

## PARISH OF CAMPSIE.

PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. ROBERT LEE, MINISTER.

---

### I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

*Name.*—WHETHER the word Campsie signifies in Gaelic a crooked strath, as Mr Lapslie asserts, or, whether as Dr M'Leod thinks, it means a church in the bosom of a hill, must be left to the judgment of those who are skilled in Celtic etymologies. The former definition is certainly descriptive of the parish; and as the name was given to it before any church appears to have existed, it is perhaps the more probable of the two.

*Extent and Boundaries.*—Previous to the year 1649, Campsie extended 11 miles from east to west, from the Garrel Glen to Craig Maddie Muir. The southern boundary was the River Kelvin, flowing westward through a morass impassable in winter; and the western limit was a line running across the country from that lofty hill in the north-western extremity of the parish, called the Earl's Seat, to Cadder House. The northern boundary extended, as it still does, from the Earl's Seat, nearly due east, about three miles; after which, it follows the course of the Carron Water. The greater part of the Campsie Fells is thus included within this parish, though the *Mickle Bin*, the highest of the range, is not. Campsie was thus, in former times, a district very much isolated, and the people in consequence are said to have been distinguished by many peculiarities. What these were, I have not been able to learn distinctly. They were probably old customs, which retained their hold longer here than in places less secluded from the world.

In 1649, the parish was reduced to its present dimensions by the annexation of its eastern extremity to Kilsyth, and of its southern extremity to Baldernock, then first erected into a separate parish. The length of Campsie is about 7 miles, and its breadth about 6. It is bounded by the parish of Fintry on the

north; by Baldernock and Strathblane on the west; by Cadder and Kirkintilloch on the south; and on the east by Kilsyth. Campsie consists of two hills, namely, the Fells on the North and the South Brae, and of the strath lying between them, and of which the general direction is east and west.

*Topographical Appearances.*—In the western extremity of the parish, where it joins Strathblane, this strath does not exceed half a mile in width, but it gradually unfolds itself in its course eastwards, till it expands into the open country on the south and south-east. The surface is so undulating, that, with the exception of that across the Haugh of the Kelvin, near Kirkintilloch, I do not think 200 yards together of level road can be found in the parish. The South Brae is about 700 feet, and the Fells are said to be, at the highest point of the range, 1500 feet above the level of the sea. These last mentioned hills, shooting boldly up from the valley, like a prodigious rampart, present at all times a striking and imposing appearance, especially when clad in snow, and during rains in summer, when their summits are enveloped in clouds, and the white streaks of foam, marking the track of those numerous water-courses that pour down their sides, contrast finely with the deep rich verdure with which the Fells are then clothed to their tops.

*Glens.*—The Campsie Glens are celebrated for their beauty, and attract great numbers of visitors during the summer months. They are deep gorges cut down in the south face of the Fells, by the long-continued action of water, aided, perhaps, by other causes, through the solid rock, fragments of which, some of them of enormous dimensions, are strewn along the bed of the torrent. The rocky and precipitous sides of the glens, along which terraces have been cut by the proprietors for the accommodation of visitors, are ornamented with an abundance of wood, as well as a considerable variety of ferns, lichens, and mosses, and with wild flowers innumerable. That which is most frequented, and which alone strangers commonly visit, is the Kirkton Glen, so called from its proximity to the situation of the Old Kirk. The Finglen, a mile to the westward, though in some respects less striking than the other, has a larger volume of water, and two very beautiful waterfalls, and is, in the opinion of many persons, on the whole, not inferior to its more popular neighbour. These glens, I am sorry to add, prove the occasion of a considerable evil; for, on Sundays, during the whole summer, great numbers of persons resort to the Clachan of Campsie, from all parts of the surrounding country,

to visit the glens, so that the quiet and decency of a country Sabbath are here destroyed during half the year.

*Hydrography.*—The Glazert, which runs through a considerable part of this parish, and which, together with the abundance of coal found here, has converted this into a manufacturing district, empties itself into the Kelvin, opposite the town of Kirkintilloch, and is formed by the junction of three burns,—the Pu', a languid streamlet which skirts the base of the South Brae; the Finglen Burn, which crosses the valley at the west end of the village of Haughead; and the Kirkton Burn, which crosses it at the eastern extremity of the same village. These three unite their waters near the lodge, at the entrance to Lennox Castle. Besides those now mentioned, no less than sixteen burns are said to empty themselves into the Glazert.

