, and he is mentioned as having died last seized in the lands of Colgrain, two Camiseskans, Auchindennan, and Cameron, in a precept of clare constat under the Great Seal, 24th May, 1481. Although the link of connection is deficient, there seems reason to think that this Charles was the son of William, No. III., and great-grandson of William the first of Colgrain. He was succeeded by his son.

V.—ROBERT DENZELSTOUN, who was infest in the lands of Ross, 28th November, 1482, on a precept from the Preceptor of Torphichen, upon the resignation of Duncan Macaulay of Spittal of Ross. He resigned the lands of Kilmalid in favour of John Sempill of Fulwood in 1495, and in 1514 had a discharge from Isobel Maxwell of "ijj^h. vij^a. viij^d." of the soume "boukit for the slauchter of umquhile George Porterfield." He had a charter of novodamus of his lands of Colgrain and others, from Matthew, Earl of Lennox, by whom he is termed "consanguineus" (apparently from his wife Elizabeth Napier, being third cousin of the Earl), and was thereupon

ROBERT DENZELSTOUN—*continued.*

infest, 6th August, 1512. He married Elizabeth Napier, daughter of John Napier of Merchiston, by Elizabeth, daughter of Patrick de Menteth of Rusky, and granddaughter of Lady Margaret, daughter and co-heiress of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, as appears from a charter granted by him of the lands of Little Camiseskan and Brockland to the said Elizabeth Menteith in liferent, 1502. The Lady Colgrain was infest in the liferent of Meikle Camiseskan in 1513, and in 1528, paid 117½ merks as a relief of the ward thereof to Archibald Campbell of Skipinch. Surviving her husband, she, in that year, entered into a contract to marry Humphrey Colquhoun of Lettyr within one year thereafter, and thereby conveyed to him all her lands and moveables. Robert Denzelstoun had issue—

1. Patrick, who succeeded his father.
2. Andrew, who consents to his mother Elizabeth Napier's contract of marriage with Humphrey Colquhoun, being called her "carnal son," 1528. He had a charter of confirmation, under the Great Seal, of the Ferrylands of Cardross, 7th July, 1512, "filio carnali Roberti Denzelstoun de Colgrain," and was ancestor of the Dennistouns of Ferryland and Auchindennan-Rhie.
- 3.—John, who also consents to the contract of 1528 as "carnal son," and is co-cautioner with his brother Charles in 1525.
- 4.—Charles, who had a four years' tack of Blairhennachan from Aulay Ardincaple of that Ilk, 1529. He was entered heir of his brother Robert in certain tenements and annualrents in Dumbarton, 19th October, 1525; and on same date mortified them in favour of David Graham, chaplain, and his successors, for the weekly celebration of a mass at the

ROBERT DENZELSTOUN—*continued.*

high altar at the blessed Virgin, in the parish church at Dumbarton, for the souls of himself, of his father, the late Robert Denzelstoun of Colgrain ; of his eldest brother, Patrick Denzelstoun of Colgrain ; and of all his relations, ancestors, and posterity. 5.—Robert, also “carnal son,” burghess of Dumbarton. Died 1525. 6.—William, who had from his father, in 1508, an assignation of a wadset of Gartocharn, to which Charles succeeded as his heir in 1524. 1.—Janet, married to John Darleith of that Ilk.

VI.—PATRICK DENZELSTOUN of Colgrain, and Giles Colquhoun, his spouse, were infest in the five pound land of Cameron, on the resignation of his father, 8th July, 1513. There is also a sasine in his favour of the lands and mill of Little Ladrowel, Stucknahoick, and Lebardeland, in liferent, 31st December, 1518. Upon the demise of his father, he was infest in Colgrain, Camiseskan, and Auchindennan, 12th October, 1523 ; and in his favour Archibald Campbell of Skipinch renounced the ward of the lands of Colgrain for a relief of 400 merks, 15th January, 1527, soon after which date he died. He appears to have married, secondly, in 1515, Giles Sempill, daughter of — Sempill of Fulwood, in which year he conveyed to her the liferent of Cameron. She must have died soon after, as, in 1552, he took for his third wife Matilda, daughter of Sir Humphrey Cunningham of Glengarnock, to whom he gave a liferent of the same lands, and who survived him. Patrick had a son—

VII.—ROBERT DENZELSTOUN of Colgrain, who, in 1536, gave in wadset to Sir James Denzelstoun, chaplain, “four acres of land of “the chapelle of St. Blane,” in the lordship of Colgrain. He was infest in Colgrain, etc., as heir of his grandfather, Robert

ROBERT DENZELSTOUN—*continued.*

Denzelstoun of Colgrain, 30th November, 1543. He was associated with William, fourth Earl of Glencairn, in his machinations and correspondence with Henry VIII. of England, and had a remission under the Great Seal in his favour, 21st August, 1546, for all treasons and crimes committed along with the Earl. His attention was soon after directed to protect his estates from the lawless inroads of his Highland neighbours, and in 1549, he had a commission from the tenants and occupiers of his lands to recover the goods spuilzied from them by John Colquhoun of Luss, Duncan Macfarlane of Arrochar, and others. He seems to have abandoned his own property, and fixed his residence at South Kipperminshock, which belonged to his son-in-law, John Wood of Geilston, and which he possessed as kindly tenant. Accordingly he disposed Meikle Camiseskan in favour of John Wood and Margaret Denzelstoun, 11th July, 1550, redeemable by him upon resigning to them South Kipperminshock, or paying them 300 merks. We also find a conveyance, in 1562, by his son and successor, Robert Denzelstoun of Colgrain, to his mother, Katherine Sempill, in her widowhood, of North Kipperminshock, in liferent, in exchange for South Kipperminshock, "quhare his fader dwelt and deit"—"because South Kipperminshock was better bigget, and had better yarding to dwell in, nor was North Kipperminshock." It may appear a strange taste which would prefer Kipperminshock as a residence to Camiseskan: but whatever the motive might have been, the arrangement does not appear to have continued beyond a few years. Nisbet says that this Robert Denzelstoun of Colgrain married Marion, daughter of Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath, widow of David Sempill of Noblestoun; but as it appears from the above document

ROBERT DENZELSTOUN—*continued.*

that the mother of his heir was Katherine Sempill, and as Nisbet elsewhere assigns this Marion as spouse of — Sempill of Noblestoun, she seems to have been mother of the Lady Colgrain. Robert Denzelstoun died after 1557, leaving issue—

- 1.—Robert, who succeeded him.
- 2.—John, whose posterity carried on the male line of the family.
- 3.—Patrick, of whom we have found several notices as a witness in the Burgh Records of Dumbarton, between 1558 and 1577.
 - 1.—Margaret, who married John Wood of Geilston, having a dispensation for marrying within the prohibited degrees (fourth degree), 17th January, 1546.
 - 2.—Catherine, married to Dugald, second son of Archibald Campbell of Clachan, in Rosneath.
 - 3.—Elizabeth, who married Matthew, son and heir of Bartholomew M'Aulay of Ardoch-Campbell.

VIII.—ROBERT DENZELSTOUN of Colgrain, and Margaret Hamilton, his spouse, had a charter from Archibald, Earl of Argyll, of Auchindennan-Denzelstoun, 28th July, 1549. He was infest in Colgrain, two Camiseskans, Auchindennan, and Cameron, 1st December, 1563, as heir of his father, Robert Denzelstoun of Colgrain; and in 1567, had a charter under the Privy Seal of the non-entry and ward of these lands from Queen Mary, on the death of her husband, Henry Lord Darnley, superior thereof. He feued the Spittal of Colgrain, with three acres of arable land, in 1559, to his relation, David Watson, father of David Watson of Croslet. His wife, Margaret Hamilton, had a liferent of Auchindennan, in 1563. She was daughter of John Hamilton of Ferguslie, in the county of Renfrew, who was a younger son of John Hamilton of Orbiston. By her he had—

ROBERT DENZELSTOUN—*continued.*

- 1.—John, who, in 1563, had a sasine propriis manibus from his father of the fee of Colgrain, two Camiseskans, Auchindennan, and Cameron. He did not long survive this, having predeceased his father, unmarried.
- 2.—James, who succeeded his father.
- 3.—Patrick, who appears to have joined a company of 200 archers who sailed for France, December, 1627, under the command of the Laird of M'Naughtan.
- 4.—Andrew. These last two are parties, along with their father and their elder brother, James, to a submission in 1589, as to the "kyndness of the wester half of Auchindennan."
- 1.—Elizabeth, married to John Colquhoun, fiar of Camstradden, and infest by him, in 1586, in liferent of the lands of Auchengawen.
- 2.—Catherine, married to John Macgregor of Ardinconnal and Laggarie.

IX.—JAMES DENZELSTOUN of Colgrain. The fee of the lands of Colgrain, etc., having fallen to James, second son of Robert Denzelstoun of Colgrain, by the demise of his elder brother, John Denzelstoun, John Douglas, in little Dumfin, became donator of the ward and non-entry thereof by a grant under the Great Seal, 13th December, 1577; and at the same time had the marriage of the heir, who was infest in 1603. He left—

- 1.—Walter, who succeeded him.
- 2.—Robert, who was alive in 1626, but appears to have died unmarried.

X.—WALTER DENNISTOUN (as the name is generally spelt from this time) of Colgrain, on his marriage with Sarah, daughter of Sir Patrick Houston of that Ilk, by Lady Janet Cunningham 19th December, 1605, was vested by his father in the fee of his lands of Colgrain, two Camiseskans, Auchindennan, and

ROBERT DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

Cameron. She brought him a tocher of 6000 merks, and by his marriage contract he interdicted himself to Sir James Edmonstone of Duntreath, John Houston of that Ilk, Alexander Cunningham of Craigends, and Robert Sempill of Fulwood. He was infeft, 12th April, 1610, in the lands of North and South Kipperminshock, upon a Crown charter, which narrated the immemorial possession of his ancestors therein as "nativi tenantes, rentallatores, et predecessores," in terms of statute 1594, c. 218, by which the production of resignations or precepts of sasine by possession infeft for forty years, is dispensed with. He resigned the Kipperminshocks in favour of William Hall in 1611, and in 1612, the lands of Cameron were comprised by Alexander Colquhoun of Luss, for the sum of 5000 pounds Scots. As we do not any longer find the lairds of Colgrain making up titles to Auchindennan, it was probably sold about the same time. He purchased from John Wood of Geilston the lands of Kirkmichael-Stirling, for which he had a charter of confirmation from Sir Archibald Stirling of Keir, 21st December, 1521. Walter Dennistoun, on 9th April, 1523, took for his second wife, Grizel, daughter of John Brisbane of that Ilk, by Anna, daughter of Blair of Blair, and conveyed to her the lands of Colgrain and Kirkmichael-Stirling in liferent. He died about 1640, and left two sons—

1.—John, who succeeded him. 2.—James, who, on the death of his brother without heirs male, became representative of the family, but died without issue.

1.—Janet, who married Mr. David Elphinstoun, minister at Dumbarton, with a tocher of 2000 merks. She was probably by the second marriage, and died before 1656, leaving a daughter, Janet.

XI.—JOHN DENNISTOUN of Colgrain, had a resignation in his favour, by his father, in 1638, of Colgrain and the Camiseskans ; and in 1655, made up titles to Kirkmichael-Stirling, on a precept of clare constat from Sir George Stirling of Keir. He was a steady and zealous friend to the Royal cause, and ultimately crowned his exertions with the sacrifice of his life. The Earl of Glencairn having been appointed by Charles II., in 1653, commander-in-chief of the Royalist troops in Scotland, granted commissions to Colgrain in November and December of that year. The Parliamentary leaders—Monk, Couper, Twisleton, and Argyll—came to Dumbarton in 1654, “ad-
“vising on a hard and sorrowful work, what houses and what
“corn to burn.” They lost no time in seizing upon John Dennistoun as one of the most active Royalists in that part of the country. There is a family tradition that he was about this time hit by a random cannon shot from Dumbarton Castle while going to the town in his boat, but his son-in-law mentions that he was wounded in the Highland expedition. After lingering for many months, he died of that wound in July, 1665. Colgrain married, 15th. February, 1648, Jean, daughter of William Sempill of Fulwood. She married, secondly, Thomas Fleming, merchant, burghess of Dumbarton, and had by him a son, Charles. They acquired the estate of Dalquhurn from Mr. Archibald Dennistoun in 1669, as we shall presently have occasion to show. Her children by Colgrain were—

- 1.—Margaret, born 1649.
- 2.—Jean, married to —
Stirling of Milliken.
- 3.—Janet, married William
Sempill of Fulwood or Dalmoak, who discharged
her tocher of 2500 merks in 1671.

Before his death, Colgrain executed a special settlement and destination of his estate, whereby he “dispones his estait to

JOHN DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

“ Margaret Dennistoun, his eldest daughter, with the
 “ burdein of his debts, she always matching and marrying
 “ with William Dennistoun of Dalquhurne, and no other-
 “ wayes; whom failzing, to the second daughter, Jean, and
 “ the third, Janet, successive, upon the same terms; and
 “ failzing of all uther by deceas or reprisal, to the said
 “ William Dennistoun, his airs and assigneys whatsomever;
 “ and failzing of him by deceas, to Archibald Dennistoun, his
 “ brother, in the same manner as to William”—these two,
 next to his own brother, being the next heirs male of the
 family, after the decease of their father and grandfather, who
 were alive at the time. Before proceeding to narrate the
 consequences of this arrangement, we must deduce the genea-
 logy of this William Dennistoun from—

JOHN DENNISTOUN, second son of Robert Denzelstoun of Colgrain,
 No. VII. of this memoir. He is designated “second son of
 “ Robert Denzelstoun of Colgrain,” in a resignation by him-
 self of the Spittal of Colgrain into the hands of his brother
 Robert, fiar of Colgrain, 20th April, 1559. He and his son
 continued notwithstanding to be designated generally “in
 “ Colgrain,” being probably kindly tenants, retained in that
 part of the estate on account of their relationship to the lairds.
 John and his wife, Euphemia Bontine, were infest in an annual-
 rent of ten merks out of Portnellan-Halliday, 4th May, 1564;
 and in 1566 and 1584, had sasines of tenements in Dumbar-
 ton. He was succeeded by his son.

IX.—WALTER DENNISTOUN, who is designated in various deeds
 “son of John Dennistoun in Colgrain.” Along with his
 spouse, Janet Buchanan, he had an infestment of an annual-
 rent out of tenements in Dumbarton, 8th May, 1600; and in
 1614, Walter, with his heir-apparent, John Dennistoun, had a

WALTER DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

wadset of Little Kirkmichael-Stirling from John Wood of Geilston. His testament was confirmed in the Commissary Court of Glasgow, 1618, by his wife, Janet Buchanan, who survived him, and left—

- 1.—John. 2.—James, infest in a tenement in Dumbar-
ton, on the resignation of his father, 1611. 3.—
Walter. 4.—Patrick. 5.—Robert, burgess of Glas-
gow, a witness to his brother's sasine in Dalquhurn.
- 1.—Janet, married 1607, to James Wood, brother of
John Wood of Geilston. 2.—Helen.

X.—JOHN DENNISTOUN in Colgrain acquired the lands of Dalquhurn by a conveyance from James Spreull of Cowden, father of his wife, dated 1st December, 1620. Previous to this he was generally designated "in Colgrain," or "in Kirkmichael," but henceforward he assumed the designation "of Dalchurne." He conveyed Nether and Over Cordales to John Sempill, fiar of Fulwood, in 1660. He was member of the Committee of War for Dumbartonshire in 1642, and Sheriff-Depute of Dumbartonshire in 1632. He married, first, Margaret Houston, who died 1617, leaving—

- 1.—Sarah. 2.—Agnes, married to Daniel Ewing of
Keppoch. He took for his second wife, in 1617, Margaret
Spreull, widow of Adam Colquhoun of Hill, in the parish of
Bonhill, and daughter of James Spreull of Dalquhurn and
Cowden. By her he had—

- 1.—ARCHIBALD, minister of Campsie. Principal Baillie
says: "He was deposed by the Remonstrants
"without any considerable fault, much against the
"hearts of his parishioners, who loved him." He
married, first, Jean Noble, daughter of Humphrey
Noble of Ferme, and had by her: 1.—William,

JOHN DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

afterwards of Colgrain, born 1647. 2.—Archibald, matriculated as a student in the College of Glasgow, 1634. Archibald married, secondly, 11th April, 1557, Catherine Stirling, eldest daughter of James Stirling, Auchyle, and infest her in liferent in part of Dalquhurn. Her husband, 15th April, 1665, granted an annualrent of 240 merks out of Dalquhurn in favour of their children: (1.—Anne, married James Gillespie, minister of Tarbolton. 2.—Margaret, married James Gordon, minister of Rosneath. 3.—Jean, died 1665. 4.—Mary, died 1665. 5.—John, dead before 1686. 6.—George, writer in Edinburgh. 7.—Walter). II.—WILLIAM, in Colgrain, who had a tenement in Dumbarton from his father, in 1654, and was entered in another as heir of his brother Robert. He was treasurer of that burgh, 1664. In 1654, he married Agnes Buchanan, daughter of Walter Buchanan in Colgrain, by Elizabeth Dennistoun, by whom he had four sons: 1.—John, who with his father witness a wadset from William Dennistoun of Colgrain to Zuille of Darleith, in 1675. He studied divinity—became tutor to the Archbishop of Glasgow—was presented by Lord Sempill to the church of Glassford, but refusing to conform at the Revolution, was deprived of his living. He acquired the Ferrylands of Cardross before 1672, and conveyed them, in 1707, to John Dennistoun of Colgrain. 2.—Walter. 3.—George, who became a merchant in Dublin, and married, first, an Irish lady of fortune; second, Jean, daughter of Craig of Riccarton, and left a son, George. 4.—Robert, died without issue.

