

## NUMBER III.

## PARISH OF KILMADOCK OR DOUNE,

(COUNTY OF PERTH, SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING,  
PRESBYTERY OF DUNBLANE).

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*Origin of the Names.*

THE ancient name of this parish is Kilmaddock. The word *kil*, is the same with the Gaelic word *cill*, (the consonant *c*, in the Gaelic, being sounded hard, like *k* in English), signifying a *church-yard*. Some make this word to signify a *burying-place*; but the Gaelic word for this is *cladb*. The word *cill*, is, perhaps, the original of the English word *cell*, which signifies the cave, or little habitation of a religious person.

But, whatever may be the true etymology, it is evident, that the sequestered spot known by the name *Kilmaddock*, had been once the solitary habitation of Saint Madock, (Saint Madocus), and, perhaps, was the place of his interment, as these pious fathers were commonly buried near to their reclusive habitation.

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The church, or monastery, it is to be presumed, was, therefore, originally dedicated to this saint; and hence the parish obtained the present name. There are many other names of parishes in Scotland from the same origin. Such are Kilmartin, Kilmalie, Kilmarnock, &c.

Formerly, the church stood on the spot just mentioned; but having become ruinous, a new church was built in the town of Doune, in the year 1756; since which period, the parish has been frequently called Doune. The origin of this name will be explained under the title *Doune Castle.*

*Situation.*—This parish is part of the western district of Perthshire, and comprehends a considerable portion of the ancient stewartry of Monteith. It is situated in the presbytery of Dunblane, and synod of Perth and Stirling; and lies very near the centre of Scotland.

Both the ancient and present churches lie low. But the greatest part of the grounds in the parish command a grand view of Benlomond, and the neighbouring mountains, and a beautiful prospect of the castle of Stirling, and the fine country that enriches the banks of the winding Forth; nor is the scenery rendered less beautiful, by the romantic banks of the Teith, which washes the sides of the ancient castle of Doune, and rolls along the picturesque groves of Blair-Drummond; and while the eye of the beholder is exhausted by the endless variety of the objects in view, its fatigue is generously relieved by the stupendous hills of Tough, Gargunnock, and Kippen, that extend, in a noble ridge, from east to west, for the space of 20 miles.

*Extent, Soil, Produce.*—This parish lies north and south; and, like most of the other parishes in Scotland, is irregular in form. The neighbouring parishes are, Muthill on the north, and north-east; Kippen on the south; Dunblane, and

part of Lecropt and Kincardine, on the east; and Callander, part of Port of Monteith, and another part of Kincardine, on the west. It is separated from Muthill, by a hill called *Uaine-voir*, (which is, properly, *Uaigh-mor*); and from the parish of Kippen by the river Forth; and for a considerable way north from this river, it intersects the parish of Kincardine. The whole area of the parish is supposed nearly equal to a square of 8 miles, or 64 square miles.

The soil is various, viz. carse-clay, till, loam, sandy soil, boggy soil, heath or moor, and moor. The lands on the side of Forth are rich carse clay; the rising grounds to the north comprehending the lands of Coldoch, Craighead, Spittalton, and Gartincaber, are mostly a rich garden mould; the south banks of the Teith, are a mixture of till and loam; the north banks, and the grounds for, perhaps, a mile northward, are not so rich, having a mixture of sand. In this district, however, there are several farms of excellent quality, capable of producing all sorts of grain in perfection, particularly, in the lands of Craighton, Annat, Argaty, &c.

The higher grounds of the parish, extending to Uaigh-mor, are mostly wet boggy ground, and moor and moor.

The lands round the town of Doune, being occupied by the inhabitants, and enriched with the manure of the place, and the cattle-markets, are now rendered a fine garden mold; and those to the east of the town, comprehending the lands of Newton and Row, are a strong rich till, perhaps, equally fertile as carse clay. The quality of these lands, probably, gave rise to their name, *Row*, which is, likely, the same with the Gaelic word *ruadh*, signifying *reddish*, these lands being of a reddish colour.

The various soils above described, at the same time, consist of various degrees, on account of their local situation. The lands on the south side of Teith, rise gradually towards Gartincaber, and, from thence, slope gradually to the level  
carse

carfe on the banks of Forth; the whole forming a ridge, running from north-west to south-east, and extending along the lands of Lochfield, the house of Gartincaber, &c. where the foil is coldest, and most barren, growing warmer and richer on each side, as the grounds decline towards Teith on the north, and the Carfe of Forth on the south. When ancient Caledonia was covered with woods, the wood along this ridge would be called, *the grove on the hill-side*, which, in Gaelic, is *Garran-cabbar*; and hence the present name, *Gartincaber*.

The lands of Newton and Row are in the same form of a ridge, and hence exhibit various degrees; and as the grounds on the north banks of Teith rise, gradually, to a considerable height, the foil, though of one general quality, grows colder, and more barren, as the rise increases, the upper farms being far inferior in fertility to those on the river side.

The produce, like the foil, is various, *viz.* wheat, rye, oats, barley, beans, peas, clover, rye-grass, and flax. The foil is also friendly to all kinds of roots, particularly the potatoe, and turnip, which grow in great abundance and perfection.

Mr Dougal Balfour, a skilful farmer, in the year 1784, sowed 3 bolls of red oats, at Callichat, which produced no less than 48 bolls, yielding an equal quantity of meal.

There is no wheat raised, except in the carfes on the banks of Forth; though the most of the lands on the south side of Teith, as well as the Rows, and Newton, are capable of producing it. A potatoe crop it accounted better husbandry, where the grounds are free and dry. This root enriches the land, in place of exhausting it, like wheat; and when the crop is drilled, so as to admit horse-hoeing, it is equal to a fallow. The potatoe is succeeded by a crop of  
barley,

barley, with grass-feeds, which is found to be an excellent rotation.

*Hills.*—Although the grounds of the parish rise from the level of the Forth, to a great height on the north boundary, yet they cannot, properly, be called hilly ground. The ascent is regular and progressive, and carriages of all sorts may be conveyed to any part, except the hill on the north. The proper name of this hill is *Uaigb-mor*, signifying *great cave, or den*; there being a cave in the rock, on the south side of the hill, which was formerly the haunt of robbers. These were only extirpated about 40 or 50 years ago.

*Woods.*—There are very few plantations, or natural woods. The heritors of this parish are extremely careless of planting. Nothing is more friendly to agriculture, in a cold climate, than warming the fields by woods, and stripes of planting; and the pleasures of the imagination are much refined by the prospect of romantic woods and groves; besides, when such immense sums are annually remitted to Norway, &c. for timber, there is an absolute necessity for attending to useful plantations at home. In short, the cultivation of forest trees, unites in itself economy, profit, and beauty. Yet, strange to tell, the whole of this parish appears almost totally barren of planting. There is no district, perhaps, in Scotland, that affords greater scope for useful, as well as ornamental planting, than the parish of Doune: Large tracks of moor, unfit for any cultivation, or for producing even grass, which would raise all kinds of fir; and there are multitudes of waste corners, through the arable grounds, that might be usefully employed in raising all sorts of timber. In a very short space of time the grounds would wear a different aspect, and agriculture be much improved.

No

No gentleman has exhibited a more striking proof of the truth of the above remark, than the late Lord Kames, in the wonderful display of his taste and judgment on his estate of Blair-Drummond; which, from a bleak barren waste, without a shrub, may now vie even with the most luxuriant scenes of fancy. His Lordship has united art to nature, profit to pleasure, and judgment to taste, in such an astonishing manner, that one, while beholding the effect of improvements on this spot, feels a satisfaction of enjoyment not to be expressed.

It would be improper here to pass unnoticed the fine dressed lawns of Cambusmore, where the verdant larix rears her lofty cone, to deck the dark sullen brow of the Grampian mountain; and where the rolling streams of the Teith resound through the encircling grove.

Nor is it here unpleasent to mention the charming policy of Newton, where the aged oak rears his majestic boughs, to warm and protect the feeble stem of the tender sprig.

The Earl of Moray, who is proprietor of one-third of the parish, has, of late, turned his attention to the improvement of his estates here; and there is no doubt of his Lordship's setting a noble example to his neighbours, from the proof he has given of his taste and judgment on his estates in Fife. Lord Moray's lands are finely adapted for planting and inclosing; and the revenues of this wealthy nobleman, can admit of those experiments, which smaller heritors often feel a burden too heavy to bear, unless when they prove successful.

*Springs, Lakes, Rivers, Fishing.*—This parish abounds with fine water springs, from its peculiar situation on the edge of the Grampian mountains. From the sides of Uaighmor a great number of springs issue; and at one place,  
near

near the burn of Garwall, there is a very large spring, bursting out of the solid rock, in the form of a spout, the waters whereof are supposed mineral, though no trial has been made of their quality.

The town of Doune is plentifully supplied with springs of soft water, that never dry in the warmest summer; and the banks of Teith abound with similar natural springs. In short, the whole grounds are liberally supplied with water, for the use of man and beast.

Below the hill Uaighmor, there is a considerable lake, formed chiefly from the multitude of living springs mentioned above, called *Lochmagmaig*, which is a Gaelic word, and means the *loch at the level field*—*aig*, being the Gaelic word for *at*, and *magh*, for a *level field*; so the loch just mentioned lies at the level below Uaighmor. This lake forms nearly a circle, and is about a mile diameter. The adjoining heritors are, the Earl of Moray, whose grounds nearly surround it, and Edmonstone of Cambuswallace. It is of considerable depth, but no exact sounding has been made.

There is a small lake near Gartincaber, not near so large as Lochmagmaig. Except these, there are no other lakes within the parish.

The river Forth bounds the south end of the parish, and has been already described. It is navigable as far as the cruives of Craigforth, and could be easily rendered so all the way to Gartmore, by deepening one or two fords.

The Forth abounds with salmon; an account of the fishing whereof is given in the Statistical Account of the parish of Stirling. The tract of the river above Craigforth is so narrow and deep, that the net cannot be used with success.