*Climate and Diseases.*—It is to be regretted that no exact observations have yet been made, which might enable us to determine exactly the comparative meteorological character of this district. Compared with the surrounding country, however, the climate is evidently more moist, and also both colder in winter and hotter in summer. These differences are easily accounted for, by reference to the position of the locality, situated between the Frith of Clyde on the south-west, and the Frith of Forth on the north-east, and lying immediately under lofty hills, which attract the clouds ascending along both those arms of the sea. The comparative coldness of this parish in winter arises not only from its proximity to the depositories of snow on the summits of the hills, but also from the contraction towards the west of the strath, through which the winds from the eastern quarter rush as through a funnel. The temperature in summer is greatly heightened by reflection from the Fells, which lie nearly at right angles to the rays of the sun at noon, and present an almost unbroken surface, bending gradually towards the south at both extremities, so as to concentrate the rays upon the valley below.

The ill effects of a damp climate are in part counteracted by the general dryness of the soil. Still, I do not think Campsie can be pronounced a remarkably healthy locality, at least in the valley. Fevers and inflammations prevail to a great extent, as well as pulmonary diseases. In the year 1836, there were 153 funerals, the largest number, I believe, which ever has taken place in one year. Besides climate, other causes are to be adverted to, as operating unfavourably on the sanatory condition of the population. 1. The cottages are almost, without exception, damp,

being generally ill built, and generally without drainage. 2. Though in this respect there is a considerable improvement, still the people generally are too little impressed with the importance of cleanliness in their habitations, and of ventilation, as means of preserving health. 3. In the villages, especially in Lennox-town, where the inhabitants have increased in a far greater proportion than the houses, the people are too much crowded in their dwellings. The Irish labourers have imported their custom of *pigging*,—as many persons occupying a room at night as can find space to lie in it,—a practice equally inimical to health and to decency. 4. Though none of the manufactures in this place appear decidedly injurious to health, as compared with many others, yet there are many circumstances necessarily involved in manufacturing employments, which cannot but prove, on the whole, unfavourable to health; such as the practice of putting children to work at an early age; labouring in heated rooms; attending furnaces; working among cold water; breathing a hot atmosphere in which a great quantity of water vapour and other gases are suspended; mining, &c. Though the masters of works in this parish manifest, almost universally, a very humane regard to the health and comfort of their work-people, those causes must, on the whole, operate unfavourably on their health and longevity.

On the other hand, it is proper to remember, that persons employed in manufactures are generally not exposed to cold and wet, the great springs of disease among the agricultural population. 2. The inhabitants of Campsie are, for the most part, better employed and better paid than in most surrounding parishes. 3. The parochial allowances, though probably not so large as the sanatory and moral welfare of the population demand, are liberal, compared with those of many other parishes. 4. A large number of landed proprietors and manufacturing gentlemen are resident in the parish, most of whom are wealthy and liberal; so that it is almost impossible that much of that slow starvation should be found here, which is complained of in many other parts of the country. 5. Lastly, intemperance, the great mother of disease, as well as crime, is apparently diminished to a considerable extent, partly through the efforts of abstinence societies.

*Zoology.*—The advancement of civilization in this part of the country is marked very distinctly by the changes that have taken place in the animals inhabiting it. Extensive plantations have been formed, especially around Woodhead, and a vast variety of birds have in consequence taken up their habitation here, which, forty

years ago, could find neither food nor shelter; while the larger predatory tribes have either disappeared, or are seen at long intervals. The huntsman and his hounds, that used formerly to be maintained by the tenantry for the defence of their live-stock against the attacks of "beasts of the field and fowls of the air," have disappeared with the creatures against which they waged war. So lately as the latter half of the last century, the golden eagle bred regularly in Campsie; so did the gentil falcon; two species of the badger, three of the fox were natives. Badgers are still found occasionally; foxes are very numerous; otters are still seen, also polecats; hedgehogs are plenty. A martin cat was taken in the Finglen some years ago. The true wild-cat is believed to be extirpated from this parish. There are a great many species of hawks, most of them natives, as also several falcons. The goshawk, buzzard, and kite, are common. Eagles are no longer observed; neither is the red-legged crow; and the hen-harrier but seldom. The lapwing breeds in great numbers, as also the stonechat; but both disappear during the winter. I know few things more pleasant than on a summer evening, in the solitude of the lofty moors, to hear the plover winding his mellow horn. The note is rich and beautiful, and is rendered doubly pleasant by the deep silence around, as if all nature were listening to the little trumpeter. Squirrels are now abundant. They were first observed in this district about fifteen years ago. Roe-deer are now permanent residents with us, and red-deer are said to have been seen crossing our moors. The jackdaw first made its appearance here about 1808 or 1809. Pheasants, introduced some years later, are now spread over the country. The mistletoe thrush now breeds in Campsie, so does the beautiful kingfisher: a pair of water-ouzels built their nest under the lower fall in the Finglen in 1837. The dabchick and the baldcoot have also recently been added to the inhabitants. The little golden-crested wren, and the redstart, have also been observed of late, together with many new varieties of the duck; among others, the golden-eyed diver. Almost all the tribes of smaller birds common in Scotland are found here in abundance.\*