XII.—WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, son of Archibald, minister of Campsie, and grandson of the above John, being but a boy at the time he was named provisional heir of the Colgrain estates, by the settlement of the last laird, was unable to preserve his rights intact against the interference of a number of interested individuals. Precluded by his circumstances from taking an active share in the convulsions which during his time agitated the political world, the Laird of Colgrain was forced to cherish in private life those feelings of loyalty which would otherwise have rendered him an active supporter of the high Tory party. He was named as Commissioner for the county of Dumbarton in the Acts of Supply for the years 1678-1685 and 1704. In 1674 he was engaged in a scuffle with John Maxwell of Blastoun, in Paisley, and having been wounded, the matter was brought under the cognizance of the High Court of Justiciary; but the diet was deserted of consent, the matter having apparently been compromised. By his wife, Margaret Dennistoun, eldest daughter of the last Colgrain, who died 20th November, 1718, he had sixteen children, of whom only three grew up, and only one survived his parents—

- 1.—John, who succeeded him.
- 2.—James, who died abroad, 29th October, 1720.
- 3.—William, who died, 26th November, 1719.

XIII.—JOHN DENNISTOUN succeeded his father, and in 1725 got a charter of novodamus of his lands of Colgrain, two Camiskans, and Kirkmichael-Stirling. During his life the estate was entirely cleared of debt, and he was enabled to leave it to his son considerably augmented in value. To effect this, the most prudent management was indispensable, and Colgrain seems to have abstained from taking any part in the public events which convulsed Scotland during his time, in order to devote his whole attention to private affairs.

JOHN DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

That his feelings were in favour of the Jacobite cause, we have evidence besides the family tradition, in his uniform absence from all meetings of the gentlemen of the county about 1715, as most of these were noted for their attachment to the Hanoverian succession. He married, in 1700, Jean, only child of Moses Buchanan of Cummings-glen, a younger son of Carbeth, by Jean, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Hamilton of Auchentoshan. Through her he succeeded to certain claims upon the estates of Glinns (or Cummings-glen) and Barnshogle, in the county of Stirling, which he submitted to arbitration in 1708, and obtained decret for 4747 merks, 5 shillings, and 4 pence, Scots. They had seven sons and nine daughters, of whom only the following attained a mature age—

- 1.—James. 1.—Margaret, born 1701, died unmarried, 1793. 2.—Jean, married in 1735, to John Brown, afterwards Provost of Glasgow, with issue. 3.—Janet, married, in 1733, to John Stevenson, merchant in Glasgow, and died without issue, aged eighty-two. 4.—Grizel, married, in 1735, to William Dunlop, shipowner in Glasgow, and had one son, who predeceased her. 5.—Elizabeth, married, 1752, Patrick Carnegie, shipmaster in Port-Glasgow, with issue.

XIV.—JAMES DENNISTOUN of Colgrain had a resignation from his father of the family estates in 1752, with reservation of his liferent of the mansion-house, and an annuity of 1700 merks, and succeeded him in 1756. In 1779, he purchased two-thirds of the lands of Auchenvennal-Mouling from the heirs portioners of Parlan M'Walter. When the rebellion broke out in 1745, being prevented by his father from joining the

JAMES DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

Prince's standard, he retired to England, but on the defeat of that attempt, he took the oaths to Government in 1746 and devoted himself to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. He was for many years one of the leading American merchants; and preferring a town life, gave up the estate to his eldest son, from which period he generally resided in Glasgow, until his death in 1796. He married, first, in 1746, Janet Baird, daughter of John Baird of Craigton, merchant in Glasgow. By her he had—

- 1.—John, who died young.
- 2.—James, who succeeded him.
- 1.—Jean, who died young.
- 2.—Jean, married, in 1769, to Andrew Buchanan of Ardinconnal, and had issue.

Colgrain married, second, in 1752, Mary, daughter of John Lyon of Parklee, in the county of Renfrew, the great-great-grandson of Archibald Lyon, a younger son of the Lord Glamis, who came to Glasgow with Archbishop Gavin Dunbar in the fifteenth century, and by marrying Margaret, daughter of Dunlop of that Ilk, became a merchant there. In token of this descent, Robert Dennistoun, the eldest son of Mary Lyon, differenced his paternal arms with a canton in the dexter chief point, bearing a demi-lion rampant azure on a field of argent, being the arms of Strathmore. They had issue—

- 1.—William, an Ensign in the 55th Regiment, lost at sea.
- 2.—George, died unmarried.
- 3.—Robert, a merchant in Glasgow, married Anne Penelope, daughter of Archibald Campbell of Jura, and had issue, eight sons and six daughters.
- 4.—Richard, of Kelvingrove, merchant in Glasgow, married Christian, daughter of James Alston of Westertoun,

JAMES DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

and had issue. 5.—Stevenson, died young. 6.—
John, drowned in a West India hurricane, 1780.
1.—Mary, married John Alston of Westertoun.

XV.—JAMES DENNISTOUN of Colgrain made up titles to his estates in 1796, and soon after acquired the superiority of Colgrain and the Camiseskans from James, Duke of Montrose. He was successful in mercantile speculations, but preferring country pursuits, was chosen Convener of the county of Dumbarton in 1787, and held that office until his death. He was named Vice-Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire by Lord Elphinstone, and continued to act in the same capacity under the Duke of Montrose. During the long series of years in which he held these appointments, he devoted a great portion of his time and attention to the business of his native county. His influence was particularly useful in promoting the establishment of the militia and volunteer systems, and till the end of his life he commanded the regiment of Dumbartonshire Local Militia. He married, first, 1777, Margaret, daughter of James Donald of Geilston, who died, January, 1781, after giving birth to a son and heir—

James Dennistoun.

Mr. Dennistoun married, secondly, Margaret, second daughter of Allan Dreghorn of Blochairn, county of Lanark, merchant in Glasgow, and by her, who died in 1822, he had four daughters, co-heiresses of their maternal grandfather and granduncle—

1.—Isabella Bryson, married, 1804, to Gabriel Hamilton Dundas of Westburn, county of Lanark, and Duddingstoun, county of Linlithgow, and had issue, six sons and five daughters. 2.—Janet Baird, married, 1814, to Hugh M'Lean of Coll, county of Argyll.

JAMES DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

She died in 1819, leaving four daughters. 3.—Elizabeth Dreghorn, married, 1815, to Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine, Bart., Argyllshire, with issue. 4.—Mary Lyon, married, in 1815, to Sir William Baillie of Polkemmet, county of Linlithgow, Bart., with issue.

XVI.—JAMES DENNISTOUN of Dennistoun succeeded his father, in 1816, in his estates of Colgrain, Camiseskan and Kirkmichael. In 1825, he acquired from Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Bart., the lands of Drumfork, in excambion for those of Auchenvennal-Mouling. In 1828, having adduced satisfactory evidence of his descent as heir-male of Sir John de Denzelstoun, Lord of Denzelstoun, he obtained the authority of the Lord Lyon to bear the arms pertaining to the chief of the house, and thereupon assumed as his designation, Dennistoun of Dennistoun. He had a troop of Yeomanry raised in Dumbartonshire during 1796, and was nominated Major-Commander of a corps of that constitutional force, raised in the county during the disturbances of 1820—an appointment which he continued to hold until the corps was reduced, in 1827. He married, in 1801, Mary Ramsay, fifth daughter of George Oswald of Auchencruive, in the county of Ayr, and of Scotston, in the county of Renfrew. By her he had—

- 1.—James. 2.—Margaret. 3.—George. 4.—Isabella.
- 5.—Richard, died 6th January, 1829, aged nineteen.
- 6.—Mary. 7.—Elizabeth. 8.—Robert. 9.—Camilla. 10.—Janet. 11.—Alexander. 12.—John, died in infancy. 13.—Catherine, died in infancy.

James Dennistoun died 1st June 1834, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James.

XVII.—JAMES DENNISTOUN of Dennistoun, was born on the 17th of March, 1803. He spent the greater part of his youth at Scotston with his grandfather, George Oswald, Esq., and has often been heard to remark, that to the example and precepts of this old gentleman, more than any other thing, did he owe the first excitement of those literary tastes which distinguished him in after life. About 1814, James Dennistoun, and his brother George, were placed under the care of a tutor, the Rev. Alexander Lochore, afterwards minister of Drymen parish. The youths studied at Glasgow College, and some of their class-fellows still speak with enthusiasm of the successful appearance made by James on the occasion of a Blackstone examination. His studies for some years after this time continued to have special reference to the legal profession, though it does not appear he had ever any intention of entering upon its practical details. He passed Advocate in 1824. As his father had succeeded to the family estate eight years before this date, there is good reason for believing that James, while attending with all strictness to his proper legal studies, also availed himself of the choice opportunities within his reach to perfect his acquaintance with some of those departments of knowledge to which his youthful mind had been directed at Scotston. If, as may be reasonably supposed, he turned first to the annals of his own house, it was not long before he undertook the labour incident to a history of all the old families connected with Dumbartonshire. At this project he wrought most ardently for many years, gathering together, by his own researches in local charter chests, a mass of accurate genealogical and topographical details, the value of which can only be appreciated by those who know from experience the labourious nature of such investigations. To his extensive researches this "Book of Dumbartonshire" has been very

JAMES DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

largely indebted. Mr. Dennistoun commenced his investigations at a most auspicious period in the history of Scottish antiquities. The example set by Sir Walter Scott had infected all classes, and it is no exaggeration to say, that during the last twenty years of his life more was done to preserve and illustrate our national antiquities than had been accomplished for centuries previously. It is to the zeal then felt for this branch of study that the most important of our Printing Clubs owe their origin. Mr. Dennistoun was admitted a member of the "Bannatyne" in 1829, and presented to the club the following year an edition, edited by himself, of Moysie's "Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland from 1577 to 1603." He was also an active member of the Maitland Club, instituted in 1828, on a basis similar to the "Bannatyne," but designed especially to illustrate the antiquities of the west country. "Moysie" was presented to the members of the "Maitland" by Mr. Dennistoun, and he afterwards edited for this club the following useful publications:—"The Cartularium Comitatus de Levenax," presented by Alexander Campbell, Esq., in 1833; "The Coltness Collection," presented by James Bogle, Esq., in 1842; and the "Cochrane Correspondence," presented by James Smith, Esq. To the first volume of the "Miscellany" of the club he contributed the "Letters from Henry II., King of France, to his cousin, Mary, Queen Dowager of Scotland;" "Royal Letters and other Documents addressed to the Lairds of Barnbarroch;" and "De Jure Prelationis Nobilium Scotiae:" and to the second volume the selection from the Cumbernauld charter chest, known as the "Wigton Papers." In 1825, Mr. Dennistoun undertook a tour on the Continent, in company with a few friends; and at Rome, about the Christmas of that year, met with his future

JAMES DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

wife, Isabella-Katherina, eldest daughter of James Wolfe Murray, Lord Cringletie, whom he married in 1835. The following year Mr. Dennistoun sold the family estate of Colgrain. He afterwards purchased Dennistoun Mains, in Renfrewshire, the property which gave name to his house; but the sale of the old patrimony seemed to break the tie that bound him to Dumbartonshire, if not to Scotland. His studies took a new turn. Local genealogies and topography were thrown aside, to be superseded at no distant period by art and art literature. During his continental tours Mr. Dennistoun had not only visited the best galleries, but made lengthened sojourns at some of them, and carefully studied the different schools represented. His impression regarding several of the best known collections are embodied in an article on the National Gallery, contributed by him to the "Edinburgh Review" for April, 1853. The sale of Colgrain gave Mr. Dennistoun additional opportunities for residence abroad, of which he seems to have frequently availed himself. To his sojourn on the continent we owe a fine paper on Early Italian Art, in the "Foreign Quarterly Review," and another, on "The Stuarts in Italy," in the old "Quarterly," but the most important result of his residence in Italy appeared in 1852, when he published the "Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino"—a work not more to be commended for the research it displays, than the fine taste and just criticism which pervades it throughout. On its appearance, the book received, as it merited, the most marked approval from the highest critical tribunals in the country. In 1853, Mr. Dennistoun was examined at some length before the Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the constitution and working of the National Gallery. His suggestions, as contained in the

JAMES DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

printed Report, appear to be of an eminently practical character, and might have been adopted in their entirety with great advantage to the institution. His last work of any kind, was the "Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange, Engraver, and his Brother-in-law, Andrew Lumisden," an early copy of which reached Mr. Dennistoun's residence on the day of his death. The original papers on which this work is based, came into his hands through Mrs. Dennistoun, who was the great-grand-daughter of the eminent Jacobite engraver. Mr. Dennistoun died at his residence in Edinburgh, on the 13th of February, 1855, and was buried, at his own desire, in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, in the last resting-place of a former Sir Robert Dennistoun of Mountjoy, instead of in the family vault at Cardross.¹ During his residence in Dumbarton-

¹ A monument to Mr Dennistoun's memory bears the following inscription :—

In memory of
JAMES DENNISTON, Esquire of Dennistoun,
Born 17th March, 1803.
Distinguished in literature,
Of cultivated mind,
Sound judgment and refined taste ;
His Christian character,
Moral worth, and courteous manners,
Endeared him to many friends,
He died, 13th February 1855.

This corruptible must put on incorruption ;
This mortal, put on immortality.

Erected by his Widow,
Isabella Katherina Murray.

A memorial window in honour of Mr Dennistoun has also been placed in the crypt of Glasgow Cathedral.

JAMES DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

shire Mr. Dennistoun took an active part in the business of the county, though he does not seem to have mixed himself much up with its politics after 1832, when he published anonymously a pamphlet on the Conservative side, in the form of a "Letter to the Lord Advocate, on the Scottish Reform Bill." In addition to his many other accomplishments, Mr. Dennistoun was an excellent man of business. This is best shown by the judicious manner in which he unravelled other affairs besides those of his own family—such as the Drymen Road Trust, the Ayrshire Iron Company's Bankruptcy, and Sir Philip Durham's estate. During the last two years of his life Mr. Dennistoun was Deputy-Governor of the Forth and Clyde Canal Company, the directors of which held a special meeting after his death, and unanimously agreed to a resolution expressive of the great loss they had sustained thereby, and deeply sympathizing with Mrs. Dennistoun in her bereavement. By a liberal provision in his trust-deed, Mr. Dennistoun provided for the whole of his manuscript collections being placed in the hands of his friend, Mark Napier, Esq., Advocate, who was empowered to go over, select, and arrange the different parcels, to have them properly bound, indexed, and catalogued, and then to present the volumes, in the name of Mr. Dennistoun, to the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh. Availing himself of such opportunities as his avocations afforded, Mr. Napier carefully examined the whole collection of manuscripts, and having had them bound into eleven volumes, presented them, in terms of Mr. Dennistoun's bequest, to the Faculty of Advocates, in whose noble library they now are—a rich

JAMES DENNISTOUN—*continued.*

mine of information on all subjects relating to the history of Dumbartonshire.¹

XVIII.—JAMES-WALLIS DENNISTOUN. On the death of James Dennistoun in 1855, the representation of the family devolved upon his nephew, James Dennistoun, R.N. (and of Harewood Glen, Selkirkshire), born 1839, eldest son of George Dennistoun, by Margaret-Helen Wallis of Maryborough.

FAMILY ARMS :—The early cognizance of the Colgrain family seems to have been simply—argent, a bend sable ; but on establishing their title to the representation of the parent family of Dennistoun of that Ilk, they assumed the arms borne by that house, thus blazoned by Nisbet—“ Argent, a bend, sable, between an unicorn’s head, erased gules, horned, or., and a cross crosslet fitchee of the third, supported on the dexter by a lion, gules, and on the sinister by an antelope, argent, unguled, and horned, or. Crest—A right hand holding aloft an antique shield, sable, charged with a star, or. Motto—“ Adversa virtute repello.”

¹ On the occasion of the presentation of the MSS. by Mr. Napier, the Faculty adopted the following minute :—“ Having heard Mr. Mark Napier’s very gratifying communication, intimating that he was now desirous to discharge himself of a trust committed to him, as literary executor of the late Mr. Dennistoun of Dennistoun, by presenting to the Faculty that gentleman’s manuscript collections upon a number of subjects connected with the Antiquarian, Topographical, and Family History of Scotland, and containing, more particularly, materials for a complete county history of Dumbartonshire, the Faculty unanimously resolve, that so valuable a gift should be gratefully accepted, and placed in the library. The Faculty feel that they have reason to con-

“ gratulate themselves on becoming the
“ possessors of these collections, which cannot
“ fail to be of great interest and importance,
“ as being the work of one whose eminent
“ qualifications for researches of that kind
“ were so well known and universally acknow-
“ ledged. And while they think it due to the
“ memory of the learned author to record
“ their high sense of the value of the gift,
“ they would, at the same time, express their
“ cordial thanks to Mr. Napier for the manner
“ in which he has exercised his discretion as
“ executor, and for the care he has taken to
“ put the volumes in a state most worthy of
“ the acceptance of the Faculty.”—Faculty
Minutes, 28th June, 1856.

