

PARISH OF LUSS.

PRESBYTERY OF DUMBARTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

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I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THIS parish has its name from the Gaelic *Lus*, signifying a plant or herb. Luss is the name of a small river, and the valley or glen through which it flows. As the church is situated at the influx of this river into Lochlomond, the name was extended to the parish. It was anciently written *Lus*, and is the same with the name of Luce in Galloway.

Extent, &c.—The parish of Luss extends in length from south to north about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its greatest breadth is 5, and its least $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west. Its extent in square miles may be about 33. It is bounded on the east, by Lochlomond; on the south and south-west, by the parishes of Bonhill and Row; on the west, by Row and Lochlong; and on the north, by Arrochar parish. If we include the lands of Bannachra, which formerly belonged to Row, but are now understood to belong to Luss *quoad sacra*, it is also conterminous with Cardross on the south. The eastern boundary is an irregular line running north and south towards the middle of Lochlomond. The southern boundary leaves the bank of that lake about three-quarters of a mile south from the influx of the Froom, and proceeding westward becomes coincident with the course of that stream, which separates it from Row. Then the Laran forms the limit from Inverlaran, where it enters the Froom, to the summit of Shannan Hill, where it has its source. It then runs irregularly along the ridge which overlooks the Froom on the north, and after leaving within Row, Stron of Glenfroom, Finnart Hill, and Stronmalenoch, it again takes a westerly direction, and reaches the shore of Lochlong to the north of Gortan. From Lochlong to Lochlomond, it is conterminous with Arrochar. The outline on the south and west is thus extremely irregular.

Topographical Appearances, &c.—By far the greatest part of the surface of this parish is mountainous, some of its mountains rising

to near 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The principal are, Ben Cornachantian, Corafuar, Craiginlenuc, Aich, Dhu, &c. These are intersected everywhere by glens wildly picturesque. As we advance from the south-eastern boundary of the parish northward, the Froon, already referred to, first crosses our way. Glenfroon, well known in Scottish story as the scene of a bloody conflict, fought in 1603, between the clans of Colquhoun and MacGregor, is but partly situated within Luss. The Froon flows into Lochlomond, nearly opposite the southern end of Inch Murren, the most considerable and the southmost of its islands. Parallel to Glenfroon, on the north, and separated from it by a mountain range, already referred to, is Glenfinlass. The sources of the Luss and Finlass are not far from the upper extremity of this valley. The Luss diverges from it by taking a direction rather to the north of east. The streams of Finlass and Luss are about three miles apart at their termination in Lochlomond. Lastly, at the northern boundary is Glen-du-glass. At Inveruglas, or the mouth of the Douglas, is the ferry of Ruardinnan directly opposite, at the foot of Benlomond. All these valleys intersect the mountains in an easterly direction, and discharge their respective streamlets into Lochlomond.

The flat land, which is by far the smaller portion, lies in the south-east. It extends along the lake from the southern boundary to Ross-dhu, the seat of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart. A considerable part of this land is almost perfectly level, another part, gently undulating; the rest slopes with a more or less gentle acclivity, till it is lost in the bold, abrupt, or rugged ascent of the mountains.

From the village of Luss southwards, the lake near the bank is in general neither rocky nor very deep. Northward towards Inveruglas, it is much deeper, and the bank in many places is rocky. To the north of the village, the mountain rises with steep ascent from the very bank of the lake. The lake in general has a muddy bottom. From the southern boundary are a succession of headlands, called *Rosses*, along the flat district, projecting a small way into the lake. They are Nether Ross, Middle Ross, Ross-finlass, Ross-dhu and Ross Arden.

Islands.—The islands of Lochlomond included in the parish of Luss are, Inchlonaig, Inch-tavanach, Inchconachan, Inchmoan, Inch Galbraith, Inchfriechlan, and a few other very small islets. Inchlonaig, now occupied as Sir James Colquhoun's deer-park, is