The next river is the Teith, formerly mentioned. It arises from Loch Cathrine, in Balquhiddar; from whence it  
passes,

passes, in an easterly direction, through other two small lakes, and falls into Loch Ludnich \*, a noble lake above Callander, surrounded with stupenduous rocks and mountains, totally inaccessible from the lake on the west side. The stream is considerably increased by this lake; and, issuing from the south-east end of the loch, it dashes over precipices, rocks, and cataracts, till it reaches the romantic village of Callander, where it beautifully meanders round the meadows and arbours, as if unwilling to leave this delightful spot. Being at length forced to depart, it holds a rapid course for several miles, washing the ancient chapels of Torry and Lanerick, the church of Kilmadock, and the Adelphi cotton-works; and, passing the bridge of Doune, at length approaches the castle. From thence it moves gently along the solitary walks of Blair-Drummond, and the grotesque pleasure-grounds of Ochertyre, and joins the Forth about 3 miles north-west of Stirling.

The banks of this river were frequently honoured with the presence of the late Lord Kames, whose profound genius, and refined taste, has conferred so much honour on Scotland. This great admirer of the works of nature, having wandered along the banks of this beautiful river, till he reached that spot below the castle of Doune, where the scenery is remarkably picturesque; and being wrapt in admiration of the grandeur of the scenery in view, rested himself on a seat erected in honour of a favourite friend, on which he immediately placed this inscription:

From Montagu's favourite seat,  
Look up to the lofty sky,  
Look down to the rapid flood below,  
And yield to her,  
That nature is above art.

These

\* Ludnich signifies the little finger, which is the exact shape of the loch.

These lines are at once philosophical, poetical, and expressive, and worthy of his Lordship; and the works of this honourable Judge on the banks of Teith, are a noble monument of a bright understanding, a benevolent heart, and an angelic mind.

—————Him for the studious shade  
 Kind nature form'd, deep, comprehensive, clear,  
 Exact, and elegant; who, from the gloom  
 Of cloister'd monks, and jargon-teaching schools,  
 Led forth the true philosophy—————

THOMSON.

The river Teith abounds with excellent trout and salmon, which are caught chiefly by the rod and hook. There is a cruive erected below Donne castle, where great numbers of salmon are caught; but, owing to the expence of keeping up dam-heads on this rapid river, which, in rainy seasons, sweeps every thing before it, there is no other cruive of consequence; though, when manufactures increase, and water machinery is erected on this river, cruives will become common; and thus multitudes of fishes be taken all the way towards Loch Ludnich.

Besides the fishing of the Teith, Lochmaghaig abounds with pikes and perches; but no trout or salmon. The pike and perch in this lake are very large, and, when properly dressed, afford tolerable good food; but, for want of boats, few are caught.

There are a number of small rivers, or burns, that run from the north into Teith, which are excellent for all kinds of water machinery, and afford very fine trout-fishing, especially after rain.

The largest is Ardoch, which rises from Lochmaghaig, and is joined by the burn of Garwell, (a small rivulet that rises on the east side of Uaighmor), and, after running through

through part of the parish of Dunblane, (where it is called the Water of Kilbryde), joins the Teith below the castle of Doune.

The next in size is Kelty, which bounds the parish on the west, and joins the Teith at Cambusmore, about a mile east of the village of Callander.

The other rivulet of consequence is Annat, or Cambus, which is remarkable for its beautiful cascades, near the house of Annat, where, by the force of the stream, in times of floods, it has formed a deep glen out of the solid rock. The house of Annat stands on the brink of a grand cascade, known by the name of the Caldron-linn, from the constant boiling of the waters, like a seething caldron. This burn joins the Teith at the church of Kilmadock, rendering the spot extremely delightful and romantic.

Besides these, there are a number of other smaller rivulets, that render the grounds pleasant as well as valuable, affording warm retreats to the cattle in stormy weather, and a plentiful supply of water in time of drought.

*Wild Animals and Birds.*—The wild animals here, are the same as in the neighbouring parishes, hares, rabbits, foxes, badgers, otters, founarts, or polecats. The braes on the north-east side of Cambuswallace house have been long a receptacle for badgers and foxes; but these mischievous animals are now much banished. There are great numbers of otters to be found in the borders of Lochmaghaig; and on the sides of Uaighmor, the stag bounds along the heath.

Partridges breed in great numbers, especially on the north side of Teith. All kinds of moor-fowl are to be found on the high grounds towards Uaighmor; and Lochmaghaig abounds with herons and wild-geese. In the winter season, the geese fly down in the morning to moss Flanders, where they remain till evening, and then return to

the loch. It is very pleasant to behold these sagacious birds flying in a beautiful string, beating the air most uniformly and regular, and keeping watch by turns, even on their journey.

*Roads and Bridges.*—The great roads from Edinburgh to Fort-William, and from Glasgow to Perth, pass through this parish, crossing each other at the town of Doune. These roads are far from being in good order, but application is made for making them turnpike. The road to Fort-William passes along the north side of Teith.

Except these two roads, there are no other roads, public or private, in the parish, passable in bad weather.

The public are equally ill supplied with bridges, though, it is evident, from the preceding description of the rivers and burns, that communication must be much obstructed in time of floods. There is no bridge over Teith, below Callander, except one near Doune, called the Bridge of Teith. This is a strong building of 2 arches, and has stood the test of 266 winters, though often in extreme danger, by the rapidity of the current, in time of thaw, after frost. This useful bridge was erected by Robert Spittal, tailor to King James V. about the year 1530, previous to which, there was only a ferry-boat; and tradition reports, that Mr Spittal coming this way, happened to leave his money behind; the churlish boatman refused to ferry him over; to resent which insult, the generous tailor immediately built the bridge, and so punished the boatman, by ruining his business. But, be this as it may, Mr Spittal was a man of a noble mind, and benevolent heart; and the hospital he founded in Stirling, for the relief of poor tradesmen, is another monument of his patriotic virtue.

*Climate,*

*Climate, Disease, Longevity.*—This parish is an extremely healthful situation. While the Grampian mountains protect it from the nipping frosts of the north, it is finely exposed to the Atlantic breeze, and heat of the sun. The rapidity of the river Teith, and the smaller rivers, have likewise a strong tendency to sweep away those noxious vapours that haunt the low countries. Being situated in the centre of the kingdom, the climate is mild, and free of those rains that drench the western coast, and the piercing winds that blow incessantly on the inhabitants of the eastern borders. Hence, in this parish, there are very few diseases. The inhabitants enjoy a clear healthful atmosphere, and live to a good old age. Several remarkable instances of longevity have appeared in the parish; and, at present, men of 60, 70, and 80, are to be found in health and vigour.

The only fatal diseases are, the small-pox among the children, and fevers and consumptions among the middle aged.

The small-pox often makes dreadful havock among the children of this district, owing to the practice of inoculation not being general. The country people conceive it highly improper to permit any act that tends to bring trouble or distress on their helpless infants. This extreme care and anxiety is a strong mark of parental fondness and love; but experience is the strongest argument, and nothing ought sooner to conquer ancient prejudices. The small-pox is evidently an epidemical disease; and, if it be true that the natural pox is much more destructive than the inoculate, no person should hesitate in adopting the practice. It has been clearly shewn, from the practice of many eminent gentlemen of the faculty, that, in the natural way, one in four or five generally dies: but, by inoculation, not one of a thousand;

land; and some can boast of having inoculated ten thousand, without the loss of a single patient.

Fevers and consumptions are the consequence of hard labour, bad food, and colds. They are, therefore, most prevalent amongst the country people. The food of many of the people of this parish is extremely poor. No attention is paid to the advantage of a kitchen garden. The houses, too, are, in several places, wretched huts, scarcely capable of supporting the roof, and far less to defend against the storm and colds of winter. The roads are likewise deep, and impassable; and the insufficient clothing adds to the general train of causes.

It is therefore an object of great importance for the heritors to repair the roads and houses. It cannot be expected that a tenant, for 19 years, will make roads, or build houses, to last for, perhaps, 100. Hence, the poor tenant patches up a miserable rick, with a damp earthen floor, more like a humble sheep-cote, than the rural habitation of the generous farmer. Unless the farmer be strong and vigorous, the landlord cannot expect either a high or a well paid rent; but, by making the tenants feel happy and comfortable, he may depend on a thriving tenant, and an increased rental.

A register of the weather will be inserted, among the general tables at the end of this Report, along with a state of the seasons for sowing and reaping the various crops raised in the parish.

*Population.*—In the year 1755, the whole number of souls in the parish, according to the report to Dr Webster, were 2730; but at present they amount to 3209, including those employed at the Adelphi cotton-works. A particular account of the population is given in the general tables, shewing the number of families, farmers, tradesmen, &c. and

and of each particular age, sex, and religious persuasion. The Adelphi cotton-works being lately burnt, about 20 families left Doune.

*Language.*—The language of the common people in this parish, like many of the parishes in the neighbourhood, is a mixture of Scotch and English. This jargon is very unpleasant to the ear, and a great impediment to fluent conversation. No language is more expressive than the Scotch, when spoken in perfection; and, though the accent be short and unmusical, yet it is by no means disagreeable to hear two plain country men conversing in the true Scotch tongue; but, in this parish, you seldom meet with such instances.—In the quarter towards Callander, the generality of the inhabitants speak Gaelic; and this is perhaps still more corrupt than even the Scotch, in the other quarters of the parish. It is impossible to conceive any thing so truly offensive to the ear, as the conversation of these people. The true Gaelic is a noble language, worthy of the fire of Ossian, and wonderfully adapted to the genius of a warlike nation; but the contemptible language of the people about Callander, and to the east, is quite incapable of communicating a noble idea.

It ought, therefore, to be earnestly recommended to the people of this parish, and, indeed, to other parishes in that quarter, to study a more perfect style; either to practise the true Gaelic, the true Scotch, or the true English tongue.

But all kinds of civilization in society go hand in hand; and when arts and sciences begin to flourish here, the language will gradually polish and refine.

*Character of the People.*—In this district a simplicity of manners, peculiar to rural felicity, has, for a long time, prevailed. A stranger to deceit, the honest farmer whittles  
along

along the lawn, is quite careless of modern refinement, trusting his success and prosperity to the kind hand of providence, and the faithful bosom of the earth. He is now, however, beginning to perceive, that man was not formed a simple passive being, but inquisitive, active, persevering, and industrious. The genial warmth of religion, and the piercing rays of philosophy, begin to expand his ideas; he now perceives, with wonder and astonishment, the extensive powers of the human mind; and, like a man awake from a dream, he starts at the recollection of those wild ideas of uncertainty that formerly employed his imagination. Hence a spirit of activity is fast spreading among the inhabitants of this district; and when once they are completely awake from their past slumbers, it may be reasonably hoped they will soon excel in arts and sciences. There are many laudable examples, of late, held forth by men of spirit and enterprise among them; the genius of commerce and agriculture appears to have visited their borders; and, should they once be sensible of their local advantages, no parish in Scotland will, perhaps, excel this, either in population or wealth.