The volumes, so indicative of the untiring industry, the fine taste, and sound judgment

NAPIER OF KILMAHEW.



As the original writs of this family have been nearly all lost, there is considerable difficulty in indicating with exactness their early connection with Dumbartonshire. The most plausible theory as to the origin of the name connects it with an office in the royal household, known as the "Napery," which existed as early as the middle of the twelfth century. In Wood's "Peerage," an attempt is made to deduce the house of Merchiston from that of Kilmahew,

of the author, are—(1.) A folio volume, entitled "Dumbartonshire Topography," being the first part of Mr. Dennistoun's proposed history of that country; (2.) A folio volume, entitled, "Dumbartonshire Families," being a genealogical account of the chief families in the county, and the second part of Mr. Dennistoun's proposed work; (3.) A folio volume, entitled, "Dumbartonshire Localities," (4.) A folio volume, entitled, "Notes of Dumbartonshire Families;" (5.) A quarto volume, entitled "Brittannodunensis," being a collection of ancient writings relating to the county of Dumbarton; (6.) A quarto volume, entitled, "Buchanan Charters;" (7.) A quarto volume, entitled, "Wigton Writs," being notes from the charter chest at Cumbernauld House; (8.) A quarto volume, entitled, "Notarial Protocols"—1471 to 1515; (9.) A quarto volume, entitled, "Corbett of Bonyll," containing tracts relating to John Corbet, minister of Bonhill; (10.) A quarto volume, entitled, "Scot. Monasteries Abroad;" (11.) A quarto volume, entitled, "Notes from Foreign Libraries."

The following is believed to be a correct list of Mr. Dennistoun's writings, exclusive of

the works edited for the Bannatyne and Maitland Clubs, mentioned in the text:—
 Letter to the Lord Advocate of Scotland on Reform, 1832
 The Lochlomond Expedition, with some short reflections on the Perth Manifesto (a reprint, with notes), 1834
 Records of Early Italian Art, in "Foreign Quarterly Review," No. 68, 1845
 Pictures and Picture Dealing, in "Foreign Quarterly Review," No. 69 (frequently reprinted), 1845
 The Stuarts in Italy, in "Quarterly Review," No. 157, 1846
 Memoirs of the Dukes of Urbino, illustrating the Arms, Arts, and Literature of Italy, from 1440 to 163; 3 vols., 1852
 Article on National Gallery, in "Edinburgh Review," No. 198, 1853
 Article on National Gallery, in "Edinburgh Review," No. 202, 1854
 Article on Hill Burton's History of Scotland, in "Edinburgh Review," No. 204, 1854
 Memoirs of Sir Robert Strang, Knt., Engraver, and of his Brother-in-law, Andrew Lumisden, Private Secretary to the Stuart Princes; 2 vols., 1855

but the scheme is not well authenticated by evidents, and it seems not improbable the former had an origin independent of the latter. Their armorial bearings at least are, and have always been, essentially different. The Kilmahew family is the first of the name known in Scotland.

I.—JOHN NAPIER had, from Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, a charter of the quarter land called Kylmethew, about the close of the thirteenth century. He assisted in the defence of Stirling Castle against the forces of the English King in 1304, and as one of the twenty-five defenders chosen to accompany Sir William Olyford when he made surrender of the fortress, was, by the command of Edward, spared the indignity of iron fetters: “*præcepit eosdem absque vinculis ferreis custodiri.*” He seems afterwards to have made his peace with the English King, as John le Naper del Counte de Dunbretan is among the names in the Ragman Roll; but in 1305, he was fined in three years’ rent of his estate for adhering to the cause of Scottish independence. In the Dennistoun MS. it is recorded as probable, that he left two sons—

1.—William; and 2.—Duncan, who succeeded each other in the inheritance.

II.—WILLIAM NAPIER witnesses a charter dated 10th February, 1406. In addition to that portion of Kilmahew to which he succeeded as heir of his father, he also obtained a charter from David II. of the half lands of Kilmahew, “where the chapel is situated,” which had been forfeited by Dornagill Montefixo.¹ He was, probably, also in possession of that portion of Bonhill known as Bonhill-Napier.

II.—DUNCAN NAPIER, “*domino de Kylmehew,*” described as son of John Napier, in a charter which he had from Walter Alan, Lord of Lennox, of the ten merk land of the quarter of Bullul,

¹ Douglas’s “Peerage,” vol. ii. p. 282.

DUNCAN NAPIER—*continued.*

and the half quarter of Miltoun, formerly possessed in heritage by his brother William.¹ He obtained various other charters in his favour, and on the authority of a document in the Lyon Office, was married to a daughter of Duncan Ardincaple of that Ilk.

III.—DUGALD NAPIER obtained, as heir of his father, William, a resignation of all claim on the lands of Kilmahew, on the part of Robert Cochrane of that Ilk.

IV.—JOHN NAPIER had a charter of the lands of Lecky, in 1407. This was the name of the person for whom the notarial transumpt of the charter by Walter Alan was made, in 1440. It is possible, however, they were different individuals—father and son.

V.—DUNCAN NAPIER was infest in Bonhill and Milton, as heir of his father, John, in 1462, and five years afterwards mortified certain annual rents out of tenements in Dumbarton for the use of his chapel of Kilmahew. It was probably his son, Sir John, chaplain, and James, who had from their cousin, Elizabeth Menteith, Lady of Rusky, a charter of Wester Blairnairn for nineteen years, at fourteen merks yearly rental.

VI.—JAMES NAPIER was retoured heir of his father, Duncan, in Kilmahew, Milton, and Bonhill-Napier, in 1478, but resigned these lands, in 1496, in favour of his brother,

VI.—ROBERT NAPIER, in Milton, who appears to have married Agnes Maxwell, in 1497.

VII.—JOHN NAPIER of Kilmahew had a charter under the Great Seal of his lands of Napierston, formerly held by him off Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, but which had been attached to the Crown by the attainder of that Earl.² He married

¹ See Charter, *ante*, p. 171.

² "Reg. Mag. Sig.," xxix., 359, 371.

JOHN NAPIER—*continued.*

Margaret Sempill¹ (probably of Fulwood), and had issue—

- 1.—Robert, his heir. 2.—Patrick of Blackyards, who was commonly styled Tutor of Kilmahew, having the management of the estate during the minority of his nephew, Patrick. According to the Dennistoun MS. (which we now follow), he appears to have married Katherine Noble, and was succeeded in Blackyards by his son Robert, who purchased Auchindennan from Patrick Dennistoun. This Robert married Margaret Hamilton, and had a son known as "Black John," who sold Auchindennan to John Napier of Kilmahew, in 1620, and was retoured heir-general of his father, in 1621. 3.—Charles of Milndovan, who married, first, Margaret Noble, relict of William Sempill of Cathcart; and, secondly, Elizabeth Watson—without issue by either. 4.—Robert. 5.—Walter; and two daughters, Agnes, who died young, and another Agnes, who married William, son of Buchanan of Drumakill.

VIII.—ROBERT NAPIER had a wadset of Wallaceton from Robert Graham of Knockdolian, which the latter redeemed in 1557. He married Margaret Houston, who, with the consent of her husband, resigned her tierce of Kilmahew and Napierston before the Commissary Court of Glasgow. By her Robert Napier had issue—

- 1.—Robert, who predeceased his father. 2.—Patrick, who succeeded to the property; and a daughter, Janet, who married, in 1579, Robert, son of Humphrey Cunningham of Aikenbar.

¹ Com. Rec. Glasgow.

IX.—PATRICK NAPIER was infeft in Bonhill-Napier as heir of his grandfather, John of Kilmahew, in 1569. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Cunningham of Drumquhassil, and had issue—

- 1.—John.
- 2.—James, who found caution to keep the peace towards Stewart, the Governor of Dumbarton Castle, in 1606.
- 3.—Patrick; and two daughters,
 - 1.—Eleanor, who, in 1609, married John, son of Patrick M'Auslan of Calderdoth.
 - 2.—Janet, who married, first, Robert Cunningham; and, second, Cuthbert Jameson.

X.—JOHN NAPIER was infeft, as heir of his father, Patrick, in the ten pound land of Kilmahew, and the ten merk lands of Napierston and Milton, 21st April, 1603. He acquired Auchendonarie from his cousin John, and married Lady Susannah, daughter of William, sixth Earl of Glencairn. He had issue, a son and daughter—

- Robert, who succeeded, and Helen, married to John Marshall of Clathedarick.

XI.—ROBERT NAPIER was served heir-general of his father, 22d October, 1644, and in the following year made up titles to the different lands. He married Katherine Haldane, and died in 1659, leaving issue, four sons and one daughter—

- 1.—John his heir.
- 2.—James, who had Auchendonarie from his father in 1659, and died unmarried.
- 3.—Robert, who, in 1669, succeeded his brother James in Auchendonarie.
- 4.—Peter, whose son, John, a merchant in Glasgow, had a natural son, Peter, who purchased Napierston and Auchendonarie from George Napier, No. XIV. in our line. This Peter sold Auchendonarie, and was succeeded in Napierston by his son John, who sold the lands to

ROBERT NAPIER—*continued.*

Campbell of Stonefield. Robert Napier had also one daughter, Anne, who married John Maxwell, of Blackstone.

XII.—JOHN NAPIER had a resignation of Kilmahew from his father, in 1649, on his marriage with Lillias, daughter of Sir John Colquhoun of Luss. In 1653, he acquired Walton and Wallaceton from his father-in-law, the Laird of Luss. He was one of the representatives for the county of Dumbarton in Parliament, in 1661-9. His covenanting principles seem to have brought him under the surveillance of the Episcopalian party, and, in 1685, he was apprehended with his lady, and fined in the sum of 2000 lib. Having no male issue, he executed, but, it is affirmed, failed to record, an entail of his lands, 19th July, 1687, which called successively the heirs male of the bodies of his two daughters—Margaret and Katherine—and the heirs of the bodies of such heirs male; whom failing, the heirs female of his daughters.¹ Margaret carried on the line of the family, and Katherine married Robert Campbell of Northwoodside, Glasgow, second son of Colin Campbell of Blythswood, December 1673, with issue one daughter, Lillias, married to James Dunlop of Garnkirk. Lillias Campbell died in childbed, 1st August 1709, aged 34 years, leaving sixteen children.

XIII.—MARGARET NAPIER, married, first, Patrick Maxwell of Newark, with issue—

1.—George, who succeeded. 2.—John, whose descendants carried on the line. 3.—Patrick; and two daughters, 1.—Elizabeth, who married Robert Drummond, captain of a West Indiaman, in 1702;

¹ Kilmahew Writs.

MARGARET NAPIER—*continued.*

and, 2.—Lillias, who married William Noble of Ardardan, in 1707.

The Lady of Kilmahew married, secondly, John, eleventh Earl of Glencairn, from whom she had a liferent of Finlayston, in 1695.

XIV.—GEORGE MAXWELL NAPIER was retoured heir of entail in May, 1694, and in compliance with the conditions of entail, assumed the name and arms of Napier of Kilmahew. He was also served heir-general of his father, Patrick Maxwell, in August 1700. He contested unsuccessfully the county of Dumbarton with Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, and William Cochrane of Kilmarnock, but with this exception it is thought he did not middle much with public affairs. From his letters (some of which seem to have been consulted by Mr. Dennistoun) he appears to have been ardently attached to the sports of the field, and spared no trouble or expense in satisfying his taste in this particular. In other respects, also, he was unusually extravagant and careless, and latterly contracted liabilities which led to the breaking up of his once valuable and compact estate.¹ He alienated the following properties:—The Barony of Newark, to William Cochrane of Kilmarnock; Tealing, in Angus, to Provost Scrymgeour of Dundee, in 1705; Napierston and Auchendonarie to Peter Napier; and Auchensail, Barrs, Drumsiddoch, and Walton, to

¹ In the Dennistoun MS. one or two stories are mentioned, curiously illustrative of his extravagant habits. He is reported to have erected a stable for a favourite horse, the walls of which were hung with mirrors, and the stalls and manger formed of the most costly woods. Tradition further affirms, that when he rode to Caithness to bring home his bride,

he shod his horse with silver, like Childe Noryce when he set out on his fatal journey to Castle Bernard. When the animal died, Kilmahew is said to have exhibited unusual signs of grief, and buried his favourite near a waterfall in the beautiful glen of Kilmahew, long known as Spottie's Linn.

GEORGE MAXWELL NAPIER—*continued.*

James Smollett of Bonhill, in 1735. George Napier was twice married—first, to Christian, daughter of John Sinclair of Ulbster, one of three sisters known as “The Northern Graces,” by whom he had issue—

- 1.—John, who married Lady Jean, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Kincardine, but died in 1724, without issue.
- 2.—Patrick, who died unmarried; and three daughters, Margaret, Margaret, and Jean, who all died young.

In 1734, George Napier added another to his many former foolish acts, by marrying his housekeeper, the daughter of an innkeeper in Leith—Ann Dewar—who controlled him and his affairs, without much advantage to either, till his death, which happened about 1744. As if to give completeness to the ruin of this old family, George Napier had not only to bear the regret felt by the heir of Linne, when he found “his gold was gone—his money spent,” but sadder still, he lived to see himself cut off from all hope of succession by the untimely death of a promising family.

For a successor to George Napier, it is now necessary to return to John Maxwell, the second son of Margaret, the heiress of Kilmahew. He appears to have had an only daughter, Elizabeth, who married Robert Smith, portioner of Inveresk, and had one child—

XV.—JEAN SMITH (NAPIER), the sixteenth in our line from the Napier first mentioned, and fifth from the entailer John. On the death of George Napier, it became of importance for the heirs under the entail of 1687 to make good their titles. Claims were set up by Jean Smith and her granduncle, Patrick Maxwell; but a decision was given in favour of the former, as an heir of the body of a nearer heir male to

JEAN SMITH (NAPIER)—*continued.*

Margaret Napier. Another litigation ensued, with respect to the provision due George Napier's second wife, which was ultimately settled by Jean Smith paying her £300 at once, and £40 per annum afterwards. Entry was thereupon obtained to the residence, then suffering greatly from neglect and pillage. Jean Smith married, in November, 1756, David Brydie, factor to Lord Blantyre, and by him had issue, six sons and four daughters—

- 1.—William, who assumed the name and arms of Napier on succeeding to Kilmahew.
 - 2.—Alexander, who also succeeded.
 - 3.—Robert, who settled in the East Indies.
 - 4.—John, lost at sea, in command of a merchant vessel.
 - 5.—David.
 - 6.—Charles, a surgeon in the East India Company's service.
- Daughters:
- 1.—Clementina.
 - 2.—Margaret.
 - 3.—Elizabeth,—all died unmarried.
 - 4.—Catherine, married, in 1811, to James Williamson, Leith, with issue.

XVI.—WILLIAM BRYDIE NAPIER succeeded his father in 1801, and was infest in Kilmahew, 2d September, 1809. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother.

XVII.—ALEXANDER BRYDIE NAPIER, who settled in Virginia about 1800. He married Ann, daughter of Colonel Gabriel Penn, Virginia, and had issue, one son and two daughters—

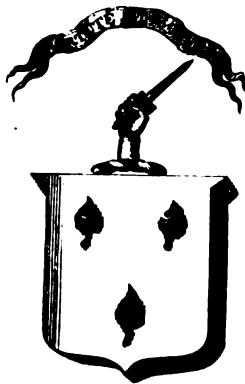
- 1.—William, who succeeded to Kilmahew.
- 1.—Margaret, who married William Dyer of Virginia, without issue.
2. Elizabeth, who married Robert Sharp of Richmond, Virginia.

XVIII.—WILLIAM NAPIER of Kilmahew, a citizen of America, made up titles to Kilmahew and Wallaceton, as heir of his uncle, and in 1820 conveyed these lands to Alexander Sharp, brother of the husband of his sister Elizabeth. During the

WILLIAM NAPIER—*continued.*

possession of Kilmahew by Alexander Sharp, an attempt was made to enlarge and restore the ancient residence of the Napiers; but it was not carried out; and the old tower, now in ruins, is no inappropriate memorial of the fate of the family who erected it and kept high festival within its walls. The estate is now possessed by John William Burns, Esq. (See p. 310.)

FAMILY ARMS:—Gules, on a bend argent, three crescents azure, and in the sinister chief point a spur rowel of the second. Crest—A man's head adorned with laurel, ppr. Motto—"Virtute gloria parta."

NOBLE OF FERME AND ARDARDAN-NOBLE.¹

THIS was a family of note in Scotland in the thirteenth century. Nisbet says there is a charter among the Montrose writs, dated the fifth year of the reign of Alexander II. (1253), by Radolphus le Noble, and Thomas le Noble, his son, of the lands of Ylviston, or Eliston, near Edinburgh. William Fitz Thomas le Noble gave, in his submission to Edward I. of England, between 1292 and 1297. Macfarlane supposes that one of the early members of this family became connected with the house of Lyle, and shared a portion of the property belonging to it in Dumbartonshire. The first of the line of Ferme of which there is any authentic record is—

I.—JOHN NOBLE, who is known to have lived in the reign of Robert III.