remarkable for the great number of very old yews which are growing in it. It contains about 150 deer. It is inhabited by one family, who board persons that have been addicted to drinking. Inch-tavanach, or Monk's Island, about three-quarters of a mile long, lies not very distant from the west margin of the loch, between Ross-dhu and the village of Luss. It is steep and mostly covered with copse-wood. It is inhabited by one family, who farm part of it, and admit as boarders persons given to intoxication. The summit of the island is called Tom-na-clag, the *Bell Height* or *Crest*, because, according to tradition, the bell was here elevated, which the holy occupants of this island employed in summoning to prayers the inhabitants of the two parishes of Luss and Inchcailiach. Inchconachan or Colquhoun's Island lies beyond Inch-tavanach, and parallel to it on the north-east. It is not inhabited. Inchmoan or *Moss Island* is but little elevated above the surface of the lake. It lies to the south-east and south of the two last, and is of considerable extent. It supplies the villagers with peat for fuel, and is of little importance in other respects. Near this, on the south, is Inch Galbraith, occupied only by a few trees, and the ruins of an ancient castle, once the residence of a family, from whom it has received its name. Inchfriechlan, *shaggy* (that is, *fern*) *Island*, is a rock opposite the village of Luss. The other islets included in this parish are of no note whatever.

Lakes.—From what has been already said of the rivulets of Luss, it might be inferred that there is no deficiency of springs. Those proceeding from rocks generally of clay slate furnish, for the most part, limpid and pure water. There is no lake in this parish or adjoining to it except Loch Lomond, anciently called Lyncaledur (*i. e.* the *lake of the woody water*) in one of the Roman itineraries;—and this is the earliest mention of it. It did not receive its present name till the fourteenth century, when it was thus named from Ben Lomond. Lummon signifies a beacon in the British language, and occurs elsewhere in Scotland, as well as in Wales. Its previous name was the lake of Leven, so called from the smoothness of its waters. This lake being twenty-four miles long, extends along the east of this parish for about a third of its whole length. Its greatest breadth, which is nearly opposite Ross-dhu, is almost eight miles. From Luss parish northward, Arrochar extends round the one end of it, and Bonhill southwards round the other. Along the eastern bank, lies Buchanan from the boundary of Arrochar till it meets Kilmaronock at the influx of the Endrick,—which last

parish is again conterminous with Bonhill. The waters of this lake are particularly soft and wholesome, and are used for culinary purposes. The upper and narrower part of the lake is by far the deeper, and never freezes. South from Luss, it seldom exceeds 20 fathoms. This part freezes over only in long and severe frosts. In the beginning of 1838, the lake was traversed to and from Inchmurren on the ice, by horses and wheel carriages to either bank. The greatest depth of this lake is about 100 fathoms, and its average height above the sea level is 22 feet. After great floods in winter, it has been known to rise about 6 feet higher than after great droughts in summer. It is much higher now than once it was. Stepping-stones across the channel of the Falloch, at the north end of the lake, are now several feet under its surface after the greatest drought. Cambden describes an island as in his day existing in Camstraddan bay, with a house and orchard. Now only a heap of stones is to be seen when the water is low, said to mark the site of the ancient family residence of Colquhoun of Camstraddan. This lake, for beautiful and picturesque scenery, is not surpassed by any in Britain. Its beauties have long been so well known that they need not be particularly described. They may be surveyed with great advantage from the summit of Inch-tavanach and Inchmurren, Strone hill near Luss, and the northern summit of Benbui. From the last the prospect is beautiful, varied, and extensive. To the north and north-east, stretches Lochlomond with its islands, and beyond it Benlomond, the hills of Buchanan and Strath Endrick; to the south-east, part of the vale of the Leven is seen and Dumbarton rock; to the south and west, the Frith of Clyde, with Greenock, Helensburgh, Rosneath, Dunoon, and the Argyleshire mountains; to north-west, the vale of the Froon throughout its whole length.

Lochlong, which bounds this parish for a short distance on the west, is a deep extensive arm of the sea, stretching from the Frith of Clyde northward between the counties of Dumbarton and Argyll. Luss can derive but little advantage, however, from its contiguity to Lochlong, as it is fenced on that side by a barrier of lofty and rugged mountains.