*Towns.*—The only town in the parish is Doune. The name originates from the town being situated near by the ancient castle known by that name, which will be explained under the title *Doune Castle*.

It is very probable this town is coeval with the castle; but while public worship was dispensed at Kilmadock this town was very trifling; and when the church at Doune was built, in the year 1756, there were very few houses, except some scattered huts. Since that period, however, the vacancies have been supplied with neat buildings covered with slate.

The

The town consists of one street, of a commodious breadth, running from the bridge of Ardoch, a considerable distance west, to a point where the roads from bridge of Teith and Callander meet. On this point a very neat market-cross is erected; and, passing the cross, the streets divide with the road, each division continuing so far as two bridges thrown across a small rivulet that runs south to the Teith. The three streets, thus situated, form exactly the letter Y.

As formerly mentioned, the situation of Doune is low, but it is very healthful and dry, being close on the banks of Teith, and upwards of 40 feet above the run of the water. This neat town stands on excellent ground for building. The foundation is hard channel, covered with a coat of rich earth for gardens; and this continues a considerable way north, and about a mile and a half west, the banks of Teith, forming a neat level spot, whereon stand the two great cattle markets, held at Michaelmas and Martinmas annually.

There is no public building in the town; but a patriotic gentleman, one of the natives, lately proposed to erect a town-house for public occasions, with a spire, a bell, and a clock, and a market-place behind. The plan is worthy of the gentleman who proposed it; and, it is hoped, the people of the place will put it in execution.

The village of Buchany lies on the Callander road, at the west end of the plain mentioned above, and below the house of Cambuswallace, which stands on the sunny side of a gentle rising ground, commanding a view at once extensive, pleasant, and delightful. From the top of Cambuswallace parks, the eye is presented with an endless variety of picturesque objects, comprehending the river Teith, the village and castle of Doune, the policies of Blair-Drummond, and Stirling Castle.

Buchany

Buchany unites with another village at the burn of An-nat, (here termed the burn of Cambus) ; and if ever this were to turn a commercial district, these villages and the town of Doune would very soon unite.

There are no other towns or villages within the parish.

*Doune Castle.*—This is a very noble and extensive edifice. It is romantically situated on a peninsula, at the junction of Teith and Ardoch, to the south-east of the town, commanding a full view of the Teith and bridge, and surrounded with groves and verdant fields. Nature has pointed out this spot as a place of strength, at least well suited to the art of war in ancient times ; and, it is more than probable, that, at an early period, this spot was occupied by some fortification, long before the present edifice was erected. This is the more probable, when it is considered, that the present castle was built by one of the Earls of Monteith, at a time when Monteith was a lordship of regality : It is natural to presume, that the family would have called the edifice the Castle of Monteith, after the lordship to which it belonged ; but having called it Doune, we may suppose that this was the ancient name of the spot whereon the building was erected.

The word *Doune* is Gaelic, as most of the names of places in this parish are. It retains the exact sound of the Gaelic word *dùn*, which signifies *a round hill or rising ground*, the mark over the vowel *u* signifying that this vowel is sounded long, which renders the pronunciation the same with the present name *Doune*. There is no doubt of this being the origin of the name, for the castle stands on a beautiful mound, at the conflux of Teith and Ardoch, which, of course, would always be called the Mound or Hill, (in Gaelic *Dùn*).

The

The castle is a huge square building, the walls being 40 feet high, and about 10 feet thick. The tower is erected on the north-east corner, and what remains of it is about 80 feet in height; but its masonry thickness detracts very much from its appearing lofty. The north-west corner of the castle has been the family-residence. The strong wall mentioned above incloses a spacious square, each side whereof is 96 feet. The great gate stands on the north, and the iron gate and bars still remain entire. There are several cellars and prisons on the ground floor, on each side of the entry; and, after being introduced into the great area, you ascend to the tower and family-house by two outside stairs, standing over against each other, that appear to have been once shaded by a roof supported with stone pillars, which are now in ruins.

The western stair leads up to a spacious lobby, that divides the kitchen from the great hall. This hall is 63 feet long, and 25 feet wide, and the roof has been covered with stone or slate, but nothing now remains except the walls. The kitchen chimney extends from the one side of the room to the other, being supported by a strong arch still entire; and the whole building; on this side, has the remains of grandeur and magnificence.

The eastern stair leads up to the apartments in the tower. The first is a spacious room, with a pend roof, and a large chimney, containing a middle pillar. This room communicates with the great hall at the north-west corner, and was perhaps the family dining-room. There are several other apartments in the upper stories: but the grandeur of this edifice is completely effaced by those terrible prisons it contains.

From the south-east corner of the dining-room above mentioned, a narrow stone stair descends, and leads, by a subterraneous passage, into a cell or dungeon, that lies below

the north side of the room, into which no light is admitted except what it borrows from a little room above, through a small square hole in the pend roof of the cell, left for the purpose of preventing suffocation, and to let down the scanty pittance of the captive.

In this horrid pit was shut up the unhappy victim of the baron's displeasure, where he lingered out a miserable existence.

O, despotism! sure thy sway eludes the piercing eye  
 Of gentle freedom, and the ray of glorious liberty;  
 And, in a cell remote and far from every social right,  
 Consigns thy victims to despair and universal night!

It is quite uncertain when this castle was built, as no date appears on any part of it. Being the family-seat of the Earls of Monteith, it must have been built while this powerful family had a share of the government. From its structure it appears to be very ancient; and, as the earldoms of Fife and Monteith were in separate families till united in the person of Robert, son of King Robert II. of Scotland, the most probable conjecture is, that this magnificent building was erected by one of the Earls of Monteith previous to the time of Robert.

The first Earl of Monteith (Walter Cummin) was created by Malcolm III. *anno* 1057, and this nobleman was afterwards appointed Lord High-steward of Scotland. This Walter was the grandson of Bancho, who was murdered by Macbeth; and having, with the assistance of Macduff (formerly Thane, now) Earl of Fife, quelled a rebellion that threatened Malcolm, and slain the leader of the rebels, the King immediately conferred this high dignity upon him. In ancient times an officer was appointed in each district for collecting the King's revenues, and administering justice, who was called a Thane, and the superior officer over the  
 whole

whole was called the Abthane. So the title Earl being introduced by Malcolm in place of Thane, the Lord High-steward was in room of the Abthane.

From this Walter, Lord High-steward, the family of Stuarts, that reigned so long over Scotland arose; and though there was no doubt a Thane of Monteith before the time of Walter, yet the high dignity conferred on this nobleman affords ample room to conjecture, that the present magnificent castle of Doune was begun, and perhaps finished, in his time. What strengthens this still more is, that Malcolm and his four sons, Duncan II. Edgar, Alexander I. and David I. who reigned successively over Scotland during a period of 87 years, cultivated the arts of peace, and so afforded leisure for such extensive buildings as the castle of Doune. David was himself a very great friend to architecture, having built the noble church at Dunblane, and several others.

Tradition, however, reports, that the Castle of Doune was built by Murdac Duke of Albany, and Earl of Monteith and Fife. But, however much we may be disposed to give credit to local tradition, yet the account of the life of this unfortunate nobleman leaves great room to doubt how far it was possible for him to rear such an edifice. At that time, no doubt, the power of such a nobleman was great; and, having his vassals and dependants ready at his call, he could make a strong effort to rear buildings in a short time; but such a vast building as the Castle of Doune could not be finished for many years.

Murdac was son of Robert, who was son of Robert II. King of Scotland. Robert was created Earl of Monteith, *anno* 1370; and in 1398 he was created Duke of Albany; and in 1406 he succeeded to the government, on the death of his brother Robert III. and governed Scotland 15 years.

In

In the year 1401 Murdac was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Homelden, and detained till exchanged for Percy, 1411; and, on 3d September 1420, he succeeded his father in the government; but, being of a sluggish disposition, and scarce fit to manage his own family, he was obliged to resign the government in 4 years, and so could have neither the time nor judgment necessary for such a building as Doune Castle.

Perhaps it might be contrived by Murdac's father, who was a man of a bold enterprising spirit, generous and humane, and much esteemed by all ranks of people, at home and abroad. But any account of the true date of the castle can amount only to probability.

The misfortunes of Murdac seem equal to his indolence. For after being prisoner in a foreign country 10 years, he led a retired life until the death of his father, when he entered on his short reign of 4 years, as Regent over Scotland, and soon became overwhelmed with the load of state affairs. His resignation was suddenly followed by an accusation of high-treason against him and his two sons, Walter and Alexander, and Duncan Earl of Lennox, his father-in-law, who were seized and carried prisoners to Stirling. Murdac was taken betwixt Doune and Dunblane, at a small rivulet, which was therefore called Murdoch's ford, and it retains that name to this day.

In summer 1423 the prisoners were tried and condemned, and beheaded on one of the Govane hills, to the north of Stirling Castle, about half-way from the castle to the bridge. Isabella, Murdac's wife, being carried from Doune Castle to the Castle of Tantallon in Lothian, the heads of her father, husband, and children, were sent to her in the prison, to try, if impatient of grief, she would reveal the supposed treason; but her answer was noble and elevated: That if the crimes objected were true, the King had done  
 “ justly,

“justly, and according to law.” Murdac, his lady, and two sons, are intombed in their family burying-place, in a small island of the Loch of Monteith, which lies near the Kirk of Port.

During these lamentable transactions the Castle of Doune, as well as Falkland in Fife, were seized by the King, and remained annexed to the Crown till the year 1502, when Margaret, the daughter of Henry VII. King of England, was married to James IV. King of Scotland, and got settled on her, in lieu thereof, the Castle of Doune, and certain lands in Monteith. After the death of James IV. she married Henry Lord Methven, a descendant of Murdac Duke of Albany. This marriage took place in the year 1528; and immediately thereafter the Queen, with consent of her son King James V. and of her husband Lord Methven, granted to James Stewart, a younger brother of her husband Lord Methven, and ancestor of the family of Moray, the custody of the Castle of Doune for his life; and which right was a few years afterwards converted into a feu to him and his heirs by King James V. This office had been enjoyed by the family of Edmonstone of Duntreath, and occasioned a deadly quarrel betwixt the families, which ended in the assassination of the above James Stewart by Edmonstone of Duntreath. But James, the son of the above James Stewart, obtained full possession of the castle, and was afterwards created Lord Doune, by charter *anno* 1581. Since this period, the castle has remained in the possession of the Earl of Moray's family without interruption.