¹ Principally from Mr. Dennistoun's MSS.

II.—ROBERT NOBLE, son and heir of John Noble, witnesses a charter among the Luss writs, in 1429. He was a bailie of Dumbarton in 1449, and had a crown charter of Baljaffray in 1451, on the resignation of two sisters—Molinara, and Mariotta or Marion Newlands. He appears to have had the following issue :—

- 1.—Walter, who succeeded. 2.—Robert, who carried on the male line. 3.—David, witness to a sasine in favour of Walter in 1445. 4.—James. 5.—Patrick, a bailie of Dumbarton in 1467. Daughter: 1.—Agnes, married to John Robson, who died in 1487.

III.—WALTER NOBLE of Ferme, and his wife, Janet Macfarlane, were infeft in the lands of Murroch, within the liberties of Dumbarton, and resigned the same in 1455.¹ Crawford, in his remarks on the Ragman Roll, says this Walter had a charter of Ferme, in Lanarkshire, in 1467. He died before 1490, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

III.—ROBERT NOBLE, who was infeft in Stuckendow in 1508, and six years afterwards had a resignation from John Smollett of an annualrent out of Milndovan. In 1486, he was bailie of Dumbarton, and in 1490 was one of the commissioners appointed to settle various disputes between that burgh and Glasgow. His seal, bearing three holly (or burdock) leaves, is appended to a deed of division of the Earldom of Lennox, executed in 1490. By his wife, Margaret Lauche (who afterwards married William Douglas of Ledcameroch), he had—

IV.—ROBERT NOBLE, who, during the lifetime of his father was Sheriff-Depute of Dumbartonshire. In 1490, he sat on the

¹ Ardardan Writs.

ROBERT NOBLE—*continued.*

inquest which retoured James Haldane of Gleneagles as one of the heirs of Duncan, Earl of Lennox. He appears to have been married to a daughter of Cunninghame of Drumquhassil, and had a son, James, who succeeded.

V.—JAMES NOBLE was a minor in 1519. In 1534, he obtained infeftment in the lands of Murroch along with his wife, Katherine Stirling, and his son William. In 1563, James Noble obtained a precept of clare constat from James Stewart of Cardonnal, of Ardardan and Stuckendow, as heir of his father, Robert Noble. He sold the family estate of Ferme to Walter Crawford in 1537, and in the same year acquired from John Lyle the lands of Wester Ardardan, which lay naturally into his other properties, Ardardan-Noble and Ardmore. He married Katherine Stirling, and had issue—

William, his successor; and a daughter, Margaret, who married Andrew Hamilton of Cochno.

VI.—WILLIAM NOBLE acquired an interest in certain tenements in Dumbarton in 1585. He was infeft into the Ardardans in 1588, and in Murroch and Guiseholm the following year.¹ He married Janet, daughter of John Sempill of Fulwood (who died in 1616), and had issue—

1.—Humphrey, his heir. 2.—William, who possessed properties in Dumbartonshire in 1601. 3.—Henry, who renounced the office of executor to his father in 1609. Daughters: 1. Grisel. 2.—Margaret. He had also a natural son, William, who had a son, Robert.

VII.—HUMPHREY NOBLE had a resignation from his father of Ardardan, on his marriage, in 1601, with Mary, daughter of

¹ Glasgow Com. Rec.

HUMPHREY NOBLE—*continued.*

David Cunningham of Robertland. He was retoured heir to his father in 1608, and to his grandfather, James, in 1630. He had an investiture of the lands of Guiseholm to himself and his heirs male; whom failing, to his brothers William and Henry; whom failing, to his father's illegitimate son, William, and his son Robert. Humphrey Noble had a commission under the Great Seal, in 1626, of the office of Vicecomes of the county of Dumbarton, formerly held by Walter M'Aulay of Ardincaple. He was twice married—first, to Mary Cunningham, above mentioned; and, second, to Isabella Glen. By his first wife he had issue—

- 1.—William, his heir; and six daughters: 1.—Jean, who married, first, Archibald Dennistoun of Dalquhurn; and second, Thomas Fleming of Dalquhurn. 2.—Sophia. 3.—Ann. 4.—Janet. 5.—Sarah. 6.—Margaret.

VIII.—WILLIAM NOBLE, after succeeding to the Ardardans, acquired the four merk lands of Ballimnoch from Walter M'Aulay of Ardincaple. He married Janet, third daughter of Hay of Renfield, in 1629, and had issue—

- 1.—John, his heir; and two daughters: 1.—Jean, married to Ninian Campbell, minister of Rosneath; and a second, said to have been married to John Campbell of Rachaen.

IX.—JOHN NOBLE was a Commissioner of Supply for Dumbartonshire in 1665. He seems to have supported the cause of the Covenanting party, and a complaint was entered against him before the Privy Council for dealing with one William Dougall, to go to Bothwell Bridge. In 1653, he contracted a marriage with Elizabeth Scott, and at the same time had

JOHN NOBLE—*continued.*

a resignation from his father of the two Ardardans and Ballimenoeh. He left issue—

- 1.—William, his heir.
- 2.—John, who went to England, and settled in the county of Hereford, where some of his descendants still exist; and three daughters:
 - 1.—Nicholas, married, in 1695, to John Stevenson, merchant, Glasgow.
 - 2.—Mary.
 - 3.—Janet, who married James Hay, minister of Kilmalcolm.

X.—WILLIAM NOBLE was infeft in the Ardardans and Ballimenoeh in 1678. Like his father, he attached himself to the Presbyterian party, and, in 1685, was among those cited to appear before the court in Dumbarton for nonconformity. After the Revolution he became a lieutenant in the Dumbartonshire Fencibles, and was also chosen a Commissioner of Supply. In 1705, he purchased the superiority of his lands from James, Marquis of Montrose, and obtained a crown charter erecting these lands into the barony of Noble. He sold the lands of Ballimenoeh, in 1790, to the trustees under Mrs. Moore's settlement. William Noble married, in 1707, Lillias, daughter of Patrick Maxwell of Newark, by Margaret Napier, heiress of Kilmahew, who brought him a tocher of 3000 merks.¹ By her he had issue—

- 1.—John, his heir.
- 2.—Patrick.
- 3.—George.
- 4.—Campbell-Elphinstone; and two daughters:
 - 1.—Elizabeth.
 - 2.—Mary.
 He had also a natural daughter, Elizabeth.

XI.—JOHN NOBLE, born in 1708, was retoured heir to his father in 1730. Entering the army at an early age, he rose to be

¹ The above facts are mentioned in the Dennistoun MS. on the authority of Ardardan Writs.

JOHN NOBLE—*continued.*

captain of the Royal North British Fusiliers. In 1755, he commanded an independent company, and in 1760, obtained a commission as captain of the 81st Foot. He married Isobel, eldest daughter of James Duncanson of Garshake, by whom he had issue—

- 1.—William, who succeeded.
- 2.—James, married to Mary Reid, without issue.
- 3.—George, who settled in Jamaica, and married Agnes, daughter of John Sommerville, younger of Park, with issue: George, married to G. M. Donald, and Anna-Isabell, married to her cousin James-Dennistoun Brown, Madras Artillery; and two daughters;
 - 1.—Lillias.
 - 2.—Isabella, married to Alexander Brown, merchant in Glasgow, son of John Brown, by Jean, second daughter of John Dennistoun of Colgrain, with issue: James-Dennistoun, who married his cousin, Anna-Isabella Noble, above mentioned, and had issue—the present Alexander James Dennistoun-Brown, Esq., Balloch Castle.

XII.—WILLIAM NOBLE succeeded to the property in 1783, and sold Ardardan and Ardmore to his brother-in-law, Major-General Thomas Geils, in 1798. He married Isabella, daughter of Andrew Geils, and by her had issue, six sons and five daughters—

- 1.—John, who succeeded, born in 1778.
- 2.—Argyll.
- 3.—Andrew.
- 4.—William.
- 5.—James.
- 6.—Thomas-Geils.
 - 1.—Katherine, who died young.
 - 2.—Isabella, who died young.
 - 3.—Mary, who married Lieutenant-Colonel Geils of Dumbuck.
 - 4.—Catherine, who married Thomas Ritchie.
 - 5.—Isabella-Duncanson of Brocks.

XIII.—JOHN NOBLE, previous to the sale of the family estate by his father, went to Madras in the service of the East India Company, and highly distinguished himself by organizing the Madras Horse Artillery. He rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and, in token of his valuable services, was made a Companion of the Bath. Returning to Scotland in 1825, his constitution, naturally remarkably good, yielded to the change of climate; and in 1827, he sailed for Madras, in the hope of recruiting his broken health, and completing the period of service prescribed by the regulations of the Company. But the evil had struck too deeply, and this gallant officer and amiable man breathed his last the day before the vessel arrived at Madras.¹

XIII.—JAMES NOBLE, also of the East India Company's service, who died in 1837, without issue.

¹ Monuments have been erected to the memory of Lieut.-Col. Noble in different parts of India. One at Madras, from the studio of Chantrey, bears the following inscription:—

LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN NOBLE, C.B.
 Born at Greenock, in Scotland.
 Served with distinguished reputation in India
 during a period of thirty-two years.
 He formed and commanded the Madras Horse Artillery
 with eminent skill, and with the recorded approbation
 of the highest civil and military authorities;
 and died at Madras,
 16th July, 1827, in the 48th year of his age.

In remembrance of
 His intrepidity of spirit and presence of mind,
 His professional enthusiasm,
 Vigour and promptitude in action,
 And kindness and generosity in peace,
 His brother officers of the Madras Artillery
 Have raised this Monument.

The representation of the family thereupon devolved upon George Noble, R.N., son of George by Agnes Sommerville. On his death, in 1847, he was succeeded by his second son, Andrew, a captain in the Royal Artillery.

FAMILY ARMS:—Argent, three burdock leaves, vert. Crest—A dexter hand holding a dagger. ppr. Motto—"Virtute et valore." Entitled to supporters.

CARDROSS PARISH—SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

THE earliest known reference to the church of Cardross occurs in a charter granted by Maldouin, Earl of Lennox, to Walter, Bishop of Glasgow, about 1226. It is in these words:—"Omnibus sancte
 " matris ecclesiae filiis præsentibus et futuris Maldovensis Comes de
 " Levenax; Eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas
 " vestra, nos pietates intuitu dedisse concessisse, et hac presenti
 " carta nostra confirmasse, venerabili patri nostro Domino Waltero
 " die gratia, Glasg. Episcopo, et ejus successoribus, in perpetuum
 " ecclesiam de Cardinross cum terris decuinis piscaris et omnibus
 " pertinentiis suis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, in usus
 " mensæ Episcopalis convertendum salve jure Duegalli fratris nostri.
 " In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum nostrum appo-
 " suimus. Hiis testibus," &c., &c.

The succession of ministers in Cardross parish can be indicated on trustworthy evidents from the latter part of the fifteenth century. 1480—ROBERT BLACKADDER, son of Sir Patrick Blackadder of Tulliallan, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir James Edmonstone of that Ilk, was rector of Cardross in 1480. He was employed by James III. on a mission to the Papal court. While at Rome, the bishopric of Aberdeen fell vacant, and having ingratiated himself into the favour of Pope Sextus

IV., he was consecrated to that see. In 1484, an opportunity occurred for further preferment, to which his talents and capacity for public business gave him a claim, and he was translated to Glasgow. In Blackadder's person that see was advanced to the archiepiscopal rank; and he continued to perform its functions, and to execute various important charges in the sphere of politics, until 1508, when he undertook a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, from which he did not return, dying on the 28th July of that year.

1512.—JAMES STEWART, rector.¹ Promoted, in 1518, to the Provostry of Dumbarton; at this time Peter Fleming was curate, and Thomas Ald vicar pensioner.

1529.—PATRICK SHAW, succeeded Stewart as rector, and is mentioned as such in 1529.

1558.—SYMON SHAW was pastor of Cardross, and rector of Kilbarchan in 1558.

— JOHN BELL filled this benefice soon after the Reformation, and about this time William Cuik was reader, with 20 merks salary.

1569.—JOHN FLATTISBURY was exhorter, with 40 merks and the vicarage pension, manse, and glebe.

¹ Instrument extracted from the oldest Protocol Book in possession of the Burgh of Dumbarton :—

“Die vij mensis Maii anno domini 1518—&c., in mei notarii publici et testium subscriptorum presentia, personaliter accessit discretus vir dominus Thomas Ald (alias Alder) vicarius pensonarius de Cardross, ad presentium discreti viri Domini Petri Flemmyng, curat de Cardross, et exposuit, et declaravit, qualiter ipse Dominus Thomas, fuerat citatus per venerabilem insignemque virum, Magistrum Jacobum Steward, Rectorum de Cardross, ad faciendum suam residentiam

apud dictam ecclesiam de Cardross, et in eadem parochia remanere, et ad hoc faciendum secundum formam, et tenoram literarum prefati Majistri Jacobi, rectoris, offerabat se promptum, et paratum, et petiit claves dictæ ecclesiæ, et loci de prefato Domino Petro Flemmyng, et posuit imponere suas res ad custodiendum in dicto loco qui vero dictus Petrus respondebat, et dicebat quod reoluit deliberare dictas claves sibi priusque habuerat speciale mandatum, a dicto Magistro rectore ad hoc faciendum, fecerant hoc in limiterio ecclesiæ parochialis de Dunbertan,” &c.

- 1572.—THOMAS ARCHIBALD, rector, and was succeeded some time after 1592, by
- 1592.—JAMES CUNNINGHAM. On his death in 1603, another
- 1603.—JAMES CUNNINGHAM was presented, but died the same year.
- 1603.—JOHN BLACKBURN was appointed rector. He was Dean of the Faculty of Glasgow College, and was translated to the Laigh Kirk of that town.
- 1616.—ROBERT WATSON was appointed, and continued to exercise the functions of the ministry till 1650, when falling into ill health, he resigned his office and benefice into the hands of the Presbytery, reserving, however, the manse and glebe during his life; and also all the teinds above seven chalders, which he gave up as a provision for his successor. Rights of Patronage having been abolished by statute, the parishioners gave a call to his son—
- 1651.—ROBERT WATSON, who was ordained in 1651. He conformed to the restored order of things in 1663, and died in 1671. He was married to a daughter of Principal Baillie.
- 1672.—JAMES GARTSHORE was next presented to the charge, and, eleven years afterwards, was translated to Tranent.
- 1683.—HUGH GORDON (or GARDENER) succeeded. Owing to a hiatus in the Presbytery records about this time, it does not appear when, or in what manner, he ceased to discharge the duties of his office.¹ A brief entry in the Wodrow MSS. in the Advocates' Library, states that he was "ousted at the Revolution."

¹ His devotion to High Church principles is reported to have shown itself on one occasion in a somewhat irreverent manner. Being engaged in administering from the pulpit the sacrament of baptism to a child whose name

the father intended should be William. "Na, na" (said Gordon), "we have had oure mony Williams already; the bairn's name maun be James."

- 1689.—NEIL GILLIES, who, in 1679, had been chaplain to Archibald, Earl of Argyll, seems to have been performing the functions of a minister at Cardross at the re-erection of the Presbytery in 1689. He was translated to Glasgow in 1690.
- 1690.—JAMES GORDON, “ane Ireland minister,” had a popular call. He died in 1693.
- 1695.—ARCHIBALD WALLACE was admitted in 1695. Dying in 1725, the Crown presented John Smith, but the parishioners refused to receive him, and gave a call to John Edmonstone. The Commission of the General Assembly having sustained the objections to Mr Smith—
- 1726.—JOHN EDMONSTONE was appointed by the Crown, and ordained in 1726. During the long period of forty-four years he presided over the spiritual interests of the parish, and left behind him a character which is not inelegantly expressed on his tombstone in the churchyard.¹ On his death, John

¹ M.S.

Ad hoc marmor, depositæ sunt reliquiæ
Viri plurimum reverendi doctissimique,
JOANNIS EDMONSTONE, A.M., V.D.M.
Qui in parochia de Cardross, per annos quater undecim,
Pastoris præstantissimi muneribus functus est.
Ab adolescentia studiis optimarum artium deditus,
Verum et honestum sensit, coluit commendavit.
Rerum divinarum humanarumque scientia inter paucissimos excultus ;
Erga summum numen pietatem, erga genus humanum amorem,
In concionibus, in congressibus, voce multum vita magis,
Docuit.
Ab initis officiis adusque vitæ finem stamens, firmus atque stabilis
Virtutis veræ, pacisque Christianæ custos et satelles.
In rudiores et labascentes mitis et misericors
Etiam in turbulentos, vix acerbus.
Mensis Martii xxi, anni MDCLXXI
Mortem obiit octogenarius
Andreas, filius natu maximus optimo parenti moerens posuit
V.S.L.M.

Davidson, minister of Old Kilpatrick, was nominated to the living, but declined.