Geology.—The rocks of the flat south-easterly district are of the conglomerate or red sandstone formation. Clay-slate and the kindred varieties occupy the mountainous district. The line of separation of these two formations may be well traced in the beds of the rivers and mountain torrents. From near the pass of Bal-

maha, in Buchanan, it proceeds in a south-westerly direction. It crosses the Froon near the junction of the Laran with it, and passing above Ardincaple Castle, runs between Cairndow and Dunmore points, and in Rosneath over the hollow behind Campsail Bay. The dip of the strata is in general towards the south-east. The rocks of the clay-slate formation are often traversed by veins of quartz; crystals of cubical iron pyrites are also met with, as well as quartz abundantly disseminated in masses, throughout the same class of rocks. Roofing-slates of good quality are obtained in Camstraddan and at Luss. There are documents to prove the existence of the former quarry, more than four hundred years ago. A freestone quarry is also occasionally worked. The alluvial land generally consists of sand or gravel, or of peat-moss. There is good loam in some parts. The peat-moss, which is extensive, everywhere contains the remains of ancient wood. Birch and oak are the predominating species. Some brazen points of spears and antique iron helmets were found in the alluvion, near the Froon, at Dumfin. They came into the possession of Sir James Colquhoun about two years ago.

Botany.—The more remarkable plants are, *Isoetes lacustris*; *Subularia aquatica*; *Alisma ranunculoides*; *Vaccinium oxycoccus*; *Rubus chamæmorus*; *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*; *Agrimonia Eupatoria*; *Osmunda regalis*; *Collema Burgesii*, &c. The natural woods of this parish consist of oak, ash, yew, holly, rowan, birch, hazel, aspen, alder, crab, bird-cherry, wild-cherry, hawthorn and willows. The oak thrives only in dry ground; ashes abound near brooks, and by the bank of the lake. The yew is rarely met with except in the islands. The rowan often grows in elevated situations, and hollies are scattered through the woods. There are from 800 to 900 acres under natural wood, and now a great deal under plantation. The other indigenous plants are nearly the same as in other parts of the Highlands, in similar soils and situations.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

This parish was formerly of great extent, including the modern parish of Arrochar on the north, and the lands of Auchindennan, Cameron, Stuckroger, and Tullichewen, on the south; and the lands of Buchanan on the opposite side of the lake. Buchanan was disjoined in 1621, and Arrochar in 1658. The rest were annexed to Bonhill about 1650. But the lands of Caldanach,

Prestelloch, and Conglens, once belonging to the parish of Inchi-cailliach, are now annexed to the parish of Luss.

There are few events which have been deemed worthy of record connected with the early history of this parish. When Haco of Norway invaded Scotland in the year 1263, part of his fleet sailed up Loch Long to Arrochar. The Norwegians having landed here, hauled their boats across the isthmus, embarked on Loch Lomond at Tarbet, sailed down the lake, slaughtered and plundered the inhabitants of Luss and the islands, which were then very populous, and were moreover crowded with people who had fled thither for security from all parts of the country. About the beginning of the twelfth century, Alwyn, the second Earl of Lennox, had granted a charter conferring the lands of Luss on Malduin, Dean of Lennox. His posterity, who were styled *de Luss*, possessed the estate, till the fourteenth century, when it passed to Colquhoun of Colquhoun by his having married the sole heiress. The principal part of the parish continued to be possessed by the direct descendants of these individuals in the male line, till about the beginning of the last century, when it again passed by marriage of the sole heiress to Grant of Grant, the ancestor of the present Sir James Colquhoun. Robert, a younger brother of Sir Humphrey Colquhoun, obtained a charter in 1395 of the lands of Camstraddan and Achingahan, and became the ancestor of the family of Camstraddan. The present Sir James Colquhoun's father purchased the estate of Camstraddan from the hereditary proprietor, and re-annexed it to the estate of Luss, and thus became proprietor of the whole parish, except the *quoad sacra* annexation of Bannachara.

Eminent Characters.—Sir John Colquhoun, grandson of that Sir John who was slain in Inchmurren by the islanders in 1440, deserves to be mentioned here. He was in 1474 made Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, and Ambassador Extraordinary to the court of England. In 1477, he was made Governor of Dumbarton Castle, for life. Having acquitted himself in every station with fidelity and honour, he was killed by a cannon-ball at the siege of that fortress, on the 1st of May 1478.

Mr John M'Laurin, a very distinguished divine, brother to the celebrated mathematician of that name, was minister of Luss early in the last century, from which he was translated to Glasgow.

The late minister, Dr John Stuart, was equally esteemed for his excellent character, and his rare attainments in literature and

science. His labours in perfecting the Gaelic translation of the Scriptures, will embalm his memory in the hearts of the natives of the Highlands.