*Agriculture.*—The variety of soil in this parish opens a very wide field for agricultural study. There is scarcely a single farm but has a change of soil in it, and hence, by skill and industry, can be rendered fit for almost every crop.

It

It is rather beyond the limits of these Statistical Inquiries to enter into the minutiae of an agricultural survey; but, as the state of agriculture is the most important object, it may be proper to arrange the observations thereon under distinct heads:

1. *Draining*.—The first object of the farmer is to see that the grounds be made sufficiently dry. It is in vain to look for good crops while the ground is wet or spongy. The seed generally rots, and, though it happen to take root, the plant never ripens. By this means, the farmer finds it lost labour to plough or sow these wet and spongy parts of his farm. The parish of Kilmadock abounds with such waste corners, especially where improvements have not made any progress. Almost in every part, even in Monteith and Rows, you see round fields of corn, with the intermediate spaces filled with wet, spongy, and sometimes boggy ground. These waste places are pastured with cattle, attended by a hind, who, being always negligent, allows the field to be eat round the border, perhaps one, two, and in some places three yards deep. This is a very serious concern to the farmer. Indeed his crop generally fails; and, being thus abused by the cattle, what remains will scarce replace the seed, and pay the labour. A single drain would cure the evil. The places that thus lie wet are generally the richest of the farm, and capable of raising the best crops; and, were they properly drained, the whole field would become arable and fit for inclosing. It is unnecessary to mention any particular plan of draining, as this must depend on the situation of the field. There is, perhaps, one-fourth of the parish of Kilmadock requiring drains, that is, presently, almost useless; but which, if drained, would be the most valuable of the whole.

2. *Levelling*.—This is likewise an important article. The parish of Kilmadock is very irregular in the surface. A few

few well dressed fields are to be seen in the property of eminent improvers, but the rugged face of nature still covers the greatest part. There can be no perfect husbandry unless the fields are regular. A slope in a field is no disadvantage; but sudden hollows, intermixed with mounds, will never yield regular crops. Besides, these hollows are generally wet, while the mound is parched, and thus the field ripens unevenly. Levelling and draining ought, therefore, to go hand in hand. Sometimes the levelling of a field will supply the place of draining; or draining may answer the purpose of levelling.

While the grounds are neither drained nor levelled, it cannot be expected the farmer will perceive the advantage of inclosures. If you suggest the inclosing of a field, the answer is, that, by inclosing and subdividing, the half of the grass (meaning the places requiring to be drained and levelled, and which are used for grass) would then be lost. The farmers should first be taught the practice of draining and levelling; and whenever the useless corners of the fields are brought into culture, an inclosure would become an obvious advantage.

3. *Clearing of Stones.*—The grounds on the north side of Teith are very much infested with stones, that obstruct and break the plough; and several fields are wholly covered over with round bullets, giving the grounds a very waste and barren appearance.

It is unnecessary to mention the propriety of clearing the fields of stones, especially those that obstruct the plough. Carrying stones off a field is gaining so much additional ground, for the trifling expence of carriage. Some farmers will gravely tell you, that the fields are the better of the stones that lie on them. There never was a more miserable excuse for laziness. Stones lying on a field can surely be of no use, except to occupy, perhaps, the half of the surface,  
which

which should be covered with corn. Until the practice of laying down fields with sown grass was introduced, every farmer preserved the round bullets of stones on his fields very sacredly; but, when they came to cut the hay, these supposed friends proved noted enemies to the scythes, and, at length, drove the farmer to the necessity of turning off the stones to save his instruments; and thus mere necessity introduced the practice of clearing ground of stones. Hence it may easily be marked, in the parish of Kilmadock, what fields have been under the culture of grass, from the smooth surface.

4. *Trenching*.—The most effectual method of draining, levelling, and clearing of stones, those fields that are wet and spongy, is to trench the whole; yet this useful art is not known here. Trenching, though expensive in the mean time, is the cheapest of all improvements in the end. The reason that farmers soon tire of draining their fields is, because they seldom happen to discover the true springs; and, when they still observe the water overflowing their fields, they become dispirited, and never make another attempt. The same is the case with stony fields: Though the farmer one year clean the surface of stones, the next ploughing turns up as many; and country people, being soon discouraged, give up the contest. By trenching the field, the real origin of the springs are discovered, and every stone that obstructs the plough can be taken out. In going over the field, the trenchers have no more to do than place a stake wherever they find a spring; and, when the whole field is dressed, it can then be considered where the common drain should be placed, so as to communicate with the springs thus discovered. The best drain for such fields is a ditch, filled half up with the round stones taken out of the field, and covered over with a sufficient depth of earth. A field thus dressed

dressed will produce excellent crops, and soon repay the labour.

5. *Straightening Marches and Burns.*—There can never be any real improvements while the marches are crooked and irregular. As heritors have the authority of an act of Parliament for compelling their neighbours to straighten marches, there is no excuse for allowing any to remain uneven. The irregularity of marches is always an objection against inclosing, and the source of endless strife between the tenants.

In the parish of Kilmadock, the marches are shamefully irregular. The estate of Cambuswallace was lately inclosed, and the marches straightened, which has had a wonderful effect on the prosperity of the farmers. By the advantages of inclosures and straight marches, the tenants are able to pay an advance rent, and live much better than when their rents were low, and the ground open and irregular.

The straightening of small burns and rivulets is an important article. These feeble streams are generally fond of wandering along a multitude of serpentine windings, occupying an immense stretch if lengthened out in a straight line. By casting a straight ditch in the centre, the whole ground occupied by the windings would be gained, and the links, formerly sanded and useless, could be converted into arable land. Of all other soils these haughs are the richest. They would produce all kinds of grain in perfection, particularly flax; and, when laid down in grass, no pasture would be equal, either for shelter in time of storms, or for succulent food in time of drought.

6. *Dividing Run-rig Lands and Commons.*—There were several farms in this district run-rig, and large tracts of waste common moors, not long ago, but these are all now exchanged and divided, which may be considered the happy prelude of future improvements.

7. *Inclosing*.—The fields being drained, levelled, cleared of stones, and trenched where necessary, the marches straightened, and interspersed fields exchanged, inclosing then becomes an obvious advantage.

There is scarcely more than one-tenth of the parish of Kilmadock inclosed and subdivided, though excellent stones for dikes could be got almost every where, and hedges could be reared over three-fourths of the grounds.

The grand objects of inclosing are, the safety of the crop from cattle, and the ease of the cattle while feeding; either of which advantages are alone sufficient to recommend a fence. It is a serious matter for a farmer to have, perhaps, the breadth of one or two yards round his fields destroyed by the cattle. It is a proposition in geometry, that the smaller the area the greater is the circumference in proportion. Hence, the smaller the field, the greater is the damage from the cattle.

The parish of Kilmadock, where waste and uninclosed, is ploughed in detached fields, while the intermediate spaces are used for pasture. The consequence is obvious: That the circumference or border of each field is abused by the cattle, or the grafs lost; either of which is a very serious disadvantage to the farmer.

With regard to the ease and safety of the cattle, the difference of open from inclosed fields is beyond calculation. A cow is an animal that is fond of ease, and never thrives under the management of a hind. A cow, again, loves to crop the morning dew, and to rest at noon. The hind, on the contrary, cannot rise betimes, and is therefore under the necessity of feeding the cattle in the heat of the day, when they wish to lie down and rest. A cow is likewise fond of lying down at evening, without the fatigue of travelling far to her bed; the hind, on the contrary, drives her home to the stall, where she is tied to a stake like a criminal. In short,

short, the advantage of inclosures for cattle can only be reckoned by experience. The strongest proof of their excellence is this circumstance, that no grazier who once knows their value will ever after rent open uninclosed fields.

8. *Rotation of Crops.*—There being few inclosures in Kilmadock parish, rotation of crops has made very little progress. In the district above the Teith, the absurd practice of having infield and outfield still prevails. This practice is the strongest mark of the imperfect state of husbandry in former times. When wheel-carriages were little used, and dung was the only manure, the farmers constantly spread it out upon the fields near the dwelling-house, and these fields were, on that account, commonly in tillage every year. The fields at a distance received no manure at all, except the produce of the pasturing cattle, and these were inclosed in temporary folds, in the middle of the day and during the night, erected on the arable outfields, and moved (or, in the more emphatic term of the farmers, flitted) at the end of every week. These fields, when thus manured, were ploughed the next year, and one or two crops more taken, and then allowed to sward for grafs. Here, in a peculiar manner, was felt the loss of sown grafs. Independent of the want of a crop of hay, the field, from the dreary stubble, required two or three years to render the grafs of any use for pasture. The cattle were extremely fond of the infant grafs, and constantly poached and destroyed its growth; and thus the farmer generally lost the use of his grafs fields for at least 2 years in every 8 or 10. How very different their situation under the new husbandry. By taking a hay crop, the farmer reaps more profit than from having the field in corn; and, during the growth of the hay, the roots of the grafs spread and cover the surface with a strong coat, capable of supporting the feet of the cattle the following year, when the pasture is rich, fresh,  
and

and abundant. Of all improvements in husbandry these hundred years, sown grafs may be ranked among the most valuable.

While it is generally acknowledged that plants rob the soil, it is at the same time admitted, that they rob it in different degrees, some more, and some less, according to their nature, and manner of receiving food. These evident truths at once suggest the idea of change; as the farmer perceives it of importance to arrange his succession of crops as may be least hurtful to the soil, and, at the same time, most profitable on the whole. Hence, the practice of rotation of crops.

The advantages of this discovery are manifold: Having a variety of crops, the farmer divides the labour of the year. He is in no risk of the field not agreeing with the crop. And he can supply the market annually with all kinds of provisions.

An account of the various rotations observed in this parish will be given among the general tables.