1774.—JOHN M'AULAY was inducted minister of Cardross parish in 1774. He was born at Harris (where his father was minister) in 1720, and graduated as M. A. at King's College, Aberdeen. He was ordained minister of South Uist in 1745, and in the course of the same year acquired some notoriety in his district by furnishing information, through his father, which nearly led to the capture of Prince Charles. In 1756, John M'Aulay removed to Lismore, and nine years afterwards made a second change to Inverary, where he was minister when Dr Johnson made his famous journey to the Hebrides.¹ Owing to his connection with what was known as the Moderate party, M'Aulay's translation to Cardross met with considerable opposition, from the Ultra-Calvinistic section of the Presbytery; but it was ultimately carried in the above year—1774. He married Margaret, third daughter of Colin Campbell of Inversregan, by whom he had twelve children, the youngest of whom, John, died in infancy. One of them entered the East India Company's service, and rose to the rank of general; another, Zachary, resided for some years as a merchant in Sierra Leone, and on returning to this country, became a prominent and useful member of the party then labouring for the abolition of slavery in the British possessions. By his marriage with Miss Mills, daughter of a Bristol merchant, Zachary had a son, Thomas Babington (afterwards

¹ Writing under date 25th October, 1773, Boswell records,—“Mr. John M'Aulay passed this evening with us at our inn. When Dr. Johnson spoke of people whose principles were good, but whose practice was faulty, Mr. M'Aulay said 'he had no notion of people being in earnest in their good professions

whose practice was not suitable to them.' The doctor grew warm, and said, 'Sir, are you so grossly ignorant of human nature, as not to know that a man may be very sincere in good principle without having good practice?'"

Lord Macaulay of Rothley), the distinguished critic and historian. A sister of Zachary married Thomas Babington, Esq., an English gentleman. John M'Aulay died minister of Cardross in 1789.

1790.—ALEXANDER M'AULAY was presented to Cardross by the Crown in 1790; but a counter-presentation was given to Abraham Forrest by Sir James Colquhoun, who claimed the right of patronage. The dispute being settled by the civil courts in favour of the Crown, Mr. M'Aulay was duly ordained. He was succeeded by—

1801.—ARCHIBALD WILSON, who, for the last twelve years of his incumbency, was in a great measure disabled for parish duty. He died in 1838, and was succeeded by—

1838.—WILLIAM DUNN, the present incumbent, who had been ordained assistant and successor to Mr. Wilson, a few months before his death.

WEST, OR OLD KILPATRICK.

THIS parish derives its name from the church erected within its bounds to the memory of the Apostle of Ireland. It has even been affirmed, on good authority, that the saint was born in Kilpatrick; and certainly of all the places which lay claim to this honour the traditions connected with the church and village there are the most circumstantial and consistent. "My father," says St. Patrick, in his Confessions, "was Calphurnius, a deacon, who was the son of Potius, a presbyter, of the village of Bonaven in Taburnia." Jocelin of Furnes, who wrote a life of the Apostle about the end of the twelfth century, describes his birthplace particularly as the town of Nempthor, with which the modern Kilpatrick exactly corresponds, and states that the territory generally was called Taburnia, from its being a Roman station. Another tradition

affirms that St. Patrick was buried as well as born in Kilpatrick ; but this rests on but indifferent authority, and has never obtained general assent.¹

Till the year 1649, the districts now know as East and West Kilpatrick formed one parish, which extended from the lands of Dumbuck on the east, to those of Garscube on the west ; but at that time a disjunction was effected, and about half the lands were erected into a parish, *quoad omnia*, under the name of East, or New Kilpatrick. The portion of the old parish, which now forms what is known as West Kilpatrick, is in shape not unlike a triangle, with its base facing the Clyde. The western boundary of the parish is the same as before, —viz., the lands of Dumbuck ; but on the east it does not extend beyond Yoker.

Continuing our territorial survey in an easterly direction, the first lands entered in Kilpatrick parish form part of the ancient barony of Colquhoun, granted in the thirteenth century by Maldowen, Earl of Lennox, to Umphredus de Kilpatrick, for the third part of the service of a man-at-arms. On the marriage of a successor of this Humphrey with the heiress of Luss, the paternal inheritance seems to have been portioned out among various cadets of the family. The Mains of Colquhoun and Dumbuck, or “hill of the roe-bucks,” the most westerly portion, were acquired from various proprietors during the last century by the Edmonstones of Duntreath, and sold by Sir Charles Edmonstone to General Geils of Geilston, who settled it upon his eldest son, Andrew ; whose son, John Edward, is now of Dumbuck. He also possesses the Mains of Colquhoun.

Barnhill has descended through a family of Colquhouns at least from the sixteenth century. In 1543, John Colquhoun of Luss granted

The figure of a Knight in armour in the churchyard has acquired the name of St. Patrick's stone—from what cause it would be difficult to determine. It is now kept within

the burial place of Stirling of Law ; but there is no reason for supposing it to be connected with that family.

a feu charter of the wester half of Barnhill to John Colquhoun, in Milton of Colquhoun (on his own resignation), and to Janet Lang, his wife. They had issue—Walter, who succeeded; and Patrick, who married Margaret Smollett. Walter, infest in 1555, was slain at Glenfruin, along with his son John, fighting under the banner of his chief against the Macgregors. He was twice married,—first, to Janet Wright; and second, to Isobel Douglas. He had issue—the above John, slain with his father at Glenfruin, and Patrick, James, Andrew, and Margaret. John was married to Margaret M'Kay, and had issue—Walter, his heir, Andrew, Jean, and Janet. Walter, being a minor at his father's death, was not infest in the family property till 1610, when he seems to have married Margaret Logan. They had issue—John, who succeeded, but died without issue, and James, who also died without issue. By a second marriage with Jean Colquhoun, Walter Colquhoun had issue—a son, James, of Barnhill, who married and had issue—three sons, James, Humphrey, and Alexander. The wester half of the lands of Barnhill formed the family property till 1696, when this James Colquhoun, eldest son of his father, acquired the easter half in behoof of his brothers, Humphrey and Alexander. He married Margaret Speirs, but having no prospect of issue, excuted a conveyance of the property, between 1734 and 1739, in favour of his brother Humphrey, a bailie of Dumbarton. Humphrey Colquhoun married, first Geils Craig, without issue; and second, Margaret, eldest daughter of Walter Williamson of Chapelton and Aikenbar, by whom he had one son, Walter, his heir, and two daughters: Margaret, married to Neil Campbell, sheriff-substitute of Dumbartonshire, with issue—two sons: the late Alexander of Barnhill, sheriff-substitute of Renfrewshire, and the late Humphrey-Walter of Croslet, sheriff-substitute of Dumbartonshire, and Janet, married to Rev. James Oliphant, minister of Dumbarton. Walter Colquhoun was infest in Barnhill in 1798, on a precept of clare constat from Archibald Edmonstone of Duntreath, but died unmarried

in 1827, and was succeeded by his nephew, Alexander Campbell, Esq., above mentioned. Alexander Campbell, the eighth in descent from John, the first of Barnhill, married Fanny, daughter of Robert Orr, and had issue—two sons and six daughters,—(1) Neil Colquhoun Campbell, Advocate, Sheriff of Ayrshire, who succeeded; (2) Robert Orr, now of Croslet, merchant, Madras and London, born 1815, married, first, Ann Augusta, daughter of Col. Adam, H.E.I.C., who died August 1845, and second, Lizzie, daughter of Rev. James Beck, Cape of Good Hope. By his first marriage, Robert Orr Campbell had issue—one daughter Annie, married to Charles Ainslie, The Gart, Stirlingshire, and by his second marriage, four sons and two daughters. The six daughters of the late Alexander Campbell, Esq., were (1) Janet, (2) Margaret, married Rev. James Begg, D.D., Free Church, Newington, with issue—two sons and one daughter; (3) Fanny, married James White, Esq. of Overtoun, with issue—one son (J. Campbell White) and four daughters; (4) Susan, married R. D. Mackenzie, Esq., Caldarvan, with issue—one son and five daughters; (5) Elizabeth, married Walter Mackenzie, Esq. of Edinbarnet, accountant, Glasgow, with issue—two sons and two daughters; (6) Alexa Grace, married Andrew Jameson, Esq., Advocate, Sheriff of Aberdeenshire, with issue—two sons. Sheriff Alexander Campbell of Barnhill died 2d October 1862, aged 86, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Neil Colquhoun Campbell, Sheriff of Ayrshire, mentioned above, born October 1813, married Mary Paterson, daughter of William Orr Paterson, Esq. of Montgomerie, Ayrshire, with surviving issue one daughter, Annie Colquhoun Campbell. Sheriff Humphrey Walter Campbell of Croslet, married, 1826, Miss Dixon, Levensgrove, but left no issue. Died 15th May, 1864, aged 83 years.

Adjoining Barnhill on the north and north-east, are the lands of Meikle and Little Overtoun,—the former belonging to James White, Esq., and the latter to Andrew Buchanan, Esq. of Auchentorlie; and on the south and south-east is the Milton property, comprehend-

ing the mill of the Barony, and the paperworks carried on by Messrs. Biggart & Co.

At Milton, a manufactory was established nearly a century ago for bleaching and calico-printing. More recently weaving was added to these branches of trade ; and it is a fact worthy of notice, that the first factory for weaving cloth by power other than the hand was erected here, and continued in operation many years. One of the original looms was preserved as a memento till 1850, when it was unfortunately destroyed by a fire which consumed the building in which it stood. In 1817, the late Mr. Patrick Mitchell purchased the works, mansion-house, and adjoining grounds, from D. Hort M'Dowall,¹ and greatly improved the property, by consolidating into one establishment the different branches of trade formerly carried on in separate works and by different companies. For about thirty years Mr. Mitchell continued to employ an average of over 300 hands at Milton ; but soon after his death, in 1848, his nephews and successors, Messrs. Muter & Miller, introduced machinery into the works, which somewhat lessened the number employed, but greatly increased the production. Of late years Milton works have been thoroughly re-modelled, improved, and fitted up with the most improved machinery for the manufacture of paper, now turned out in large quantities by the new tenants, Messrs. R. Biggart & Co. Milton House continues to be the residence of Andrew Muter, Esq. The adjacent village has been much improved of late years, by the

¹ D. Hort M'Dowall was a member of an old Renfrewshire family, which gave no less than three wives to as many young Whig lawyers, who afterwards became Lords of Session. Henry Cockburn, Lord Cockburn ; Thomas Maitland, Lord Dundrennan ; and John Fullarton, Lord Fullarton ; were severally married to three sisters, the Misses M'Dowall ; and a brother of whom was the

Day Hort above referred to as the proprietor of Milton. Their father was well known as a Glasgow merchant, and in 1791 was raised to the dignity of Lord Provost of that city. Mrs. Cockburn, at least, if not the others, was "wooned and won" at Milton ; and the old gardener, a character in his way, was a frequent witness of their courtship in the romantic grounds surrounding the mansion.

erection of new dwellings, and also of a commodious school-house, with teacher's residence.

On the lands of Overtoun, acquired in recent years by James White, Esq. (of Messrs. J. & J. White, Glasgow), a new mansion on an unusually commanding position has been erected from designs by the late Mr. Smith, architect, Glasgow, and the surrounding ground laid out with much taste and judgment.

Auchentorlie, or, as it was formerly called, Silverbanks, was in early times part of the barony of Erskine ; but having been acquired by the Luss family, it was feued out in 1695, by Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, whose daughter Elizabeth, wife of Captain James Colquhoun, sold it, in 1709, to Mungo Buchanan, W.S. From him it passed by purchase, in 1737, to Andrew Buchanan of Drumpeller, who acquired at the same time Connalton, Chapelton, and Dunerbuck. These lands, with the exception of the last mentioned, Andrew Buchanan subsequently sold to his brother Archibald, whose grandson, Archibald, acquired Dunerbuck. This Archibald, by his wife, Mary, second daughter of Richard Dennistoun of Kelvingrove, had, besides other issue, Andrew, now of Auchentorlie, who has erected a new mansion on the property. Within the grounds of Auchentorlie are the remains of a building known as Tresmass Castle, occupying most probably the site of some encampment intended to overlook the line of defences established by the Romans between Kilpatrick, the reputed termination of the Wall, and the fortress of Dumbarton.

The stronghold of the barony of Colquhoun was erected at Dunglass, a rocky eminence commanding the passage of the Clyde. The year 1380 has been mentioned as the date of erection of the first Castle ; and certainly, in 1480, Lady Luss had a liferent of the lands and fortress of Dunglass, which she was bound to keep in good repair. This Dunglass on the Clyde has been frequently confounded with another stronghold of the same name in Lothian, blown up by Cromwell's soldiers. The ruins at Dunglass claim an antiquity as

high as the sixteenth century, the letters V. C. over the doorway being probably the initials of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun of Luss, slain in 1592. The old castle was subjected to gross abuse so far as 1735, when the Commissioners of Supply made an order to use it as a kind of quarry for stones required to repair the neighbouring quay. This vandalism was continued under one excuse or another till the purchase of the property by the late Archibald Buchanan, who not only stayed the inroads being made on the old building, but did something towards restoring and adorning it. On the summit of the Castle rock a plain monument has been erected to the memory of Henry Bell, the pioneer of steam navigation in this country. Dunglass House has lately been occupied by Captain R. Buchanan, younger brother to Andrew of Auchentorlie, an enthusiastic worker in the field of education.

Leaving the barony of Colquhoun, and passing the beautiful property of Glenarbuck, laid out by Gilbert Hamilton, Lord Provost of Glasgow, and since in the possession of different gentlemen, we enter what may be termed the church lands of Kilpatrick, gifted by the pious munificence of the early Earls of Lennox to the Abbey of Paisley. Some time about the end of the twelfth century, Alwyn, the second Earl of Lennox, confirmed to the church of Kilpatrick a gift of the lands of Cochno, Edinbarnet, Cragentulach, Monachken-eran, Dunteglenan, Cultbuie, and others, and added thereto a grant of his own of the lands of Cateconon, for the weal of the soul of his sovereign, Alexander II., of his own, and of all his race. In attaching these lands to the church of Kilpatrick, the donor seems to have freed them from all burdens; for when Earl David, brother of William the Lion, who held the superiority of the earldom during the minority of Alwyn's successor, attempted to derive aid from them, as from his other lands, the holders resisted, and he was compelled to depart from his intention. The various possessions appear at this time to have been held, on behalf of the church, by a person named

Bede Ferdan, who lived at Monachkeneran, in the great house built of twigs—"domo magna fabricata de virgis"—and who, with other three individuals, was bound to receive and entertain all pilgrims repairing to the church of St. Patrick. The lands conferred upon the church of Kilpatrick formed in after years a fertile subject of dispute ; and in one of the feuds which ensued, Bede Ferdan, above referred to, was slain in defending what he considered the rights of the church. The dispute regarding the church lands originated in the following manner :—Earl Maldowen, Alwyn's successor, out of the love he entertained for the monks of Paisley, in whose abbey he had chosen his place of sepulture, granted to them the church of Kilpatrick and all the lands attached thereto. Maldowen's brother, Dugald, was at this time rector of Kilpatrick, and resisted the right of the monks to those lands which they claimed as ancient pertinents of the church, and as confirmed to them directly by various charters. The case was tried by papal delegates in 1233, and the proceedings, as recorded in the Register of Paisley, give a clear and remarkable insight into our early ecclesiastical polity. Dugald, in the end, was compelled to yield. The church, as in 1227, was decreed to belong to the Abbey of Paisley "in propriis usus;" and the vicarage was taxed at twelve merks of the alterage, or the tithe of corn, if the alterage was not sufficient. The procurationes due to the bishop were at that time taxed at one reception (hospitium) yearly.¹ The Abbot of Paisley, out of consideration for Dugald, who had thrown himself upon the mercy of the monastery, allowed him to retain the rectorship for his lifetime, and in addition thereto, granted him half a carucate of the lands of Cochno. Still, the dispute, though decided upon by the papal delegates, was far from being terminated, and the abbot was more than once obliged to bestow a money equivalent upon those who held land in Kilpatrick, which the monks alleged

¹ Reg. de Passelet, and Reg. Glasg., in Orig. Par., vol i. p. 21.

had been gifted to the monastery. Thus Gilbert, the son of Samuel of Renfrew, obtained sixty silver merks on resigning the lands of Monachkeneran; and Malcolm, the son of Earl Maldowen, received a similar sum, "pro bona pacis," on resigning to the monastery the lands of Cochno, Finbelach, and Edinbarnet. About the year 1270, new claimants came forward for the church lands of Kilpatrick, in the person of John de Wardroba, Bernard de Erth, and Norrinus de Monnargund; and in consideration of their title through their wives—grandnieces and heiresses of Dugald the rector—the abbot paid them 140 merks, and obtained a charter of resignation from each. Three years afterwards, Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, "before he received the honour of knighthood," confirmed to the abbot and monastery of Paisley all the lands which they held in Lennox, including not only those which belonged to the church of Kilpatrick, but also those of Drumfower (Duntocher), Renfede, and Drumdynanis, which had been given by his predecessors to the monastery itself. Yet even before the close of the century, Robert, Bishop of Glasgow, had to inhibit the Earl's steward, Walter Spreull, and at length the Earl himself, from making a new claim to these lands in a secular court.¹ In succeeding years, the monks of Paisley appear to have added to their possessions in Kilpatrick. Robert de Lyle, in 1452, granted in feu to them (in consideration of 112 merks), the third of Crukyshot fishings in the Clyde, a portion of the lands of Auchentorlie and Glenarbuck, and also licence to use wood on these grounds for hanging their nets.