*Botany.*—No district in the vicinity of Glasgow ranks very high

\* Mr Stirling, Craigharnet, shot, in December 1838, two cross-bills, the first seen in this quarter. They are very beautiful birds, and are preserved by this gentleman in a very fine collection which he has made, and which contains not only all the birds inhabiting this district, but a great number of beautiful specimens of foreign ornithology.

in respect of botanical productions. Campsie glens furnish almost as many good plants as any locality within ten miles of the city; and some are found here which have not been described elsewhere in the neighbourhood. The following list contains the names of those plants, which are more rarely found in Scotland.

Veronica montana	Geranium pyrenaicum	Epilobium angustifolium
----- scutellata	----- sylvaticum	
Melica uniflora	Althæa officinalis	Mosses.
Galium pusillum	Genista anglica	Gymnostomum curvirostrum
Campanula latifolia	Habenaria albida	-----
Verbascum thapsus	----- bifolia	Weissia tenuirostris †
Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus	----- viridis	----- curvirostra
Lathræa squamaria	Gymnadenia conopsea*	Anomodon viticulosum
Arenaria trinervis	Carex speirostachya	Encalypta ciliata
Sedum villosum	Polygonum bistorta	Orthotricum Drummondii
Prunus padus	Vaccinium oxycoccos	Dicranum squarrosum
Cardamine amara	(the cranberry.)	Tortula rigida
Erysimum alliaris	Pyrus aucuparia (in the greatest abundance.)	----- tortuosa
Geranium lucidum	Rubus chamaemorus	

*Mineralogy.*—The minerals of which this district is principally composed are, 1st, trap; and 2d, those of the coal formation. That range of hills which runs along the north side of the Strath, called the Campsie Fells, consists chiefly of large tabular masses of trap, the divisions in which are frequently indicated by the springs of water which issue from them, and which trace their course in deep furrows on the brow of the hill. The geological position and character of these masses are found to vary considerably in different situations; in some approaching near to a columnar form, and then passing into other layers, having large amygdaloidal cavities filled with calc-spar, quartz, &c. The transition between these two masses is sometimes marked by a soft, friable greenstone, having a marly appearance, from the quantity of mealy zeolite and calc-spar which it contains. Other layers are characterized by having a greater abundance of hornblende and felspar crystals intermixed. These phenomena have been accounted for by the different modifying circumstances under which the trap has been cooled.

Foliated zeolite, prehnite, and compact gypsum are also frequently found in this secondary trap formation. Many sections are to be seen in the parish (such as in the Clachan Glen, the head of Shield's Burn, &c.), of the immediate contact of the trap with the coal formation; the latter sometimes dipping under the former, and at other times being upheaved by it into a vertical

\* In such abundance as sometimes to scent the air.

† This species, which was long supposed to grow exclusively in the glen of Campsie, is now proved to be a curious variety, or rather state of *Tortula tortuosa*.

position. Several trap dikes are found to intersect the coal measures of this district, by which the coal is frequently thrown out of its position, relatively to the horizon, and sunk or elevated to the extent of several yards from its original situation. One dike of great extent thus intersecting the coal measures is to be seen in the bed of the Glazert, at Kincaid Printfield, in the eastern part of the parish, and near to Kinkell, about a mile farther to the west. From traces of this dike having been discovered in a line to the east, in the neighbouring parish of Kilsyth, and to the west, in those of Kilpatrick and Renfrew, it is exceedingly probable that it may be found to traverse the whole coal basin lying between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, in a north-east and south-west direction, and, therefore, intersecting the coal, which dips from north-west to south-east, nearly at right angles. A very fine section of a dike of compact felspar, about twenty feet in height and five feet in breadth, is to be seen in the Kirkton Glen, in the west end of the parish, elevating the strata of limestone, slate-clay, and ironstone, which bear upon the dike, and dip on either side of it at a considerable angle. The slate-clay, where in contact with the felspar, is consolidated into a hard splintery mass resembling jasper.