9. *Size of Farms.*—The farms in the parish are of various sizes, as will be seen in the general tables. Formerly this parish abounded with cottaries; but these are now quite abolished, except a very few; and, of late, the farms have been considerably enlarged in many places, owing, partly, to the increasing independence of the farmer from his once miserable condition as a military bondman; but the chief cause is the introduction of the arts, whereby bodily labour has been so wonderfully saved. The farmer, in ancient times, seldom reared any crop but oats, a little barley, and peas. With these he sowed his infield constantly, and his outfield occasionally, when not in grafs. Hence, a small farm rendered him hurried in time of seed and harvest, and the manufacturing it occupied his whole labour during winter. In summer he was literally idle! In these enlighten-

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And days the farmer is ploughing, sowing, and reaping, every month of the year. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, beans, clover, and rye-grass, flax, hay, potatoes, turnips, and other roots, are crops that afford work to the farmer in all seasons of the year, and hence he is enabled to manage a much larger portion of ground than under the old system. And when the improvement of roads, implements of husbandry, mode of labour, &c. are brought into the calculation, it is at once plain how large farms have been introduced.

It is said that large farms depopulate the country. This, however, is a conclusion that can only be drawn from a partial view of the subject. There are two species of labour, unproductive and productive. Unproductive, is that labour that barely supports the labourer; productive, is that labour that supports the labourer, and leaves a balance. The balance is produced to the commonwealth, and so lessens the labour of others. If one year a man supports himself only, and the next year he supports himself and his wife, he doubles the population; if he supports himself, his wife, and a child, he triples the population, and so on. Hence, the more labour produced by art or industry, the greater is, or may be, the population.

From these facts, it is plain, that if the enlarging of farms has not been owing to an increase of labourers on these farms, but to art and industry, that the population is thereby increased. The population on the farms is indeed much diminished; but the increase of the provisions brought to market from these farms must evidently be capable of supporting an increase of population. If this increase of provisions be exported for a supply of luxuries, the art and industry of the laborious farmer, no doubt, disappears, and is waited at the pampered tables of those who, in these days of vice, profligacy, and licentiousness, are falsely denominated

ted the Great. That man alone can be called Great, who, having once produced the necessaries of life in abundance, by art and industry, deals them liberally around to feed a multitude. But he who spends his time in sloth and idleness, and squanders and wastes the labours of the year in riot and dissipation, is a being of all others the most wretched.

When the population of the country happens to appear on the decrease, it ought not therefore to be concluded, that the enlarging of farms is the cause. We ought rather to count the dishes that now garnish our table, and compare these with what graced the humble board of the fires of ancient times.

In ancient times, the sacred plough employ'd  
 The kings and awful fathers of mankind :  
 And some, with whom compar'd your insect-tribes  
 Are but the beings of a summer's day,  
 Have held the scale of empire, rul'd the storm  
 Of mighty war ; then with unwearied hand,  
 Disdaining little delicacies, seiz'd  
 The plough, and greatly independent liv'd.

THOMSON.

10. *Leases and Rent.*—The rents are now generally paid in money, and all personal services are abolished. The tenants perform statute-labour on the high-roads, and pay all public burdens, such as cesses, &c.

The Earl of Moray frequently makes his rise-rent progressive, at the end of 5, 7, or 10 years, of a 19 years lease. This is an excellent method, and ought to be generally adopted. Towards the end of a lease, where the rent has been the same from its commencement, the tenant is dispirited at the prospect of a high rent, and when the rent is raised, his stock is exhausted during the first 3 or 4 years,  
 and

and it is a hundred to one if he is able to continue. But when the rise-rent is progressive, the tenant has no occasion to dread the issue of his lease, because, unless the improvements be great, there is no variation from one of the common rises in the progressive scale. Hence, he is always active and industrious, and never defers improvements for the commencement of a new tack.

As to the duration of leases, various opinions have been formed. Without pretending to judge of a point so uncertain, it may be noticed, that the duration of a lease must depend greatly on the situation of the farm. If a grass farm, the only use of a lease is to afford the tenant time for breeding the cattle, and disposing upon them. Cattle thrive best on the ground where they have been reared; and the uncertainty of markets renders it dangerous for a grazier to be a tenant from year to year only.

As to arable farms, a variety of circumstances have to be considered. 1. The state of culture. 2. The manure to be used. 3. The rotation of crops. If the ground be waste, and in need of improvement, the tenant should have his lease lengthened to encourage him. If the manure be quicklime, he cannot be removed so long as the powers of the lime remain active. This may be from 6 to 10 years. If marl is used, the lease must be longer, as this manure lasts a considerable while. If a rotation of crops be observed, the tenant cannot be removed during the rotation.

From these circumstances, it is plain, that the duration of a lease must depend much on the nature of the farm, and the plan of management.

11. *Houses.*—The houses are much improved of late. The tenants now begin to perceive the advantage of good houses, and of living separate from their cattle.

On the south side of Teith you meet with several very neat houses, of two stories, covered with slate, and  
handsomely

handsomely finished within. The offices stand on each side, with tile-roofs, forming a rural square, at once pleasant, warm, and hospitable. Farm-houses of this construction are now becoming general; yet, in many places, the houses are no better than what they were 30 or 40 years ago; cold, dark, sooty huts; scarcely a pane of glass to be seen; roofs of thatch, rushes, heather, or broom; the cattle and people entering at the same door; earthen floors; the fire on the hearth-stone, and scarcely a vent or chimney. It is lamentable to behold the exalted character of the generous farmer degraded by such miserable habitations.

But the error lies on the side of the masters. If a tenant's lease is to last only 19 years, he either builds no fences or houses at all, or of such a nature as to last little longer than the lease. Indeed, if he acted otherwise, he would be injuring himself. In all transactions, at home or abroad, every thing should be reduced to the test of calculation. It is manifest injustice towards a tenant to take him bound to erect dikes or houses that ought to last at least 100 years, and give him only a 19 years lease. None but fools, madmen, or poor ignorant tenants, shuddering before their laird, would bind themselves so absurdly. The tenant ought neither to improve, plant, nor build, without payment. Neither should he bestow manure, to last longer than his lease, without a reasonable allowance at the issue. All that the tenant, in justice to himself, ought to do, is, to labour and use the land to the best advantage, so as not to leave it worse or poorer than he received it. With regard to improving waste ground, and building dikes and houses, the proprietor should pay the whole outlay, and charge the tenant with a certain interest annually. This plan was practised with the tenants of Cambuswallace some years ago, and the example is fast spreading over the parish.

12. *Rozan.*

12. *Roads.*—The by-roads of the farmers, all over the parish, are in a wretched condition, and absolutely impassable through the one half of the year. The carts and harnesses are generally shattered and broke in a few journies; and hence the horses, carts, and harness, constantly wear the marks of poverty, and, instead of performing the work with vigour, both men and horses soon languish and decay.

It is, however, pleasant to observe the situation of the farmer who studies improvements, who has a comfortable habitation, and good roads; the fresh bloom of contentment is seated on his countenance, his motions are spirited and active, his implements of husbandry appear as if fresh from the hand of the painter, and his vigorous horse is seen pawing in the valley.

13. *Implements of husbandry.*—While the lands were infested with stones, the implements of husbandry were extremely mean; but good ploughs, and harrows of the best construction, are now every where to be seen. Yet, where the grounds remain wet and stony, the labouring utensils are still imperfect. What is termed the broad-plough is still used on the north side of Teith. In this plough 4 horses are yoked abreast, with a goadman or driver placed before the horses heads, with his face towards the ploughman; and in this position the driver *walks backward*, striking the horses in the face to make them come forward!—The brake and cleaning-harrow are little known. The late Colonel Edmonstone of Newton introduced the new-invented turnip drill-plough; but the farmers only looked and wondered at it, as they would at a rope-dancer. Several eminent farmers have, however, shewn noble examples of good husbandry, and are beginning to open the eyes of their neighbours, from their farms appearing like so many gardens, in the midst of a bleak uncultivated country.

*Thrashing-mill.*—This is one of the most ingenious and most useful inventions that has, perhaps, ever appeared in the world.

The first inventor was Michael Stirling, farmer in Craighead, in the parish of Dunblane, who died in the 89th year of his age, on the 1st of February 1796. This venerable old man, when in the prime of life, had a strong propensity to every curious invention; and, after much thought and study, he prepared and finished a machine for thrashing his corn in the year 1748, having employed tradesmen to execute the work under his direction.

The axis of the thrashing-board, was placed perpendicular, and was moved by an inner wheel, on the same axis with an outer one that went by water. The men stood round about these boards like lint cleaners, each man with his sheaf, and performed the work with great rapidity.

Mr Stirling's ignorant neighbours were, however, no way struck with the invention, but laughed at it, and called him *a maggotty fellow*. In short, like Noah with his ark, poor Mr Stirling was surrounded only with mockers, and at length he concealed his operations altogether. The wonderful powers of the machine, however, soon drew the attention of strangers, who came and picked up models, and so were enabled to erect others, both in Scotland and England. Mr Stirling's machine, in one short winter-day, thrashed 50 threaves of stiff outfield corn, yielding 16 bolls of oats, which would have taken 16 days of one man to thrash with the flail. This account was got from William Stirling, farmer in Craigforth, one of Michael Stirling's sons, who is a very respectable man, on whose report the public may rely.

Mr Stirling's mill being perpendicular, was found rather inconvenient, and therefore Mr Meikle at Alloa, an ingenious gentleman, constructed a horizontal axis for the thrashing-

ing-boards, by adding another wheel, which had a wonderful effect, as the sheaf could be spread so as to be taken in and bruised by rollers; and this likewise saved a number of hands.

A particular account of the powers of this machine, and the saving to each farmer, will be given in the appendix.

*Manure.*—There has been no limestone or coal hitherto discovered in this parish. The only local manure, therefore, is dung, which is far from being sufficient for the lands; and the farmers have to carry lime, as well as coal, from Stirling, Sauchie, and other places, an average distance of 12 miles to the parish in general. Hence, the ground continues low rented, the time of the farmers being occupied during summer in carrying home lime and coal. A small navigable canal would be of the utmost importance to the heritors, independent of the saving of carriage in general; to shew which, a general view of the expence and profit is given in the appendix.

No manure is superior to the clay or mud collected in the bottom of rivulets and burns. Many of these run thro' this parish; and, were the farmers only at the pains to spread the scourings of these burns on their fields, they would find more benefit from it than even lime. It enlarges the stock of fertile earth, and mellows the soil. Yet few farmers think of this. Prejudice and custom rule every action of our lives; and even those who have taste and judgment to make experiments, are driven by the multitude into the practice of what is common. A little time, however, will ripen every improvement, and bring it to perfection.