The Abbey lands of Paisley were erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Lord Claud Hamilton; and his grandson, James, Earl of Abercorn, sold those in Kilpatrick to Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston. The lands were then feued out into small lairdships; but the principal portion of these has been acquired by the present Lord

¹ Reg. de Passelet, in *Orig. Par.*, vol. i. p. 22.

Blantyre and his predecessors, under whom great improvements have been carried out in this portion of the parish.

Of Auchentoshan property the one-half was feued, in 1612, by James, first Earl of Abercorn, to Matthew Hamilton, whose descendant, John Cross Buchanan, erected the present mansion on a site occupied by an earlier structure. It is now the property of James Black, Esq. The other half was held in feu during the seventeenth century by a family of Johnstones, who sold it, in 1767, to George Buchanan of Auchentoshan. The adjoining property of Mountblow was feued from Auchentoshan by Robert Donald, Lord Provost of Glasgow, in 1767; it passed first to Henry Bowie, Esq., and afterwards to William Dunn, Esq., Duntocher. On his death in 1849, Mountblow passed with other properties, first, to Alexander Dunn, Esq., and then to the late Alexander Pattison Esq., whose son, A. D. Pattison Esq., Advocate, succeeded to the lands of Dalmuir, lately sold by him to the Corporation of Glasgow. In the garden of Mountblow is a curious sculptured stone, about eight feet in height, an account of which was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, by Dr. Letsom, in 1776. On the upper compartment the faint outlines of an elephant can yet be traced, and on the second, the figure of an eagle with wings displayed. It is most probably of Danish origin, but the carving with which it has been covered was much destroyed during its use as a stepping-stone at the burn at Sandyford. It was rescued from this ignoble use by Provost Donald, and placed in the garden at Mountblow.

We have now reached in our survey the lands of Duntocher, with which is connected what is probably the most interesting feature in the modern history of the parish under review. 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 power 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 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, Kilbowies, Balquhanran, Dalmuir, Duntiglenan, 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 £3000, allocated for various charitable purposes. Mr. Dunn was a deputy-lieutenant of Dumbartonshire.

Mr. Alexander Dunn died 15th June, 1860, and left a trust deed of settlement with two codicils. Those deeds, together with a disposition and deed of settlement executed by Mr. William Dunn, formed the basis of a long and intricate litigation among his grand-nephews and nieces,—the children of three nieces—Mrs. Frederick Hope Pattison, Mrs. Peter Macindoe, and Mrs. Robert Black. The various actions raised in the Court of Session were finally carried to the House of Lords, and the basis of William Dunn's original deed was there established, with certain modifications. William Dunn had, in his said disposition, left all to his brother, with full power of disposal; and failing his disposal thereof, had provided that with the exception of his cotton mills and houses, reservoirs, dams, and appurtenances thereto belonging, and of all other properties that belonged to him, and which were situated out of the parish of Old Kilpatrick, and such as he might afterwards acquire, that his lands should be divided into three parts, and fall respectively to the eldest sons of his said three nieces. In the first place, he provided that his lands of Mountblow and Dalmuir, and superiority of his lands of Balquhanran, with the feu-duties of £300 a-year, should fall and devolve to Alexander Dunn Pattison, Esq.; in the second place, that his lands lying to the west of Kilbowie Road, and to the south of Duntocher Burn, should fall and devolve to the late John Macindoe, Esq.; and in the third place, that his lands to the east of the Kilbowie Road should fall and devolve to James Black, Esq. The rest and remainder of his property, heritable and moveable, including

said cotton mills, etc., he provided should fall and devolve, and be equally divided, or share and share alike, among the whole lawful children of his said three nieces, including and comprehending their eldest sons, who also succeeded to the aforesaid three portions. The modifications which were given effect to in the House of Lords arose from the fact, that Mr. Alexander Dunn's settlement, although ineffectual at that date in attempting to dispose of heritage upon deathbed, was still valid, so far as it dealt with moveable or personal estate; and as he had provided that, under certain modifications, George P. Macindoe, Esq.—the twin brother of the late John Macindoe, Esq.—should share equally the estate left, under Mr. William Dunn's settlement, to his brother, a family arrangement was made, in which it is understood that John Macindoe succeeded to the moveable estate which would have fallen to George P. Macindoe's share, under Alexander Dunn's deed; and the lands to the west of Kilbowie Road, and to the south of Duntocher Burn, now belong to the trustees of the late John Macindoe, and to George P. Macindoe, *pro indiviso*. Mr. William Dunn's property of Auchentoshan, which he acquired after the date of his settlement, and which consequently became part of his residuary estate, was put up for sale in 1873, and bought by James Black, Esq. The cotton mills and village of Duntocher were also exposed for sale, and purchased by his father, Robert Black, Esq. of Kelvinhaugh, to whom they now belong. In May of 1877, Mr. Dunn Pattison sold to the Corporation of Glasgow the larger portion of his lands of Mountblow and Dalmuir, for which he received £110,000.

Again resuming our survey northward from Duntocher of the lands in Kilpatrick, we enter the estate of Cochno, to which was formerly attached Lawmuir, within the lordship of Drumry. As early as the middle of the sixteenth century at least, it was the seat of a family of Hamiltons, who traced their descent from the noble house of Hamilton, in Lanarkshire. About the period mentioned, Andrew Hamilton of Cochno, Provost of Glasgow, and Governor of

Dumbarton Castle, married, first, Margaret, youngest daughter of James Noble of Ferme ; and second, Agnes Crawford of Kilbirny, by whom he had Claud and John, both of Cochno, and Matthew of Auchentoshan. In consequence of the part taken with the Hamiltons at Langside, Cochno House was among the fortresses taken possession of by Robert, Lord Sempill, on behalf of the Regent Murray, Andrew Hamilton, with John Hamilton, his son, being charged to remain with his servants and plenishing.¹ On June 3rd,

¹ Records of Privy Council, May 24, 1568. The banishment of this branch of the ancient house of Hamilton, from their patrimonial estate has been made the subject of a tender lay by Mr David Wingate, author of many pleasing songs and ballads :—

COCHNO BRAES.

Amang the braes whare Cochno rins,
Owre boulders brown, and ferny linns,
'Twas aye my wish my rest to win,
When a' the sword could do was done ;
And aye I hoped I micht be laid
Beneath the peacefu' beechen shade,
Whare safe the cushie broods and croons,
Amang the braes whare Cochno rins.

The bonny braes whare Cochno springs,
Whare owre the loch the lavrock sings,
Through mouldy roof, and bole-less wa',
Amid the mirk I see them a'.
Aboon the clank o' weary chains,
Aboon the taunting trumpet strains,
I hear the soaring bird that sings,
Aboon the loch whare Cochno springs.

The breeze that blaws frae Cochno braes,
Within my dreary dungeon strays,
And fain would Cochno's master tell,
O' hawthorns white in ilka dell.
But ah ! the halesome breezes there,
Shall lift my haffet locks nae mair,
My hunting horn again shall raise,
Nae echo blithe on Cochno braes.

Oh aft my waefu' fancy sees,
A reek that curls aboon the trees,
And ase-flakes like the hawthorn's snaw,
Fa' thick round Cochno's burning Ha'.
A wife an' weans frae fire that flee,
And need the help my haun' should gie,
Cauld courin' neath the moaning trees,
And driving smeek my fancy sees.

And mid the wail frae Cochno braes,
I hear my struggling country's waes ;
A ruthless faction reigns supreme,
And far and near the war-fires gleam.
As round a peerless pris'ner Queen,
The fate-mist lifting slow is seen ;
Aye wilder wails and darker days
I hear and see on Cochno braes.

Oh turn thou breeze that seaward strays !
And speed thee back to Cochno braes !
Tak' health to a' that loe me there,
And joy to her that's a' my care.
Oh tell nae how I pine and fret !
But say there's hope o' freedom yet.
Fu' welcome ocht will be that says,
I'll soon return to Cochno braes.

D. W.

1572, Andrew Hamilton was formally proclaimed traitor and rebel. In terms of the "pacification of Perth," February 20th, 1573, Cochno fortress and lands were restored to John Hamilton, son of the above Andrew, then described as dead. The property is now possessed by Miss Grace Hamilton of Cochno, who succeeded her brother, the late James Hamilton, Esq., son of James Hamilton of Barns. Miss Hamilton is much esteemed in the parish, aiding largely as she has done for many years all local schemes designed to promote the social and religious welfare of the people. To this excellent lady is largely due the recent introduction of an excellent supply of pure water to the now rapidly-extending Dalmuir district.

Edinbarnet (Walter Mackenzie, Esq.) was part of the Church lands gifted by the early Earls of Lennox to the Monks of Paisley.

Close on the Clyde is Barns, which has also given designation to a family of Hamiltons from the sixteenth century. Claud Hamilton, the first of Barns (named after the distinguished commendator of Paisley), acquired the property, in 1575, from Gavin Hamilton of Raploch, who had a gift of it in fee from John, Archbishop of St. Andrews, in 1560. The lands are now possessed by Miss Hamilton.

South from Duntocher is Kilbowie, or Cultbowie, "the yellow ridge," originally included in the temporalities of Kilpatrick; but acquired by Hamilton of Barns, who sold it to Edmonstone of Duntreath, from whose family it passed to the late William Dunn, Esq. of Duntocher.

Dalnotter property was conveyed, in the reign of David II., by Isobel Fleming to Sir Robert Erskine, who had it included in his barony of Erskine. The estate continued in the Marr family till 1638, when it was sold to Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston, whose grandson, William Hamilton, sold it, in 1703, to Walter, Lord Blantyre. Dalnotter was afterwards separated from his property, and, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, was in possession of the Campbells of Succoth, who sold it again to the late Lord Blantyre.

Dalnotter is celebrated for a fine hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Clyde and spreading Frith.

On the adjoining lands of Dalmuir (possessed in early times by the Spreulls), extensive chemical works were erected at one time; but they became latterly less remunerative than they had been, and after standing idle for a few years, were taken down in 1856. The property was purchased by the late William Dunn, Esq., Duntocher, and fell under his settlement to A. Dunn Pattison, Esq., advocate who sold, as before mentioned, the larger portion to the Corporation of Glasgow. Dalmuir has greatly extended of late, owing mainly to the establishment there of Messrs. J. and G. Thomson's extensive shipbuilding works, the engine works of Messrs. Napier, Shanks, and Bell, and the Clyde Trust Works.

The lands east of Barns fall to be noticed under the head of East, or New Kilpatrick. The course of the Roman Wall through this parish, and the nature of the remains found along its course, will be found fully described in our account of that interesting antiquity. (See vol. i., p. 10-13.)

PARISH STATISTICS.

IN point of population, the parish, for the five decades preceding 1851, exhibited a constant increase; but in that year, and owing, no doubt, to the entire cessation of some of the public works, and the slackness of others, there was a decrease of fully one thousand as compared with 1841. The figures are—in 1801, 2844; in 1810, 3428; in 1821, 3692; in 1831, 5879; in 1841, 7020; in 1851, 5921; in 1861, 5577; in 1871, 5346; in 1876-77 the parliamentary constituency of West Kilpatrick parish was 249.

The Dumbartonshire Railway skirts the south-western part of the parish as far as Bowling, and the eastern section is thoroughly opened up by the line formed between Glasgow and Helensburgh.

The Forth and Clyde Canal passes through the south-eastern portion, and has conferred upon it great advantages. At Bowling, the canal joins the Clyde, and the harbour there affords a safe shelter for the river steamers withdrawn after summer traffic.

There are the following places of worship in Kilpatrick parish:—The Established, the United Presbyterian, and the Free Churches, in or near to the village of Kilpatrick; an Established Church (*quoad sacra*) at Clydebank, and at Duntocher, where there are also a United Presbyterian Church, a Free Church, and a Roman Catholic Church. The schools in the parish are Milton, Bowling, Old Kilpatrick village, Duntocher and Clydebank. Chairman of School-Board, James White, Esq. of Overtoun.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF MINISTERS.

THE most prominent facts in the ancient ecclesiastical history of this parish have been referred to in our notice of the church lands of Kilpatrick. The succession of pastors appears to have been as follows:—

- 1232.—DUGALD, brother of Maldowan, Earl of Lennox, rector.
(Reg. de Pas.)
- 1316.—SIR PATRICK FLOKER, curate, had a dispensation of residence in 1316, on being appointed master of the hospital of Polmadie. (Reg. Epis. Glas., No. 263.)
- 1409.—SIR WALTER BRUCE, vicar. (Cart. de Pas.)
- 1418.—SIR JOHN DE LOUDON, perpetual vicar.
- 1440.—SIR THOMAS WISCHARD, vicar. (Reg. Epis. Glas., No. 344.)
- 1527.—GEORGE LANGMURE, clerk of the king's closet, vicar for life.
- 1550.—ROBERT DOUGLAS, curate.
- 1560.—ARCHIBALD BARRY, vicar.
- 1563.—ROBERT IRONSTONE, exhorter. (Reg. Mag. Sig.)

- 1568.—WILLIAM HAMILTON, reader, with the whole vicarage.
- 1574.—JOHN ANDERSON, minister.
- 1587.—MATTHEW DOUGLAS. Deposed same year.
- 1587.—WALTER STEWART, presented to the parish by the Crown.
He was alive in 1628.
- 1636.—ROBERT FORSYTH, deposed about 1639, on the ground of
Episcopacy and breach of discipline. (Pres. Rec.) Lord
Abercorn thereupon presented Hugh Blair to the parish,
but the Presbytery presented James Wood.
- 1640.—JAMES WOOD, minister. Deposed for Episcopacy in 1645.
(An account of this case will be found vol. i., p. 252-3.)
- 1648.—MATTHEW RAMSAY was admitted to this charge after Alex-
ander Dunlop, Paisley, Hugh Blair, Glasgow, and John
Drurie, had severally been presented by the Earl of Dun-
donald. Ramsay is spoken of in high terms by Wodrow.
He was deposed for nonconformity in 1665; but four years
afterwards was indulged to preach at Paisley.
- 1667.—THOMAS ALLEN, "rabbed" at the Revolution, and ejected
from his living.
- 1689.—JOHN RITCHIE. Died 1727.
- 1728.—JOHN MILLER. Died 1738.
- 1739.—ROBERT YATES. Deposed in 1744.
- 1745.—JOHN DONALDSON, brother of Principal Donaldson of Glasgow
University.
- 1794.—WILLIAM MACARTNEY. He mixed himself up a good deal
with political affairs, and proceedings were instituted against
him in 1820, for violent language alleged to have been used
in the pulpit. The charge fell to the ground from the
difficulty of proving the exact words used, which were not
taken down at the time. He died in 1829.
- 1823.—WILLIAM FLEMING, D.D., afterwards Professor of Moral
Philosophy in Glasgow University.

- 1833.—MATTHEW BARCLAY, D.D., vacated his charge at the Disruption, 1843.
- 1843.—JOHN REID, A.M., inducted 21st September, 1843. Died 3d May, 1867.
- 1867.—REV. JOHN BARCLAY, from parish of Nenthorn; translated to parish of Dunblane in 1869.
- 1869.—REV. ROBERT HENDERSON, M.A., from parish of Kirkurd, present incumbent.

EAST, OR NEW KILPATRICK.

As has been already stated, this parish was formed in 1649, out of the eastern half of the old parish of Kilpatrick. Being of comparatively modern origin, New Kilpatrick has little distinctive history as a parish; but there are within its bounds several properties and families well deserving of notice.