The coal formation consists of the usual alternating rocks of freestone, limestone, argillaceous ironstone, aluminous clay-slate, &c. with beds of fossil shells, such as usually occur in the upper members of this series.

From the unequal and undulating nature of the surface throughout the whole of this district, it may readily be supposed that the thickness of cover overlying the coal strata must vary considerably in different situations.

The limestone in this district is wrought for agricultural and building purposes, and is of the very finest quality, being almost altogether a pure carbonate of lime, as will be seen by the following analysis of a portion of that stone, viz.—

Carbonate of lime,	99.00
protoxide of iron,	2.90
magnesia,	1.80
Insoluble earthy matter,	2.21
Iron pyrites,	0.59
	<hr/>
	100.00

This limestone lies about two feet above the coal, and is three feet ten inches in thickness. Another stratum is found at nine inches under the coal. It is provincially called the white limestone. From its situation, it hitherto has not been wrought to any extent; but it also is of very excellent quality; and from the

quantity of siliceous matter it contains, possesses peculiar properties of binding where exposed to the weather, as also of setting in building under water. The following are its constituents in 100 parts :—

Carbonate of lime,	88.20
protoxide of iron,	2.17
Insoluble earthy matter,	11.87
Iron pyrites,	0.13
Carbonate of magnesia, moisture, &c.	2.63
	<hr/>
	100.00

Coal and limestone are also wrought on the north side of the valley, but neither of them is of so good quality as are those on the south side. The coal there is almost wholly used for burning the limestone, whereas that on the south is used chiefly by the public works, and for domestic purposes.

In sinking a bore in search of coal in the strata of the Glazert, near the alum-works, in 1836, at a depth of about thirteen fathoms, a spring of water was struck, which discharged about 120 gallons per minute at the aperture of the bore, for several months. It afterwards abated nearly a third of this quantity, but continues still to discharge about 80 gallons per minute of pure water, at the temperature of 48° Fahrenheit. This artesian well now furnishes a plentiful supply to the alum-works afterwards described.

No. 1.—Section of Coal Strata in a Pit put down on the summit level of the Ridge, running along the south side of the Strath of Campsie, at the height of 450 feet above the bed of the River Glazert.\*

	Fathoms.	Feet.	Inches.
No. 1. Surface earth and clay,	1	2	0
2. Blaes,	11	1	0
3. Ironstone band,	0	0	7
4. Blaes,	3	2	2
5. Coarse black limestone,	1	0	0
6. Blaes with four separate bands of ironstone imbedded together about 20 inches thick,	1	0	0
7. Blaes,	22	2	0
8. Limestone (blue), containing 93 per cent. carbonate of lime,	0	4	0
9. Schist or alum slate,	0	2	0
10. Coal,	0	3	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	41	5	5

Under this the following series is found cropping out to-day, on the slope of the ridge down to the level of the river.

\* The ironstone bands, No 6, which are considered of good quality, have been  
STIRLING.

	Fathoms.	Feet.	Inches.
Brought forward,	41	5	5
11. Argillaceous clay,	0	0	7
12. White limestone containing a larger proportion of silex than the blue of the upper series,	0	4	6
13. Kingle, a hard siliceous rock,	0	4	6
14. Blaes,	1	1	4
15. Blue limestone,	0	0	10
16. Fakes,	0	0	10
17. Schist or alum slate,	0	0	9
18. Parrot coal,	0	0	4
19. Common coal,	0	0	10
20. Fire-clay in two beds separated by a hard siliceous band of 6 inches thick,	1	2	0
	46	3	11

No. 2.—Journal of Bore put down at Drummillan Park (level of Glazert) between the 13th April and 19th October 1836.\*