*Drying-Kilns.*—Preparing corns for the mill is an important article. Not long ago, the common practice in this parish was for each farmer to have a kiln of his own. The  
market

market was therefore filled with bad meal, lost in the drying, from the insufficiency of these rickles of buildings to perform the work. Besides, there were many melancholy accidents from fire. These, and some other causes, have now made way for the introduction of brick kilns, which have become general.

It would be a capital improvement to erect a kiln at every corn-mill, to be attended by an experienced dryster, hired by the thirled farmers. The kiln might be so placed that the grain could be conveyed from the kiln-head to the mill-hopper, by having both on a level, and a loft from the kiln-head to the hopper. Observe the profit of such a plan. In the common way, the corn has to be put into sacks, loaded, and carried to the mill; there unloaded, and carried up a stair, by strength of arm and back alone. All this labour would be saved by the plan above mentioned, besides having the corn immediately grinded when ready.

Major Main of Powis Logie, an ingenious gentleman, and one of the most eminent improvers of the country, has favoured me with a description of a drying-kiln of his own invention, erected at Powis, which is given in the appendix.

*Mills, and Sale of Grain.*—The Deanston cotton-mills will be mentioned under a separate title.

There are seven mills in the parish for the manufacturing of grain, viz. Doune, Cambus, Candy, Lanerick, Cessintully, Auchleshie, and Argaty, and there is an old corn-mill at Callichat, which has not been used for some time.

There is no object requires greater attention than the establishment of proper corn-mills, because here all the labour of the year centers. Yet no branch of police is more neglected than proper rules between millers and farmers.

The

The evil arose from the abominable servitude of thirlage, and will continue so long as this servitude lasts. The landlord binds his tenants to go to his own mill, and this mill he lets for rent, supposing, by this plan, to increase his rental. There never was a greater deception. The multure due to the mill is classed with public burdens, and so lessens the neat rent paid to the master; but were the tenant free, he would give a rise-rent double the amount of the rent drawn by the landlord of the mill. The reason is obvious: being bound to one mill, the milturer grows insolent, gives bad service, and imposes on the tenants. Hence the multitude of law-suits for abstracted multures. Why am I well served by my tailor and shoemaker?—Because he is afraid of losing my custom. The same is the case with millers; and the servitude of thirlage is fast wearing out.

The common public places for the sale of grain are Stirling, Kippen, and Callander. Since the erection of the Adelphi cotton-mills, a considerable market has been opened in Doune. The average distance to markets may be reckoned 8 miles. An account of the fiars of Perth and Stirling shires is given, among the general tables, in the appendix.

*Wages.*—The wages for all kinds of work may be reckoned good. A principal man-servant, for farming work, gets at present from L. 10 to L. 12; an inferior one from L. 8 to L. 10; a woman-servant from L. 3 to L. 5, besides bed, board, and washing. The labourers, in time of harvest, are of three classes; the first are hired for the whole time of harvest; the men receive L. 2, the women L. 1, 4 s. each, with bed and board; the second class are hired by the day, a man at 1 s. a woman at 9 d. with victuals; the third class are paid by the hour, a man 2 d. a woman 1½ d. This  
last

last class are commonly the inhabitants of Doune, Buchany, and Burn of Cambus.

An account of the various wages of other kinds of labour is given, among the general tables, in the appendix.

*Black-Cattle.*—Owing to the want of inclosures, the black-cattle of this parish make but a poor figure at the Doune markets. The whole cattle, including young and old, kept on the parish are about 2243. Now, the whole area of the parish being reckoned 64 square miles, or 40,960 acres, and supposing one-tenth to be heath and moss producing no grafs, and another tenth to be occupied by roads, houses, fences, and strips of planting, there remains 32,768 acres; one-third whereof (10,922) will be commonly in tillage, and the other two-thirds (21,845) remain for grafs. This grafs would be of various quality; the best might admit 1 cow on each acre, but other places might require 2, and perhaps 3 acres to each cow. However, counting old and young beasts, 2 acres may be allowed on the average to each beast during summer, whereby no less than 10,922 cattle might be supported, were the grounds inclosed and subdivided, and properly laid out.

Of the cattle presently on the parish, one half are milch cows, the other half are young cattle. Now, valuing each cow's grafs at 20 s. and 10 s. for the feeding of each young beast, we can draw the following comparative state :

Present Stock 2243.	New Stock 10,922.
Grafs of 1121 cows, at 20 s. L. 1122 0	Grafs of 5461 cows, at 20 s. L. 5461 0
Ditto of 1121 young beasts,	Ditto of 5461 young beasts,
at 10 s. - - - 560 10	at 10 s. - - - 2730 10
Total L. 1681 10	Total L. 8191 10
Abstract.	
Grafs-meal of the new stock, -	L. 8191 10 0
Ditto of the old stock, -	1681 10 0
	Clear gain L. 6510 0 0

*Horses.*

*Horses.*—The breed of horses are much better now than formerly, though great room still remains for improvement. Not long ago four-horse ploughs were common over the parish, each of which animals, though scarce able to support their own weight, would eat as much as the horses that now plough in pairs.

The whole horses at present in the parish are about 662, whereof about 577 are farm-horses. These last will consume annually 4936 bolls and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lippies of corn, allowing a lippy and a half to a horse each day; which, at 3 d. *per* lippy, comes to L. 3948 : 16 :  $10\frac{1}{2}$  Sterling. So that when 4 horses were yoked in each plough, in place of 2, the number would be double, and the expence L. 7897 : 13 : 9 Sterling. Were oxen used in place of horses, the whole of the above corn would be saved, which would maintain 705 men, allowing 7 bolls to each; and, taking the inhabitants of all ages, it would support double the number, being 1410 persons, which is one half of the present inhabitants of the parish, which, at first view, may surprize, but the calculation will hold good.

If we reckon the inhabitants of the parish of Kilmadock, exclusive of the people of the Adelphi, to be near 2800, and the horses 570, there is about one horse for every fifth soul, which is a serious concern to the nation. In the parish of Kilmadock there are several farms with 4 horses each, which, at L. 10 each horse of maintenance, makes L. 40 each farm; and the average rent of each farm will not exceed L. 30. So if the heritor would recommend oxen in place of horses, he might put the L. 40 in his pocket, and save the expence of purchasing and upholding the horses to his tenant, as oxen would live on grafs and turnip, and after 5 years labour would bring more money than their prime-cost.

*Sheep.*

*Sheep.*—There are no sheep in the parish except about 1986, kept in the Braes of Doune, the moor of Lanerick, and in Cambusmore; and even these do not thrive well. The grounds are better adapted for black-cattle than sheep.

*Markets, Price of Provisions, &c.*—There are 6 annual fairs held in Doune, at the following terms, Martinmas, Yoole, Candlemas, Whitsunday, Lammas, and Michaelmas. The 2 at Michaelmas and Martinmas are large cattle markets, little inferior to the famous trysts of Falkirk.

Provisions are cheaper here than at Stirling. Beef at 4½ d. butter 10 d. and cheese at 3 d. *per lb.* and eggs at 4 d. *per dozen*; while in Stirling market beef is at 5 d. butter 1 s. and cheese 4½ d. *per lb.* and eggs at 6 d. *per dozen*. These articles rise and fall according to the seasons; and the price of meal, barley, and others, is regulated by the price of grain, as stated in the annual fairs.

*Heritors and Rent.*—The valued-rent of the whole parish, as stated in the cefs-books, is L. 9163, 14 s. Scots, and yet there are only 16 heritors, great and small. The greatest heritor is the Earl of Moray, he being proprietor of about one-third of the whole parish; and the other heritors valued-rent appears in a list of the whole, stated in the appendix.

The real rent at present is about L. 7500 Sterling; and a great number of the leases being near expired, a considerable rise will soon take place. The greatest advantage a parish can enjoy, is to have all the heritors residing on the spot, because, wherever these gentlemen take up their abode, there they spend their money.

The only resident heritors at present are, Murdoch of Gartincaber, Buchanan of Cambusmore, and Buchanan of Kirkton. The whole other heritors reside at a distance,  
and

and so carry off annually very near six-sevenths of the rents, very little whereof returns to the place. No wonder, therefore, that the place is poor, wanting the presence of the greatest heritors, and furnishing such an immense quantity of labour annually to strangers.

*Church, &c.*—The parish church stood at Kilmadock till the death of Mr Napier, about the year 1756, when a new church was built in Doune. The first incumbent of the new church was Mr James Smith, a very meek and reverend divine, who filled the pastoral charge for no less a period than 36 years, and then resigned it, with his life, amidst the tears and sorrow of his whole flock, among whom he lived with that unity and mutual affection which alone constitutes the happiness and prosperity of any people.

Though the church be removed to Doune, the most of the ancient families bury at Kilmadock, where the minister still resides, with his manse and glebe. The new settlers are, however, taking off layers at the new church-yard of Doune, and so the burying-place at Kilmadock will soon be deserted.

There is a Burgher meeting-house at Bridge of Teith, which was erected about 40 years ago. The affability of Mr Smith kept the people together, so much so, that the whole parishioners still adhere to the establishment, except a few families who attend the congregation at Bridge of Teith; and a few more who have joined the society of Antiburghers at Dunblane.

There was formerly an Episcopal meeting held in Doune, which was dropped on the death of Mr Rose, the last incumbent.

*Stipend, &c.*—The stipend is payable partly in money and partly in meal; and, in consequence of a late augmentation,

tion, prosecuted by the present minister, the stipend may, on an average, be reckoned L. 150 annually. The minister has also the manse and glebe of Kilmadock, which contains six acres of rich land, equal in quality to any within the parish, *as church-lands generally are*. The manse was lately repaired, and a very excellent set of new office-houses built by the heritors.

Kilmadock manse is a situation exactly suitable to religious retirement, and is more central to the parish in general than Doune, which stands rather to the east side. If the population increase, a chapel of ease, or a new erection will, be necessary, when the church of Kilmadock may be rebuilt, and the inhabitants thus well accommodated.

*Schools, &c.*—The parish school is held at Doune, and is generally well attended. Mr William Young, the present schoolmaster, is a very industrious teacher, and has kept the school with great success for a long period back.