Parochial Registers.—The registers of baptisms and marriages from 1698 till 1735 have been very irregularly kept. From the last date till 1780, more care has been manifested. Since then, up to the present, they have been well kept, but are not voluminous.

Antiquities.—About a mile and a quarter south from Luss, there was a *cairn*, called *Carn-ma-cheasog*, from St Mackessog, a native of Lennox, who was a bishop and confessor, and suffered martyrdom at this place about A. D. 520. The church of Luss, in which he was buried, was dedicated to him, and he was long regarded as the tutelary saint of this parish. He was commemorated on the 10th of March. In the church-yard, there were discovered some stone coffins of considerable antiquity, but without any inscription. Each of them consisted of an entire stone, with a cavity cut out of it fit for holding a dead body at its full length, and a stone lid for covering it.*

At Dumfin, on the northern bank of the Froon, around the summit of a round hill, are traces of an ancient fortification. Tradition points to it as a residence and stronghold of Fingal, King of Morven. The name Dumfin is compounded of *Dun* and *Fin*, and denotes the *fort of Fin* or *Fingal*. The traditions of this country represent Fian M^cCoul or Fingal and his associates as giants, of whom the most extravagant feats are related. For example, an enormously large stone or mass of rock is pointed out, which it is said, Fingal, standing on the top of Benbui, took upon his little finger to throw to the top of Shantran Hill, a distance of several miles, but that not being rightly balanced, it fell into a small brook mid-way between the two.

Modern Buildings.—Ross-dhu House is the only mansion deserving notice. It was built by the great-grandfather of the present proprietor, about sixty-five years ago. It is beautifully situated on the promontory of that name. A part of the walls of the more ancient edifice, as well as a roofless chapel still used as the family cemetery of the Lairds of Luss, situated hard by, add variety to the appearance of this beautiful spot.

At Little Dumfin, there is a mill for grinding corn; another in which wood is sawed and charcoal ground; a third for cutting log-wood for the dye-works on the river Leven. The stream of the

* There is a statue of St Mackessog, which formerly stood at Bandry, but is now in the family burying-ground of Sir James Colquhoun, at Ross-dhu.

the soil generally, occasioned by the agricultural improvements, which have to some extent found their way hither also, render a scarcity of provisions a rarer occurrence now than in former times. They are generally a contented people; yet it is believed, that a somewhat more general diffusion of capital would tend not only to increase their comfort and improve their condition, but to promote the improvement and productiveness of the land. They are remarkably kind and hospitable, and as there has been less shifting of population here than elsewhere, they continue much attached to their native soil, in which generally their forefathers have dwelt from time immemorial. They retain much of the manners, customs, virtues, and prejudices of the olden times. The great body of them are regular in attending on religious ordinances. Since the reduction of the duty on distilled spirits, illicit distillation has almost ceased to exist. Poaching is also in a great measure kept down.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Several hundred acres of the best arable land in the parish, being adjacent to the family residence of the proprietor, Sir James Colquhoun, have been laid out as pleasure-ground, and are either occupied with plantation, or used for pasture. As there has been no actual survey taken of the land for a long time, and from reluctance on the part of the parties who can give information, it would be next to impossible to ascertain the number of acres and the actual produce of the land, whether in cultivation or not. There can be no doubt that, by a judicious application of capital, a large portion of the marshy and mossy land in the flat district might become productive, and yield an ample return.

Rent.—The average rent of good arable land per acre may be stated at L. 2, the average rate of grazing per ox or cow, grazed at L. 2, 10s., and for each full-grown sheep for the year, supposed to be about 3s. 6d. on the hill pasture.

Wages, &c.—The ordinary labour of cultivation is generally performed by the farmer's own family and servants, who live at his house, and are hired half-yearly. The average hire of a full-grown man is L. 7, and of a woman, L. 3, 10s. per half year. Persons hired for harvest-labour receive, men, 2s. and women, 1s. 6d. per day, with victuals. Occasional labourers receive 2s. per day. The price of the various kinds of produce is regulated by the state of the Greenock and Glasgow markets. The expense of carriage renders coals very dear, as this commodity must be conveyed from

Glasgow or Ayr; consequently, peat is much used as fuel. Agricultural produce finds a ready market in the villages on the Leven, in Helensburgh, especially during the summer, or in Greenock.