	Faths.	Feet.	In.		Faths.	Feet.	In.
Surface earth,	1	0	7	Ironstone,	0	0	3
Freestone rock,	1	0	9	Blaes,	0	0	7
Very hard band,	0	1	0	Coal,	0	0	11
Fire-clay,	0	1	8½	Fire clay,	0	1	2½
Light fakes,	0	1	8½	Fakes,	1	0	6½
Hard white rock,	0	4	6	Hard band,	0	0	7
Hard blue rock,	1	5	8	Limestone,	0	0	8½
Fakes,	0	1	6	Blaes,	0	1	7
Fire-clay,	0	0	11	Do. with stripes of			
Bastard limestone,	0	3	9	fakes,	1	4	11½
Blaes with stripes				Hard band,	0	0	7½
of fakes,	1	4	6	Blue fakes,	0	1	0
Blue blaes,	0	1	7½	Blaes,	0	1	1½

wrought to some extent, but the distance at which they are situated from blast furnaces creates a heavy expense for carriage, and the coal of this district is not suitable for smelting the ores. The black-band ironstone has not been found in this district, to which the above section belongs; but it is found to exist, and has been partially wrought on the south side of the ridge, and in the neighbouring parish of Baldernock. Its thickness varies from 12 to 18 inches, and is situated immediately above the coal, forming part of the usual thickness of the coal stratum.

\* The terms employed in the above register are for the most part provincial, but we believe they are pretty generally understood by persons conversant in mining operations. It was hoped, as formerly stated, that by putting down a bore in the lower ground of the strath, the finer coal measures, lying to the south and east, might have been found underlying those of this district. But from the unfavourable appearance presented at the termination of the above bore, it was apprehended that these must lessen or crop out before reaching this distance. This trial is so far satisfactory, that it resolves all conjectures as to the obtaining of coal at any depth, which would allow of its coming into competition in point of expense of working, with the more easily obtained coal of the higher levels of the district. Regarding the latter it may be stated in conclusion, that, though a great part of it has been wrought out, particularly within the last thirty years, very large fields of it still remain, especially in the south side of the valley, and ample supplies for many years to come are likely to be found, for even the increasing consumption of the parish. Hitherto, as a matter of economy, those portions of the coal-field which lie in the higher elevations, have been wrought so as to obtain day levels for draining off the water at the least expense into the river; and, in very few instances, has it been found necessary to employ engines for this purpose. In following the dip of the coal, however, to the south-east it will, no doubt, be found necessary to adopt this mode of draining the water, where the bed of the coal falls below the level of the river, and day levels are rendered impracticable.

	Faths.	Feet.	In.		Faths.	Feet.	In.
Ironstone,	0	0	3	Light blaes,	0	1	3½
Blaes,	0	0	4	Blaes with stripes of			
Coal,	0	1	2	white fakes,	0	1	6
Fire clay,	0	2	11½	Very hard band,	0	1	7½
Fakes,	1	0	10½	Fakes,	0	0	6
Bastard limestone,	0	1	10½	Blaes,	1	0	0
Blaes,	0	5	5	Do. with stripes of			
Hard white rock,	0	2	10½	fakes,	0	0	9
Blue rock,	0	3	6½	Rock,	0	0	9
White rock,	0	2	5½	Limestone,	0	1	8
Very hard do.	1	0	7	Very white rock,	0	1	5
Grey fakes,	0	1	7	Light fakes,	0	1	5
White rock,	2	1	9½	Hard band,	0	0	4
Fire clay,	0	2	9	Light fakes,	0	0	9½
Light fakes,	0	2	0½	Very hard band,	0	1	4½
Hard band,	0	1	5	Hard rock,	1	3	5
Fakes,	0	1	0	Light fakes,	0	1	6
Hard white rock,	2	4	6	Light hard rock,	0	3	9½
White marble band,	1	1	11½		32	3	5
Fire clay,	0	1	5½				
Blue blaes,	0	0	2½				

## II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

*Antiquities.*—At the foot of the Campsie Fells are the traces of two Caledonian forts, the larger about 100, the smaller about 20 yards in diameter. They are situated about two miles from the Roman wall, which crosses the country a little beyond the south-east extremity of this parish. A few Roman urns, and a number of English coins, of the ages of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., have been dug up at Birdstone. The latter are conjectured to have been hid by the inhabitants who were forced to flee from their houses, by the depredations of Montrose's troops, at the period of the battle of Kilsyth.

*Buildings.*—The old church at the Clachan had no architectural beauty, though the situation at the opening of the Kirkton Glen is very fine. The belfry still stands; and the old bell, which was deposed for several years, has lately been reinstalled in its ancient honours, and is again duly rung at funerals, and on Sunday evenings, when the neighbourhood assembles in the school-house for divine service.