There are at present 70 scholars, 45 at English, 20 at arithmetic and book-keeping, and only 5 at the Latin language. The school wages are extremely moderate, 1 s. 3 d. for English, and 2 s. 6 d. for arithmetic, book-keeping, and Latin, *per quarter*. The schoolmaster has besides a free house and garden, and his perquisites as session-clerk and precenter. His fixed salary was formerly only L. 100 Scots, but the heritors very properly augmented it to L. 200 Scots. The fees of proclamations, on 3 Sundays, are, 1 s. 8 d. to the poor, 2 s. to the clerk, and 6 d. to the officer; on 2 Sundays, 2 s. to the clerk, 3 s. 6 d. to the poor, and 6 d. to the officer; and on 1 Sunday, 6 s. to the clerk, 10 s. 6 d. to the poor, and 1 s. 6 d. to the officer. There appears a mistake in giving the clerk only 2 s. for 2 Sundays, when he gets the same for 3. There are about 60 baptisms, and 24 marriages annually. The fees of baptisms are, 10 d. to  
the

the clerk, and 2 d. to the officer; but those who attend Bridge of Teith, Noriefton, Dunblane, and Callander, from the parish of Kilmadock, are not regular payers of the fees.

There are feveral other private fchools in the parish, for teaching Englifh and the rudiments of writing; but the boys in the country are in great danger of colds from bad roads. Foot-paths on the fides of the high-ways fhould become general, which would be a great eafe to the children in bad weather.

The Society for Propagating Chriftian Knowledge lately gave L. 10 of falary for a charity fchool at the weft end of the parish, near Callander; and Mr Buchanan of Cambufmore, very much to his honour, prefented the fchoolmafter with a fchool and fchool-houfe, and garden, free. They are placed on the road from Callander to Craigton, about a Scotch mile eaft of Callander, on a gentle rifing heath, that is quite dry and healthful, and finely expofed to the weftern breeze. There cannot be a finer fituation for a village; and, were a proper road made along from Callander by the Heads, Craigton, Annat, &c. to join the Dunblane road by Kilbryde, communication would be opened in the upper parts of the parish, where, at prefent, no perfon can travel.

Of all other objects of the legiflature, proper teachers, and proper parochial fchools, is the moft important; and, with all refpect and deference to the office and dignity of our reverend divines, it is humbly fubmitted, if a diligent, fober, pious teacher of youth, be not an equally exalted character, and equal, if not more ufeful, towards the propagation and eftablifhment of vital religion, morality, and virtue. The illuftrious King of Ifrael was deeply fenfible of this, when he faid,

Train up a child when he is young  
In the way wherein he ought to go,

And

And when he is old  
He will not depart from it.

It is, therefore, much to the honour of those who are attentive to the situation of schools. In general they are quite neglected; the salaries of the masters are shamefully small, and the school-wages too low. In place, therefore, of giving such liberal augmentations to the clergy, it had been more wise in the Commissioners to have conferred part of it on the parochial teachers.

*Police.*—Anciently the administration of justice was committed to the Steward of Monteith, and his deputies, who held courts in Doune. In 1748 this heritable jurisdiction, along with the others within Scotland, was annexed to the Crown; and was valued at L. 1200 Sterling. Since this period the Sheriff of Perthshire has held courts for this district at Dunblane, which renders it very inconvenient for the inhabitants, that town being situated on the east side of the district. The Commissary of Dunblane has likewise a jurisdiction over this parish. Besides these two judges, the Justices of the Peace take an active share in protecting the commonwealth.

*Poor.*—There are no private donations, or hospitals founded, for the poor of this parish, neither have the heritors ever been assessed. They are, however, liberally supported from the collections at the churches, and by private charity, and common begging is now almost quite gone.

The situation of this parish, with regard to the poor, is a strong proof of the baneful consequence of overgrown hospitals. Innocent misfortunes are always mentioned as an argument in favour of hospitals. It is no doubt an amiable virtue to relieve the distresses of a suffering fellow-creature; but cases of this nature ought to be thrown on private

vate charity alone, which usually exerts itself in a most effectual manner; and the common poor should be provided by the public. It is an important matter to make charity command gratitude and industry. Private charity effects this most completely: The indigent person knows that the eyes of the donor is upon him, and that if he is idle and insolent the donation will be withdrawn. Hence, gratitude excites his industry, and fear commands his respect. But, when a set of gentle beggars are put on the roll of hospital pensioners, they conceive themselves only obliged to the public, that is, nobody. The funds, they say, are their own, and they have none to thank. Hence, they forget their true situation, and become ungrateful, insolent, and lazy.

Let the parish of Kilmadock rejoice that she is free of such nuisances; let her cultivate sobriety, industry, and virtue, and, while prosperity smiles on her borders, affluence will garnish her table, and contentment gladden her heart.

*Manufactures and Commerce.*—This parish may be said to be wholly destitute of any commercial traffic or regular manufacture, except the Adelphi cotton-work. A list of the different tradesmen is given under the title population.

For some time past Doune has been noted for excellent slaters, who have acquired superior reputation in that trade over all the neighbouring country, particularly Glasgow, Hamilton, Dunbarton, &c. where they have been invited to contract for all kinds of modern buildings, in preference to the slaters of other places. They work in these towns during summer, and return to their families during winter; and some of the more industrious among them learn other trades, such as weaving, shoemaking, &c. which they practise when the season will not permit the work of slating.

The

The skinning business was once carried on in Doune, but it is now quite gone.

In this town also was carried on, for some time, the manufacture of Highland purses. That trade is also no more.

The only remains of any of the ancient branches of trade is the making of Highland pistols. The reputation of Doune for this manufacture, about the time of the German war, was very great.

This art was introduced to Doune about the year 1646, by Thomas Caddell, who, having been instructed in his craft at Muthill, a village in Strathearn in Perthshire, came and settled in Doune. This famous tradesman possessed a most profound genius, and an inquisitive mind; and, though a man of no education, and remote from every mean of instruction in the mechanical arts, his study and persevering exertions brought his work to so high a degree of perfection, that no pistols made in Britain excelled, or perhaps equalled, those of his making, either for sureness, strength, or beauty. He taught the trade to his children, and several apprentices, of whom was one John Campbell, whose son and grandson carried on the business successively with great repute. While the ancient dress of Caledonia, that is, the philabeg, belted plaid, pistols, and dirk, was wore, the pistols made in Doune excelled all others, and acquired superior reputation over France, Germany, &c. A pair of pistols, superbly ornamented, were fabricated by a tradesman taught in Doune, and, by the City of Glasgow, given in compliment to Marquis de Bouillé. The above Mr Campbell's grandson, who has now given over the business, made pistols to the first nobility in Europe, as Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, the Duke of Cumberland, and others. The trade is now carried on by John Murdoch, also famous for his ingenuity in the craft, and who has likewise furnished pistols to the first nobility

mobility of Europe. These pistols were sold from 4 to 24 guineas a-pair. There is now very little demand for Doune pistols, owing, partly, to the low price of the pistols made in England; but the chief cause of the decline is the disuse of the dirk and pistol as a part of the Caledonian dress; and, when Mr Murdoch gives over business, the trade, in all probability, will become extinct.

*Adelphi Cotton-works.*—These are very extensive works, erected on the south banks of Teith, to the west of Doune, for the spinning of cotton-yarn. The great wheel is moved by the water of Teith. The mill is a large elegant building of several stories, erected about 12 years ago by Mr John Buchanan of Carston and his brothers, gentlemen of much enterprise, who having removed to another work at Balfron, several years ago, the Adelphi mill was taken up by an English company, and is now conducted by Mr Benjamin Flounders, a gentleman of exemplary character, and much esteemed in the place.

This extensive work has constantly employed about 700 persons, for whose accommodation all the ruinous houses in Doune have been repaired and rebuilt; and Mr Murdoch of Gartincaber has built a street of houses on the south side of the Teith, with a convenient garden to each, now called the Newtown of Doune.

The workmen are paid by the quantity and quality of their work, and hence they have become extremely dexterous, and some hands will make about 2 guineas *per* week.

The yarn spun at this mill is esteemed very excellent, and finds a ready market every where. There is none of it weaved in Doune or the neighbourhood.

The high wages earned at this work has affected almost every other branch of business in the parish; and, for a while after it was commenced, the consequence was very  
distressing,

distressing. So many people collected in one house refined each other in all manner of wickedness. The duties of the family were neglected; the Sabbath was profaned; the instruction of youth was forgotten; and a looseness and corruption of manners spread, like a fatal contagion, every where around. The allurements of high wages at this work raised the price of all other kinds of labour; and, what was worst of all, servants became insolent, disobedient, and careless. The confinement of so many people in one house rendered the air they breathed very impure; the heat necessary in preparing the cotton kept the workmen constantly in a sweat, and extracted the nourishing juices; the noise of the machinery rendered them soon deaf; and the flying particles of cotton, and constant labour of the eye in watching the texture of the threads, weakened and destroyed the sight.

The laudable conduct of Mr Flounders, and the other managers of the work, has, however, wrought a very great reformation of these abuses, and in a great measure provided remedies to the evils mentioned above. The workmen are now sober and respectable, and the children are watched with vigilance and care.

The illustrious Mr Dale of Glasgow, in his attention to the government of young persons at his works, is a noble example to others. He employs a teacher, who oversees them at all times of the day, and, at certain hours, instructs them in the principles of religion, and teaches them reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. He presides over them at table, and performs the office of chaplain; the boys sit on one side of the table, the girls on the other: and in this order he conducts them to church. Laws and rules are framed for their government, and rewards and punishments annexed. In fine, this gentleman may be called the benevolent

volent father of a numerous family, and a bright luminary to Scotland.

*Post-office and Carriers.*—There was lately established a post-office in Doune and Callander, with a runner between these towns and Dunblane every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, which is of great use.

There is also a weekly carrier from Doune to Stirling, another to Callander, another to Dunblane, and sometimes one to Kippen.

*Antiquities.*—The Castle of Doune is the most eminent antiquity in this district.

The ancient monastery of St Madocus, now called Kilmadock, where the late church stood, is quite demolished, and perhaps was pulled down to build the church. To this monastery belonged six chapels within the parish.

The first stood on the south banks of Teith, at the end of the bridge, where part of the building is still to be seen. The adjoining lands, now the property of Mr John Forrest, were annexed to this chapel, and hence received the name Dean's-town.

The second stood on the south-east of the house of Row, also close by the north side of Teith, part of the foundation whereof is still visible.

The third chapel stood on the west brink of the glen of Annat, on a round hill, which still retains the name of the Kirk-hill, and the marks of graves are still visible. The name Annat has its origin from this chapel; Ann or Annat meaning the first fruits of every benefice; and the lands of Annat were perhaps at that time annexed to the chapel.