Tailors are often hired by the day, and receive from 1s. 8d. to 2s. besides victuals. A pair of strong shoes for a labouring man costs 9s. to 10s. for a woman, 7s. to 8s. The shoeing of a horse costs 3s. 8d. The price of a cart is L. 10, 10s. The wages of a journeyman shoemaker per day, are 2s. 6d.; of a smith, 3s.; of a wright, 3s. A good deal of the work required in all these species of handicraft is done by persons in Helensburgh.

Live Stock.—The prevailing breeds of sheep are, the south of Scotland black-faced sheep on the hill pasture, and occasionally the Cheviot breed on the low grounds. The Highland breed of cattle is grazed on the hilly pastures. The milch cows on the low grounds are generally of the cross breed between Highland and Ayrshire, and on the best of the lands, pure Ayrshire.

Agricultural Society.—An agricultural society has been established for several years among the tenantry on Sir James Colquhoun's estates, and prizes have been distributed annually to encourage improvements in the breeding of cattle, as well as in the cultivation of land. A considerable degree of emulation has thus been excited among all descriptions of farmers. Towards farther improvement, draining of land is much wanted in many places. There has been no embanking nor artificial irrigation; but a good many acres, which are laid under the waters of the lake in winter, are under crops of grain in summer.

For many years, a large proportion of the tenants have had no written leases, and this must have operated to some extent as a check to improvement. But as they were never removed except from strong reasons, their circumstances were by no means so unfavourable as might be otherwise supposed. Although there are several commodious farm-buildings, yet generally they are not such as were to be desired, and such as, considering the facility of procuring materials, might have been expected.

Quarries.—The freestone quarry is worked only for buildings within the parish. The slates from Luss and Camstraddan quarries are not only conveyed by the lake to the various parishes surrounding it, but down the Leven to Dumbarton, Glasgow, Paisley, Port-Glasgow, and Greenock. To Helensburgh, Row, and the shores of the Gareloch, they are conveyed by land. There are about

fifty men employed in working them at present. They bring out many thousands annually. There are two varieties of them, the one light or grayish blue, the other dark blue. The last named bring the highest price in the market.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

The nearest market-town is Helensburgh. It is nine miles from the village of Luss, but is not three from the south-west extremity of the parish at Inverlaran. Although this rising town is entitled to the privilege of a weekly market every Thursday, it is only in summer that a regular demand for articles of country produce is kept up. But from this town to Greenock, there is only an additional distance of about four miles across the Clyde, which is readily passed at all seasons in the steam-boats.

Means of Communication.—The turnpike roads to Helensburgh and Dumbarton are excellent. The post road from Dumbarton along Loch Lomond to the Highlands, extends throughout the whole length of this parish. The road which branches from the one at Red House at the south end of the parish, and extends up through Glenfroon, is within this parish for three miles, and the branch leading off to Helensburgh, for two and a-half. Again the road from Dumbarton to Arrochar by Helensburgh and Loch Long, passes along the narrow slip which extends to this arm of the sea. Altogether, there must be an extent of about fourteen miles of turnpike roads within the parish. The post-office is at the village of Luss, and there is a delivery of letters from Dumbarton and Inverary daily.

There are three bridges over the Froon, one for each of the roads above specified; and one over each of the rivers Finlas, Luss, and Douglas. Those on the main or Dumbarton road are very sufficient; the two on the Helensburgh and Glenfroon branches are of an old construction, and rather narrow. The fences are generally either hedges or stone dikes; but the arable land cannot be considered as on the whole well enclosed. An excellent wall, built of stone and lime, extends for about three miles, along the east side of Dumbarton road, as a fence to the Ross-dhu pleasure grounds. It is built of freestone, and is finished with a cope of the same. The only direct water-carriage is by Loch Lomond. This lake renders the different districts around its extended margin easily accessible by boats of different descriptions; but although the river Leven is also navigable, it is only by very small vessels; so that communication this way is limited to the