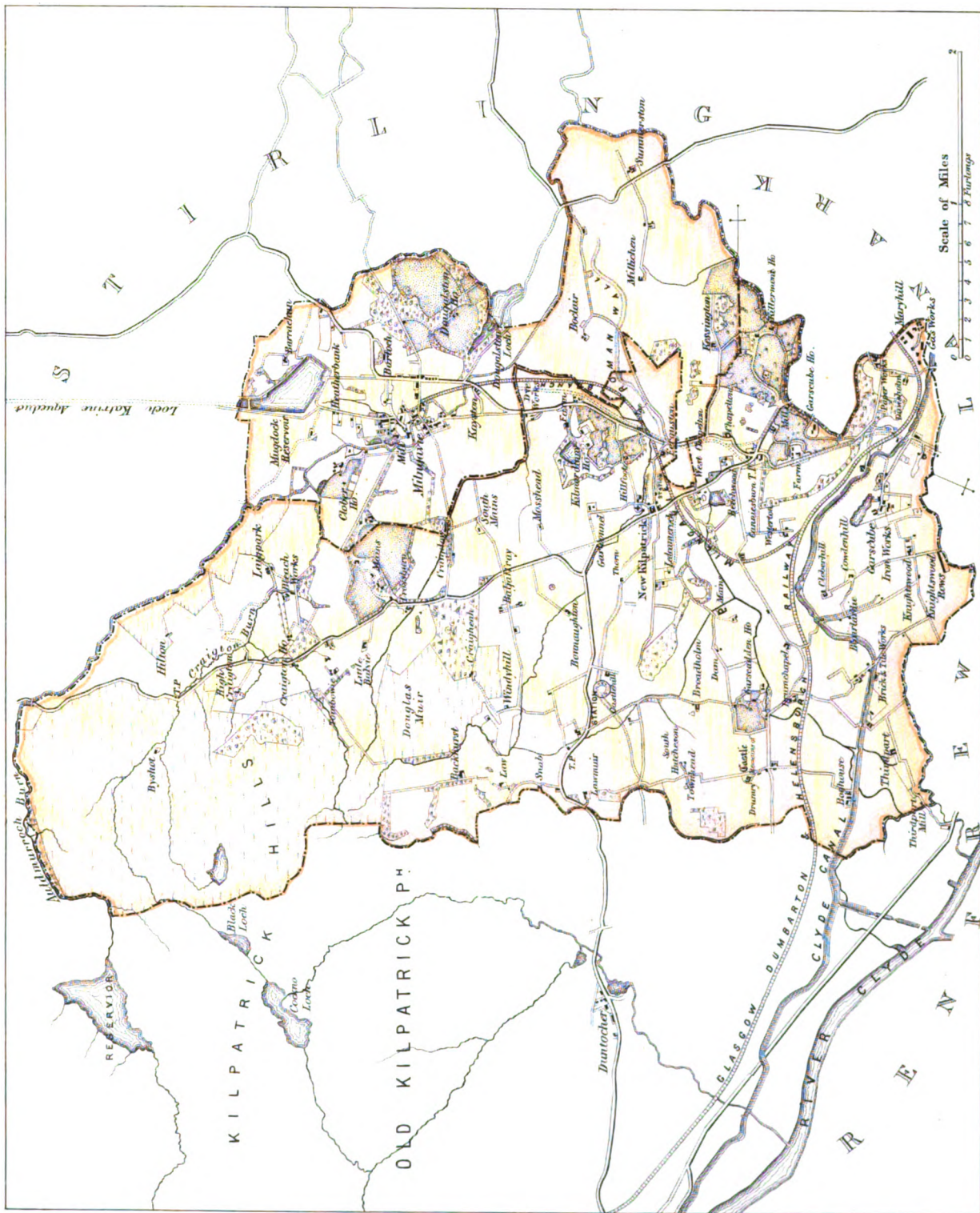
The Douglasses of Mains trace their descent by evidents of unquestioned authenticity to Nicholas Douglas (fourth son of James, Lord Dalkeith), who in September, 1373, married Janet Galbraith, heiress of Mains. The eighth in descent from Nicholas was Malcolm, who had a resignation from his father of the estate of Mains on his marriage with Janet, daughter of John Cunninghame of Drumquhassil, in 1562. This connection proved fatal to the young laird of Mains, as it led him to join the various intrigues which the busy and adventurous Drumquhassil undertook during the minority of James VI. Malcolm Douglas, along with his father-in-law, assisted at the daring enterprise of Crawford of Jordanhill against Dumbarton Castle, in 1571. He was attainted, in 1584, for neglecting a summons to attend the Privy Council after the fall of Montrose; and both were so deeply implicated by the more than suspicious revelations of Edmonstone of Duntreath, concerning the Raid of Ruthven and other alleged treasonable conspiracies, that they were

beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh in 1584. The present representative of the family, Archibald Campbell Douglas, Esq., son of John Campbell Douglas, Esq. of Mains, is the twenty-first in descent from the Nicholas first referred to. The family acquired Baljaffrey from Noble of Ardardan in 1557.

The Campbells of Blythswood are connected by marriage with the Mains family, and in terms of the Blythswood and Mains entails, the Douglasses have several times supplied heirs to Blythswood. About the middle of last century they also supplied a Duchess to Archibald Duke of Douglas, in the person of Margaret, the witty and accomplished daughter of James Douglas of Mains.

The lands of Kilmardinny, on the confines of Stirlingshire, were acquired in part by Donald Lennox of Balcarrach in 1440, and in part by Sir John Colquhoun of Luss in 1465, on a resignation from Alexander de Auchencross. The portion belonging to the Lennox family passed, in 1605, to John Machutcheson; after which time it was broken up, and feued out in small portions. The mansion of Kilmardinny and surrounding land was acquired, in 1834, by William Brown, Esq. It is now the property of Robert Dalglish, Esq., formerly one of the Members of Parliament for Glasgow.

Garscube, in the sixteenth century, was the property of Colquhoun of Luss,—James, the son of Humphrey of that family, having obtained a grant of it in liferent in 1558. It was acquired about the middle of the following century by John Campbell of Succoth, Director-Depute of Chancery, and the legal adviser of the unfortunate Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll. The most distinguished member of the family, in modern times, was Sir Ilay Campbell, son of Archibald of Succoth, by Helen Wallace, heiress of Ellerslie, and great-grandson of the John above mentioned. He was admitted advocate on the 11th January, 1757, and almost immediately rose into repute as a pleader. He was Solicitor-General in 1783, Lord Advocate (with a seat for the Glasgow district of burghs) in 1784; and was



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PARISH OF NEW KILPATRICK.



elevated to the dignity of President of the Court of Session, on the death of Sir Thomas Miller of Glenlee in 1789. He discharged the duties of this high office with ability and zeal for the long space of nineteen years. On his resignation in 1808, he was created a baronet. He was at the head of the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, issued in 1794, for the trial of those accused of high treason in Scotland; and after his retirement was amongst the most active members of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Fees paid in Scotch Courts. "No sage's opinion," says Lord Cockburn, "was ever more anxiously asked, or more freely given on new legal projects. And as if the guidance of Parliament and the Government had not been enough for him, he performed all the duties of a Justice of the Peace as patiently and zealously as if a Cause was a novelty to him. The old gentleman combined this playing with judicial toys with the personal management of his estate at Garscube, and lived like a patriarch, in a house overflowing with company, beloved by troops of relations, and courted for his character and hospitality by many friends." By his wife, Susan-Mary, daughter of Archibald Murray of Murrayfield, Sir Ilay had, among others, a son, Archibald, a Senator of the College of Justice, with the title of Lord Succoth. Lord Succoth's second son, John, was father of the late Sir Archibald Ilay Campbell, Bart. of Succoth, M.P. for Argyleshire, 1851-57. Sir Archibald was born 1825; succeeded 1846; married July 1859, Agnes, daughter of the Marquis of Westminster, and died 11th September 1870, leaving no issue. Sir Archibald was succeeded by his youngest brother, Sir George Campbell, born April 1829; married June 1858, Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Borough, Bart. Sir George died 17th February 1874, and was succeeded by his cousin, Sir A. Spencer-Lindsay, the present Baronet of Succoth.

Killermont was sold in 1628, by John Cunninghame of Drumquassil, to John Stewart, of the family of Auchinsterry, from whom

it passed, about 1683, to James Hunter of Muirhouse. It was afterwards acquired, along with Chapelton, by Lawrence Colquhoun; from whom it went by succession to Archibald, son of John Coates, Lord Provost of Glasgow, in 1784. This Archibald took the name of Campbell on succeeding to the Clathic property, and Colquhoun on succeeding to Garscadden. He was Lord Clerk Register of Scotland, and by Mary Ann, daughter of Rev. William Erskine, an Episcopalian clergyman in Perthshire, had issue, besides others, John Campbell Colquhoun, Esq., late of Killermont, elected Member of Parliament for Dumbartonshire in 1832, and for the Kilmarnock District of Burghs in 1837. J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., married the Hon. Henrietta Maria Powys, eldest daughter of the second Lord Lilford, and died, leaving issue—Archibald Campbell Colquhoun, now of Killermont, J.P., and John Erskine Colquhoun.

The ancient barony of Drumry, comprehending Knightswood, Cloberhill, Law, Drumchapel, and other lands, was acquired by Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, who conveyed it to Lawrence Crawford of Kilbirny in 1528, in exchange for the lands of Crawford, in Lanarkshire. George Viscount Garnock sold Drumry, in 1747, to William Colquhoun of Garscadden. Knightswood remained with the family, and passed to the Earl of Glasgow with the other Lindsay-Crawford estates.

Garscadden belonged to the Fleming family in the fourteenth century, and passed from them to Sir Robert Erskine, by excambion, for lands in the Lenzie. It was held in the fifteenth century by the Galbraiths, but about 1664 passed from them to an ancestor of the Campbell Colquhouns of Killermont. The curious lodge at Garscadden was the work of a fanciful architect near Paisley, named Charles Ross.

The estate of Dugalstone also possesses an interest, from the circumstance of its being the residence of John Glassford, described

by Smollett in "Humphrey Clinker" as one of the merchant princes for which Glasgow, about the middle of last century, was beginning to get famous. Along with Cunningham of Lainshaw, Ritchie of Busbie, and Spiers of Elderslie, Glassford may be said to have been one of the founders of the commercial greatness of Glasgow. Leaving Paisley when young and with little to indicate the eminence he afterwards attained, John Glassford conducted his business with such rare ability that he had at one time a fleet of twenty-five vessels engaged in the tobacco trade alone, and was, besides, a partner in various banking and manufacturing firms. One of his Glasgow residences was Shawfield Mansion, adjoining the south end of the street now named after him, and the scene of Prince Charles' mimic court in 1745. The lands of Dugalstone being in possession of a family of Grahams of the Mugdock line, was sold in 1767 to John Glassford, who laid out the grounds anew in the most ornamental style, and also greatly enlarged the mansion-house built by John Graham in 1707. Mr Glassford died in 1783, aged 68, leaving an only surviving son—Henry, who represented Dumbartonshire in Parliament 1807-26. Dugalstone having been disentailed, the estate was sold by the son of Henry Gordon Glassford to the present proprietor, Robert Ker, merchant, Glasgow, who erected the present commodious mansion.

Among the other attractive mansions in the district, mention may be made of Hillfoot (R. T. Middleton, Esq.); Mugdock Castle (J. Guthrie Smith, Esq.); Craigmaddie (C. T. Higginbotham, Esq.); Bardowie (J. Buchanan Hamilton, Esq., chief of the ancient clan Buchanan); Glenorchard (Hugh Bartholomew, Esq.); and Cleddins (Wm. Johnstone, Esq.)

The Wall of Antoninus passed through the centre of the parish; but though the most important, it is not the only remnant of antiquity of interest in the district. At Gartconnel a deep fosse marks out the

site of the ancient stronghold of the Galbraiths, and at Drumry are the ruins of what is supposed to have been a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with the lands of Drum and Jordanhill. At Lurg, on the estate of Mains, there is believed to have been another small chapel; certainly there was a cemetery, as many of the tombstones remained till the commencement of the present century. From the name of Chapelhill, it is not unlikely that a small church stood there at one time, but no traces of it are visible, nor has any record concerning it been discovered.

The modern history of this parish presents few features of historic interest, unless, indeed, it be the very evident improvement which has taken place in its general appearance and condition. High farming has been carried on most successfully; and by the extension of the manufacturing works in that portion of the parish lying within Stirlingshire, the population, year after year, has continued to increase. The principal branches of trade carried on at Milngavie and neighbourhood are calico-printing, and the spinning and bleaching of cotton and linen. At the north-east corner of the parish is the Mugdock reservoir of the Glasgow and Loch Katrine water supply, and at the south-east, adjoining the railway bridge over Kelvin, a portion of the works erected by The Glasgow Corporation for supplying the city with gas. The population, fully one-fourth of whom reside in Milngavie, was not more than 2312 at the commencement of the present century. In 1831, it had increased to 3090; and in 1851, to 4206; in 1861, to 4910; in 1871, to 6038. In 1876-77, the Parliamentary constituency was 117. There are public schools at New Kilpatrick village, Garscadden, and Nether-ton.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES—SUCCESSION OF
MINISTERS.

THE places of worship within the Dumbartonshire portion of this parish are the Established (Rev. J. W. King); the United Presbyterian (Rev. W. T. Henderson); and two Mission Halls at Garscadden and Netherton. The parish church successions would appear to have been—

1650.—WALTER ROLLOCK appears to have been the first minister of the new parish of East Kilpatrick. He died soon after his appointment, and was succeeded by—

1651.—ROBERT LAW, son of Thomas Law, minister at Inchinnan. He was expelled for Nonconformity in 1662, but afterwards came under the Indulgence, and preached in and around Glasgow. He is supposed to have died about the period of the Revolution. Being a person of extraordinary credulity, even for that credulous age, Law devoted great attention to all the cases of witchcraft and necromancy which came within the range of his observation. His Journal of "The Memorable Things that fell out within the Island of Britain from 1638 to 1684

"Is all bot gaistes, and elrische fantasyis;
Of brownyis and of bogillis full is this buke."

The "Memorials" were edited, with a singular mixture of quaint satire and humourous gossip, by that accomplished antiquary, the late Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq.

1664.—RICHARD LAURIE.

1666.—WILLIAM DUNCAN, "rabbed" by the people at the Revolution, and died in 1692.

1690.—JOHN DOUGALL. Died in 1712.

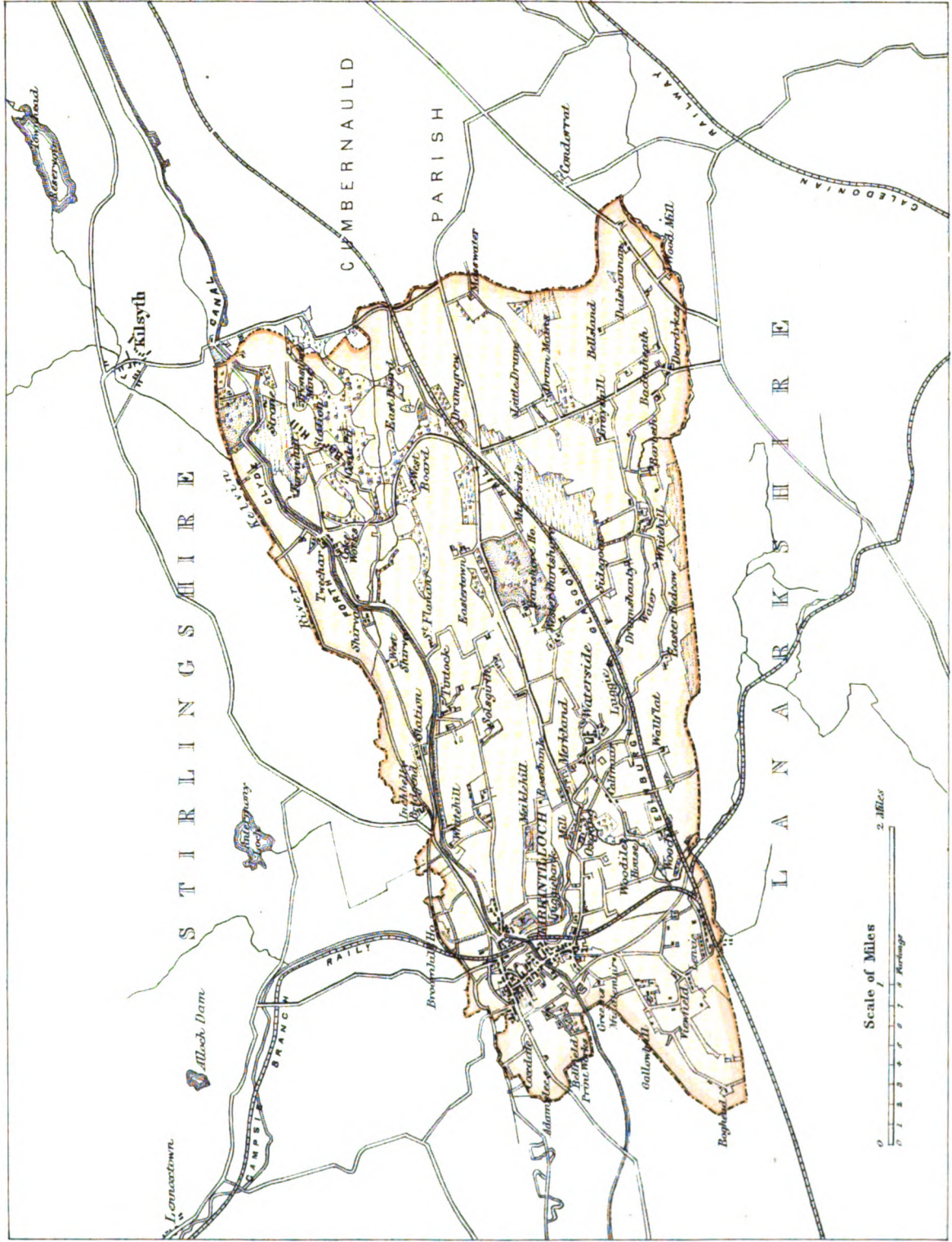
1715.—JOHN LOGAN. Died in 1730.

- 1731.—ANDREW GRAY. This was a disputed settlement, the people of the parish having "called," in a popular way, Alexander Mitchell, in opposition to the patron's nominee, who was inducted amidst considerable disturbance. He died in 1776.
- 1776.—JAMES CARRICK, translated from Baldernock. Died 1787.
- 1787.—GEORGE SYM. Died in 1835. His son;
- 1835.—ANDREW SYM, D.D., ordained assistant and successor to his father in 1821. Dr. Sym was clerk of Dumbarton Presbytery, and much relied upon for his knowledge of business in Church Courts. Died 1870.
- 1870.—JAMES WATERS KING, A.M., translated from Killearn.