The fourth was at Lanerick, and the remains of the building has been for a long period used as a burying-place

for the family of Lanerick. The chapel likewise stands on the south banks of Teith.

The fifth was on the banks of the same river, at Torry, opposite to Cambusmore, and the place is now covered with wood.

The sixth was erected at Walton, a little east of Thornhill. This last is quite demolished, and not even the foundation to be seen.

Some years ago several graves were discovered below Rosshall house, in the estate of Cambuswallace, which were inclosed with 4 stones each, in the form of the ancient tombs of Caledonia, but no bones remained; from which it is evident these graves are very ancient. It is remarkable, that, before these graves were discovered, there was a tradition among the people of the place, that a battle was once fought near this spot between the families of Rosshall and Craigton, and that several men were killed in the fray. The tombs discovered were perhaps the graves of these chieftains.

*Natural Curiosities.*—In former times, it appears, the river Teith made a beautiful winding from Doune Castle round the hill of Dairah; but, having forced a way through to the river Ardoch, below the Castle, deserted its former channel, and the old track is now dry, and mostly covered with planting. It is this old water-track that forms the most delightful part of Blair-Drummond policy. Tradition says, that the Castle of Doune was built from a quarry below the mound, and that the neck of land was thus cut away, whereby the river got through by its present course. This account has very strong marks of probability, though we cannot vouch for its being certain.

In the banks of the water of Goody several oak trees project from the braes, about 20 feet below the surface of the

the clay ; and, where this river joins Forth, one of these trees, covered with the same depth of clay, projects near 20 feet, and the trunk is near 6 feet diameter. Several shells have likewise been turned up from the clay in this carse.

Moss Flenders (part of which belongs to this parish) abounds with natural curiosities. Some years ago several logs were found in the moss, squared, and lying along each other in the form of a float, and the marks of the ax was visible on them. Here also was found a piece of a ship. A Roman causeway has also been discovered along the bottom of the moss, running in a direction of south-east to north-west ; but these particulars belong more properly to the account of the parish of Kincardine.

*Advantages.*—From the preceding observations it is evident, that the parish of Kilmadock has many advantages. 1. It lies in the centre of Scotland, and has intercourse with all the kingdom. 2. The two great roads pass through it. 3. It contains an excellent soil, affording scope for all manner of agricultural study and research. 4. The climate is healthful, mild, and friendly to cultivation. 5. It is exposed to the sun, and defended by mountains on the north and north-west, and there is easy access to all parts of the grounds. 6. It abounds with natural springs, rivers, and burns, and contains very fine situations for cattle in time of storms. It enjoys the waters of the Teith for a space of 10 miles, where multitudes of water machines can be erected, and hence is well adapted for commerce and manufactures. Above all, it commands a grand view of hill and dale, of mountains and vallies ; it has ample provision for its poor, and is free of hospitals and all such *mortifications* ; it enjoys peace and contentment, and is not rent asunder by civil or religious contests.

*Disadvantages.*

*Disadvantages.*—It is also plain this parish has many disadvantages. 1. It wants coal and lime. 2. It wants good roads and bridges. 3. The grounds, in many places, are too wet. 4. There are no plantations. 5. There are few inclosures. 6. The tenants have bad houses. 7. The whole parish is subjected to the grievous bondage of thirlage.

*Proposed Improvements.*—Such being the advantages and disadvantages of this district, the remedies become very obvious. Communication ought to be opened by new roads and bridges, and the old roads and bridges repaired. Coal and lime should be brought from Stirling, &c. by navigable canals. The wet grounds should be drained and made dry. The barren ground and waste places should be filled with planting. The open grounds should be inclosed.

The people would then be roused to activity; agriculture would swell the fields with grains; the cattle thrive and become numerous; manufactures flourish and prosper; arts and sciences polish and refine; the people become a multitude; and religion, morality, and virtue, lock society secure in the arms of affection and love.

## APPEN-

# A P P E N D I X.

**TABLE of Produce from the various Soils.**

Crops.	Carfe clay <i>per acre.</i>	Till <i>per</i> <i>acre.</i>	Loam <i>per</i> <i>acre.</i>	Sandy soil <i>per acre.</i>
Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Peas and beans, Clover and rye-grafs,	8 bolls. 8 ditto. 7 ditto. 7 ditto. 7 ditto. 200 stone.	none used. none used. 6 bolls. 6 ditto. 6 ditto. 200 stone.	none used. none used. 6 bolls. 6 ditto. 5 ditto. 150 stone.	none used. none used. 5 bolls. 5 ditto. 5 ditto. 150 stone.
Crops.	Increase <i>per acre.</i>			
Flax, Turnips, Potatoes,				

**TABLE**

TABLE of Seed-time and Harvest.

Crops.	Seed-time.	Harvest.
Carse clay.		
Wheat, -	30. September 1795.	11. August 1796.
Beans, -	6. March —96.	In September —96.
Oats, -	20. March —96.	15. September —96.
Peas, -	30. March —96.	In September —96.
Barley, with grafs and clover, }	15. May —96.	25. August —96.
	15. May —96.	In June 1797.
Loam.		
Oats, -	30. March —96.	In September —96.
Peas, -	16. April —96.	In ditto —96.
Barley, with grafs and clover, }	30. May —96.	In August —96.
	30. May —96.	In June 1797.
Till.		
Oats, -	30. March —96.	In September —96.
Peas, -	16. April —96.	In ditto —96.
Barley, with grafs and clover. }	30. May —96.	In August —96.
	30. May —96.	In June 1797.
Sandy foil.		
Oats, -	20. March —96.	1. September —96.
Peas, -	16. April —96.	In ditto —96.
Barley, with grafs and clover, }	20. May —96.	12. August —96.
	20. May —96.	In June 1797.
Potatoes,	10. April —96.	1. September —96.

TABLE

REGISTER of the WEATHER.

Kept by Mr Edward Burn at Coldoch.

Years.	1790.				1791.				1792.				1793.			
Months.	Fair.	Frosty.	Rain.	Wind westerly	Fair.	Frosty.	Rain.	Wind westerly	Fair.	Frosty.	Rain.	Wind westerly.	Fair.	Frosty.	Rain.	Wind westerly.
Jan.	15	8	8	24	8		23	21	9	13	9	11	16	11	4	16
Feb.	11	2	15	27	7	6	15	21	15	8	6	16	8	3	17	20
March,	14	10	7	19	20		11	27	8		23	23	22		9	12
April,	13	13	4	8	25		10	9	25		5	14	26		4	4
May,	25		6	18	25		6	20	21		10	15	28		3	17
June,	17		13	16	26		4	16	25		5	11	24		6	17
July,	18		13	15	23		9	24	18		13	16	26		5	14
August,	14		17	12	27		4	17	22		9	6	20		11	16
Sept.	19		11	21	28		2	15	14		16	19	27		3	18
Oct.	23		8	20	16		15	10	12		19	9	19		12	27
Nov.	15	9	6	6	18		12	14	12	8	10	15	16	6	8	2
Dec.	11	10	10	24	2	17	12	26	8	7	16	20	11		11	12
Total,	195	52	118	210	219	23	123	220	189	36	141	175	243	20	93	175

TABLE

## TABLE OF WAGES.

Weaving work.			Shoemakers work.	
Cloth.	Breadth.	per yard.		
Harn,	near 1 yd.	from 2 d. to 4 d.	Mens shoes furnished,	L. 0 6 6
Linen,	1 yd.	from 6 d. to 8 d.	Womens ditto,	0 5 0
Duffle,	5 quarters,	6 d.	Boots,	1 5 0
Country grey,	1½ yd.	4 d.	Tailors work.	
Plaiding,	1 ditto,	3 d.	Making a man's coat,	L. 0 3 0
Blankets,	1 ditto,	4 d.	----- vest,	0 1 0
Temming,	¾ yd.	3 d.	----- breeches,	0 1 6
Druggat,	from 1 to 1½ yd	from 6 d. to 1 s.	Masons work.	
Lint and cotton			Master per week,	L. 0 15 0
napkins,	1 yd. square,	from 6 d. to 9 d.	Journeyman per ditto,	0 12 0
Teiking,	¾ yd.	from 6 d. to 10 d.	Labourer per ditto,	0 7 6
Backing,	¾ ditto,	3 d.	For rouble work per rood,	1 5 0
Table-cloths,	from 1½ to 2 yd.	1 s. to 2 s. 6 d.	Wrights work.	
Towls,	1 yd. square,	from 6 d. to 9 d.	Master per week,	0 14 0
			Journeyman per ditto,	0 9 0
Smith work.			Slaters work.	
Working iron for implements of husbandry and other heavy work, 2½ d. per lib.			Master per week,	0 15 0
Smaller work in proportion to the size and quality.			Journeyman per ditto,	0 14 0
A new horse-shoe, and putting on, 6 d.			For piece-work per rood,	0 15 0
One shoe removing, 1½ d.				
In Stirling iron is sold at 3 s. 6 d. per stone.				

TABLE

TABLE of the POPULATION, exclusive of those at the Adelphi Cotton Works, with the progressive Ages.

(79)

Age	Above Tench.			Between Tench.			Tench of Tench.			Men of Tench and Boych.			Abov Tench.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
1	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
2	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
3	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
4	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
5	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
6	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
7	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
8	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
9	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
10	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
11	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
12	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
13	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
14	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
15	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
16	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
17	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
18	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
19	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
21	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
22	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
23	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
24	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
25	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
26	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
27	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
28	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
29	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
30	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
31	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
32	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
33	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
34	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
35	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
36	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
37	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
38	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
39	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
40	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
41	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
42	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
43	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
44	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
45	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
46	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
47	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
48	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
49	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
50	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
51	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
52	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
53	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
54	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
55	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
56	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
57	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
58	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
59	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
60	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
61	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
62	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
63	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
64	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
65	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
66	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
67	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
68	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
69	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
70	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
71	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
72	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
73	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
74	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
75	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
76	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
77	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
78	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
79	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20
80	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	20

TABLE of the POPULATION, shewing the various Families, Employments, Religion, &c.

Districts.	Families	Population	Profession	Religion	Employment
Above Tench.	113	113			
Below Tench.	113	113			
Tench of Tench.	113	113			
Below Tench.	113	113			
Total	442	442			
Families	113				
Profession	113				
Religion	113				
Employment	113				
Other	113				

Vol. XX.

N. B. The People of the Adelphi Cotton Works are not included, and the burning of the Work has carried off about 10 Families.

(80)