towns along the banks of the Clyde. Various plans have been suggested, at different times, for supplying this defect. The deepening of the Leven, so as to reduce the surface of the lake to the level of the sea or nearly so, is one of these. However feasible this may have been eighty years ago, the vested rights of the proprietors of the public works on the Leven have long since caused all idea of it to be abandoned. Another plan suggested is to lead a canal along the vale of the Leven, from Loch Lomond to the Clyde. A third plan is to cut a canal across the isthmus from the head of Loch Long to Tarbet. It is feared that no plan such as these will be carried into effect, till the proprietors of the extensive estates, surrounding the lake, combine for the common interest, with greater zeal and harmony than they have hitherto manifested.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church is rather conveniently situated for the parish than otherwise. It is rather distant, indeed, from the southern district, in which the greatest part of the country population is concentrated; but, on the other hand, the most distant and least accessible part is the opposite or north-west quarter. The church of Arrochar is of much easier access than that of Luss to some of the families who are located there. The greatest distance which any parishioner has to travel in coming to church is eight miles. The distance from Inverlaran to the south-west extremity of the parish, is seven miles. The church was built in 1771, and is still in a good state of repair; it affords accommodation for 500 persons. The seats are all appropriated, and are paid for at the rate of 1s. per sitting, which goes to the parish fund. The manse was built about forty-four years ago, and is at present in need of repairs.

The glebe contains about nine arable acres, and from two to three under natural wood, and is generally considered a good glebe. The annual amount of stipend is 134 bolls oatmeal; 50 bolls bear or barley, and L. 50 in money. There is a process of augmentation at present depending. There is no church or chapel of any kind within the parish, except the parish church; neither is there any religious missionary or catéchist. The church is generally well attended. All the parishioners belong to the Establishment, except three families who are connected with the Relief body. The average number of communicants is 360. The amount of collections at the church for religious and charitable purposes during the year is about L. 12.

Education.—There is one parish school and two others in the parish; one for the ordinary branches, the other for educating girls, supported partly by the family of Luss, and partly by the payments of the scholars. For many years, a salary was received from the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, by the teacher of the former of these two schools; but the regulations having been departed from, the salary was withdrawn. The salary paid to the teacher of the parochial school, which is situated at the village, is the maximum: that paid to the teacher of the other school for common education, is L. 15 yearly, and he has school fees besides. This school is situated at Moorland, four miles south from Luss. A comfortable dwelling-house has recently been built for the teacher, at the expense of Sir James Colquhoun, and the tenantry in the neighbourhood of the school. The mistress of the girls' school is paid L. 15 annually, but no fees. The branches taught in the parish school are, English, writing, accounts, Latin, French, &c. The teacher accommodates boys for board and education. In Moorland school, the same branches are taught, Latin and French being excepted. The girls in the third school, which is located nearly half-way between the other two, learn sewing, reading, and writing. The parish teacher has the legal accommodations: and his school fees amount to L. 15 a year. The people in general are alive to the importance of education. The inhabitants of the upper part of Glenduglas are too far from any of the schools of the parish to send their children to them. The number of families so situated is four,—the nearest of them being five miles and a-half from the parish school.

Library.—A library has existed in this parish for many years, and seems to have been established for the sole benefit of the incumbents of the parish, as the books (upwards of 100 in number,) are all old, and chiefly in Greek or Latin. A small circulating library (upwards of 80 volumes) was set on foot also some years ago, by the present incumbent, consisting chiefly of practical divinity.

Savings Bank.—A savings bank was established nine years ago, and although those for whose benefit it was intended, have not greatly profited by it,—yet it has been very useful to the respectable servants in the parish. Nearly L. 300 have been accumulated.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The average number of poor receiving aid from the parish fund is 24; many of these receive small sums half yearly; the average sum allotted to each weekly pauper being 1s. 9d. The annual amount of contributions for

their relief is as follows, on an average for the last seven years : Collections in Church, L. 38, 11s. ; mortcloth dues, L. 2, 10s. ; proclamations of banns, L. 3, 10s. ; amount of seat rents, L. 9, 7s. 6d. ; interest of stock, L. 10, 16s. ; donations, &c. L. 12 ; total of contributions for poor, L. 76, 4s. 6d. There is no disposition among the poor to refrain from seeking parochial relief. They do not now appear to consider it so degrading as formerly.

Fairs.—There is one fair held within this parish, in the village of Luss, on the third Tuesday of August, for the sale of sheep and lambs.

Inns.—At Luss there is a large inn. There are, besides, six licensed public-houses within the parish. Their effect on the morals of the people, is decidedly unfavourable. Three may be considered as sufficient for all useful purposes.

June 1839.