KIRKINTILLOCH.

THIS parish does not naturally lie within the county of Dumbarton as constituted in modern times; but it was included within the circuit of what was anciently known as the Deanery of Lennox, and was formerly attached to Dumbartonshire in the reign of David II., in exchange for Drymen, Killearn, and other parishes annexed to Stirlingshire.¹ In 1503, an Act of Parliament was passed restoring these several parishes to their original counties, but it was repealed six years afterwards, and though attempts were again made to alter the settlement, the different parishes continued according to the existing arrangement. Kirkintilloch, which, with the adjoining parish of Cumbernauld, came to be known in the early part of the sixteenth century as the district of East and West Lenzie, lies about six miles to the east of the main body of the county of Dumbarton,

¹ The Deanery of Lennox, in addition to the modern county of Dumbarton, included the parishes of Drymen, Balfron, Killearn, Fintry, Kilsyth, Campsie, Strathblane, and Baldernock—all of which are now recognised as part of Stirlingshire.



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PARISH OF KIRKINTILLOCH

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the intervening district being a portion of the county of Stirling on the north, and a portion of the county of Lanark on the south. The name "Kirkintilloch," is a new rendering of *Caer-pen-talach*, "the fortress at the end of the ridge"—a word which is not only descriptive of the position occupied by Kirkintilloch as a station on the Roman Wall, but was in reality one of the names by which the parish was known in ancient times.

In 1184, Kirkintilloch was erected into a burgh of barony; and in 1195, William, son of Thorald, Sheriff of Stirling, who seems to have held possession of the whole manor, granted the parish church, dedicated to St. Ninian, and half a carucate of land, to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth. The church continued attached to this religious establishment till the Reformation, at which period its value to the monks was 80 lib. In 1201, the manor of Kirkintilloch was held by William Cummin, or Comyn, who bestowed on the Abbey of Cambuskenneth an oxgang of land, in addition to the grant of his predecessor. From the Comyns, the estate passed to the Flemings, who signalized themselves as the adherents of Bruce in the War of Independence, and for generations afterwards filled the most important offices in the county of Dumbarton. King Robert passed a charter conveying to Malcolm Fleming the barony of Kirkintilloch, "*que fuerunt quondam Johnnis Comyn.*" This charter was confirmed by Bruce's successor; and in 1399, Robert III. confirmed another by the then holder, David Fleming, bestowing the land and mill of Drumteblay upon the chaplain officiating in the chapel of the Virgin in Kirkintilloch. Half a century afterwards, Robert Fleming of Biggar founded a chaplainry in the parish church, and endowed it with lands in Stirlingshire and Forfarshire.

In 1526, James V. ratified and approved of a charter made to Malcolm, Lord Fleming, "making the towns of Biggar and Kirkintilloch burghis of barony, with the mercat dais in all pointis and articles after the form and tenor of the charter of enfeftment maid

“thereupon.” Till the passing of the Judicature Act, Kirkintilloch continued to enjoy the privileges pertaining to a burgh of barony, independent of the superior.

The chief object of antiquarian interest in the parish is the Roman Wall, which traversed its whole length on the northern side, and the fosses and fortifications connected with which are still distinctly traceable along this part of the route. (See vol. i. p. 14.)

At Banheath there is the remains of an old Peel, occupied, as appears from the armorial bearings above the door, by the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock, who, in the fourteenth century, claimed the whole barony of Kirkintilloch. On the banks of the Kelvin stood the Castle of Kirkintilloch, once a stronghold of considerable importance, but now entirely destroyed.

The estate of Gartshore, with its fine old mansion and beautifully surrounding woods and lawns, has been recently purchased by Alexander Whitelaw, Esq., one of the Members of Parliament for Glasgow City. Among other noticeable residences may be mentioned, Woodhead (James Dalrymple, Esq.); Woodlands (D. Sandeman, Esq.); Millarsneuk (John Wordie, Esq.); and Middlemuir (J. D. Sproat, Esq.).

In 1745, a detachment of the followers of Prince Charles passed through Kirkintilloch on their way southward. While marching quietly along, a thoughtless individual fired at one of the soldiers from the inside of a barn, and killed him; and as the inhabitants professed to be unable to deliver up the offender, a heavy fine was imposed upon the town as a mark of the Prince's displeasure.

A few years before the date above mentioned, Kirkintilloch, along with two or three of the neighbouring parishes, took a prominent part in one of those religious commotions known as “Revivals.” Its effects at one time assumed a feature so peculiarly interesting, that the celebrated George Whitefield was brought to minister to the

spiritual wants of the excited people. The then minister of the parish is stated to have known within his district about 120 distinct cases of "awakening," while in Kilsyth, which was looked upon as the head-quarters of the movement, the "awakenings" were still more numerous.

Within the last twenty years great improvements have been effected in the rural part of the parish; but in the town of Kirkintilloch the movement has been rather backward. This is owing to the great falling off in the handloom weaving business, upon which the prosperity of the town depended for many years. When the "Old Statistical Account" was published in 1792, the total number of weavers in the parish was set down at 185; but in 1839, the weavers within the burgh of Kirkintilloch alone, are reported, on good authority, to have numbered 2000. According to the Government return, the total population of the parish in 1831, was 5888; in 1841, it had increased to 8880; but in 1851, there was a decrease to 8426, in 1861 to 8179. In 1876 it had risen to 8257. This increase is still going on, and is owing largely to the rapid feuing in the Lenzie district adjoining the railway, where many elegant mansions and villas have been erected by Glasgow merchants, attracted no doubt in some measure by the ready access provided, but owing also very largely to the healthy nature of the locality. Here also is the extensive Asylum of the Glasgow Barony Parochial Board, and, not far distant, the Broomhill Home for Incurables, projected and largely carried on by the unwearied exertions of Miss Beatrice Clugstone. Kirkintilloch, with Lenzie, have jointly adopted the General Police (Scotland) Act, and the sanitary, watching and lighting arrangements are now carried out under Commissioners. In 1876-77 the Parliamentary constituency was 433.

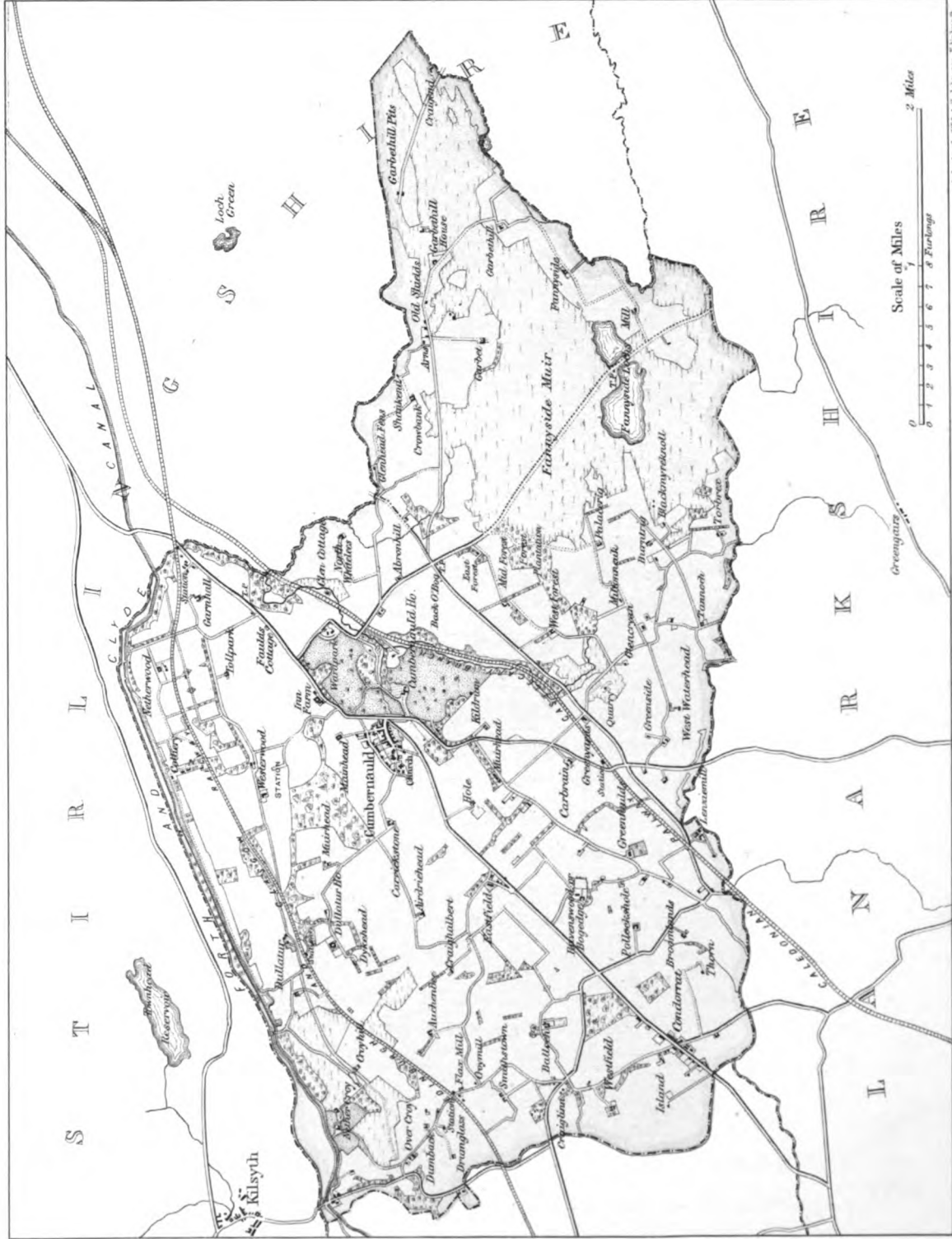
CUMBERNAULD.

THIS parish lies to the east of Kirkintilloch, from which it was detached about 1649. The name is presumed to be derived from the Gaelic Cumar-'n-alt, or "meeting of the streams," an etymology supported by the situation of the village of Cumbernauld. Within a century after its erection, this parish had added to it (*quoad sacra*) the barony of Castlecary, which was formerly attached to Falkirk.

The first minister of the parish, Thomas Stewart, was ejected for Nonconformity in 1662; and his successor, Gilbert Muschett, seems to have been much troubled by the predilection his parishioners manifested for conventicles. Even after the Revolution had transformed the Episcopalian rebel into a Presbyterian Dissenter, the spirit of hostility continued as strong and active as ever. Thus, in July, 1688, after denouncing twelve persons as fugitives, the parish clergyman thinks proper to enter in the session-book, that "the meeting-house preacher is ane rebell, and not pardoned; excommunicate, and not relaxed; and ane slanderer and leising-maker, alienating the hearts of his Majesty's subjects by not keeping the three late thanksgivings."

After the decay of their fortress on the Kelvin, and possibly even during the period it was in use, Cumbernauld Castle was one of the residences of the powerful family of Fleming. Sir Malcolm, the tried friend of Bruce and Bruce's successor, was created Earl of Wigton; but the title was transferred by his grandson, in 1371, to Archibald, Earl of Galloway. The honour, however, was again borne by the house of Fleming. In 1606, John, the sixth Lord Fleming, was created Earl of Wigton and Lord of Biggar and Cumbernauld; and the title continued in the family till 1747, when it became dormant by the death of Charles, the seventh Earl.

As a diplomatist, in the stormy time which succeeded the death



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of James IV., few sustained a more conspicuous part than John, Lord Fleming. In the spring of 1520, he was appointed ambassador to the Court of France, to secure the return of Albany to Scotland as Regent, as well as to accomplish the still more difficult task of undermining the friendly sentiments which it was thought Francis I. then entertained for Henry VIII., and with whom he had afterwards a romantic interview on the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." Mary Fleming, one of the Queen's celebrated "Four Marys," was the daughter of Malcolm, third Lord Fleming, and became, in 1567, the second wife of William Maitland of Lethington, the noted Secretary of State. During the dispute between Charles I. and his Scottish subjects, the Lord of Cumbernauld took a prominent part, and testified, first by his exertions, and afterwards by his sacrifices, the love he bore towards the cause of his royal master. During the exile of Charles II., the head of the house of Fleming continued active in the royal cause, and by his persevering exertions fully merited the great confidence reposed in him by his Majesty. Among the "Wigton Papers" there is a document entitled "Instructions for Sir William Fleming, 19th May, 1650," which shows that Charles II. was not innocent of that double dealing short-sighted diplomacy which had been the ruin of Charles I. On the above date, which was just six days after Charles had concluded the treaty of Breda with the Presbyterian party, the King gives the following written instructions to Sir William Fleming, on his departure for Scotland:—"If you find that the prevailing party now in Scotland are not satisfied with the concessions I have granted to them, then Montrose is not to lay down arms; or if you find that these people do only treat with me to make Montrose lay down arms. In case my friends in Scotland do not think fit that Montrose lay down arms, then as many as can may repair to him. You shall see if Montrose have a considerable number of men; and if he have, you must use your best endeavours to get them not to be disbanded;

but if he be weak, that then he should disband, for it will do me more harm for a small body to keep together than it can do me good."¹ Some days before the date of the instructions Montrose had fallen into the hands of his enemies, and Sir William arrived in Edinburgh only to learn that the Marquis had terminated his career on the gallows. The estates of the Wigton family were carried by Clementina, only daughter of John, the sixth Lord Wigton, to the Elphinstone family by her marriage with Charles, the tenth Lord Elphinstone.

This 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 3807 imperial acres, 2833 being arable, and the remainder plantations or rough pastures. The rental was put down at £4692, and the public and parochial burdens at £421. Since then extensive improvements in the way of drainage, new roads, and new steadings have been made. Cumbernauld on the Caledonian, and Castlecary on the North British, Railways, are both on the estate, and some 25 acres in the vicinity of the latter, and 30 near the former, were at once set apart for feuing purposes. An abundant supply of water has also been introduced from Fannyside Loch. After undergoing extensive repairs, and on the eve of receiving a new tenant, the spacious and striking mansion-house of the Flemings, erected in 1731 from designs by Adams, was destroyed by fire, with the exception of the walls, on the evening of the 16th March, 1877. From plans by Mr. Burnet, Glasgow, the fabric has since been restored internally to something like its former state, and in keeping with its very effective front elevation. The Cumbernauld estates included the properties of Wigtoun or Duntiblae, Biggar, and Cumbernauld, embracing also the superiorities of the parishes of Biggar, Denny, Kirkintilloch,

¹ Wigton Papers, printed in Mait. Club Mis, vol. ii. p. 480.

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.

In September, 1650, the Committee of Estates, considering the Castle of Cumbernauld to be a place of great importance, ordered it to be victualled and garrisoned, and instructed the Committee of War for the Sheriffdom of Dumbarton to refrain from quartering any of their forces near the Earl or his tenants, so long as he defended his residence. The old castle, after being deserted by the Fleming family, was set fire to by a party of Highlanders during the rebellion of 1715, and burnt to the ground.

There are no ecclesiastical antiquities of importance in the parish, though the names of Chapelton, Achinkill, Kildrum, and Kilmur, lead to the supposition that churches existed at some of these places in former days. As in the neighbouring parish of Kirkintilloch, the Roman Wall traversed the northern side of Cumbernauld parish from east to west; and along its route numerous Roman remains have been discovered. One already mentioned, a captive Briton (see vol. I. p. 15), has now, through the kindness of the new proprietor, J. W. Burns, Esq., found an appropriate resting-place in the Museum of Glasgow University.

North-west of this parish, and within the county of Stirling, are the lands of Duntreath, a charter of which was granted to William of Edmonstoun, by the Duchess Isabella of Lennox, 15th February 1445.¹

So long as the weaving trade flourished, the population continued to increase rapidly; but depending, as the village did, so far as manufactures were concerned, upon this single branch of trade

¹ This interesting charter is dated from Inchmurren. See fac-simile, vol. I. p. 114, copied by permission of Sir William Ed-
monstone, M.P., from original in Duntreath charter-chest.

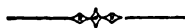
alone, it naturally decreased when machine labour came to supersede the old hand-loom method. Such trade, however, as is carried on in the village is of this latter description. In 1841, it was calculated that about 600 looms were going in the parish, and that nearly a fifth of the whole population found employment in connection therewith. The population was then 4501; in 1851, it had decreased to 3778; in 1861 to 3513; and 1871 had risen to 3602. In 1876-7 the Parliamentary constituency numbered 210. In 1820, a few individuals residing in Condorat village joined a body of turbulent workmen belonging mostly to Glasgow, and accompanied them to Bonnymuir, a little west of Falkirk, where they were met and dispersed by the King's forces. Two of them, Andrew Hardie and John Baird, were afterwards tried for high treason, found guilty, and executed at Stirling.

The Forth and Clyde Canal, which traverses Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld in a route nearly parallel with the Roman Wall, conferred for many years important benefits upon these parishes; but by the opening up of other means of transit, its advantages have become somewhat lessened in value. The main line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway passes through Cumbernauld parish, and a branch extends from Campsie Junction through Kirkintilloch to Lennoxton.



SIGNET SEAL OF MALCOLM FIFTH EARL OF LENNOX.

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