The present parish church, which was erected in 1829, is situate at Lennoxton. The style is Gothic, and the building is handsome and large, being capable of accommodating 1600 persons. The interior is fitted up in a very commodious and superior manner. Indeed, everything connected with the church reflects credit on the liberality of the heritors, who expended on it nearly L.8000, including the cost of ground, levelling, fencing, &c. In the tower, at the west end of the church, is a clock, pre-

sented by the late Miss Lennox of Woodhead, and a very sonorous bell. A very magnificent set of communion vessels was presented, at the opening of the new church, by James Denistoun, Esq., merchant, Glasgow, a native of this parish, and a man truly illustrious, if generosity entitles any one to be so esteemed. His liberalities were almost innumerable, and were not more distinguished for their magnificence, than for the judgment and delicacy with which they were conferred.

By far the noblest building in this parish, or indeed in this part of the country, is Lennox Castle, the seat of John L. Kincaid Lennox, Esq., who is proprietor of nearly half the land in the parish. This magnificent mansion, which is situated on the brow of the South Brae, near the position of the old house of Woodhead, was commenced in 1837, and is now (May 1841), just finished. The character of this building, which is in the boldest style of the old Norman architecture, from a design by Mr David Hamilton of Glasgow, harmonizes well with its lofty and picturesque situation, nearly 500 feet above the level of the adjoining valley, and with the bold and striking scenery around. Nearly opposite Lennox Castle, on the other side of the valley, stands in a snug sheltered situation, the House of Craigharnet, more celebrated for its hospitality than for its architectural pretensions; and a mile further eastwards, in a very beautiful situation, at the embouchure of the Kirkton Glen, is the House of Bancleroche, or Kirkton, as it was till lately called. The other principal mansion-houses in the parish are, Kincaid and Antermony, both the property of Mr Lennox; Glorat House, the situation of which is striking, though not very accessible; and Anchinreoch, at present occupied by the tenant on the farm.

*Historical Events.*—If those times and places which are the best to read of are the worst to live in, the inhabitants of this parish must be held to have been fortunate beyond the ordinary lot of mankind, there being almost no events connected with it which can be called historical; and the names of its past or present inhabitants, that are most known, or are likely to be long remembered without its bounds, are those of Mr Bell of Antermony, the traveller; Mr Charles Mackintosh of Campsie, the inventor of the celebrated waterproof cloth, which bears his name; and Mr James Bell, the author of several important geographical works, who spent his last years in this parish, and a short account of whom will be found below, kindly furnished me by a member of

the family in which Mr Bell spent his last years.\* I may add the names of Mr Robert Dalglish, formerly Lord Provost of Glasgow, in the affairs of which city, especially of its charitable institutions, he took, during a long series of years, a deep and effective interest, and who has long been connected with Campsie; and of Mr John M'Farlan, of Bancleroche, the early companion of Sir W. Scott, and the author of numerous publications.

Several of the clergymen of Campsie have enjoyed considerable celebrity or notoriety, as Lamberton, Beaton, and others, before the Reformation,—and several since.

So lately as the year 1744, black-mail was paid by the farmers in Campsie to Macgregor of Glengyle, who seems, from Lapslie's account of him, to have had some of that honour which is said sometimes to be found among thieves. The great Rebellion had the happy effect of delivering the people from the need of such protectors. The powers of a feudal baron were exercised in this parish so lately as the year 1693, at which period the Marquis of Kilsyth hanged one of his servants for theft on the Gallowhill, in the barony of Benclouick.

The doctrines of the French Revolution were diffused to a great

\* Mr James Bell, the celebrated geographer, was born at Jedburgh, 1769. In 1777, Mr Bell removed with his father to Glasgow, where, after receiving a liberal education, he served an apprenticeship to the weaving business, and, in 1790, he commenced business as a manufacturer of cotton goods. In the universal depression, 1793, occasioned by the shock of the French Revolution, Mr Bell having a large stock on hand, in common with many others, lost his all, and for a number of years, was employed as a common warper in the warehouses of different manufacturers. It has been said, while Mr Bell occupied this situation, he was frequently more intent on the metres of Horace, the delineations of Mela and Strabo, and the glowing narratives of Xenophon and Thucydides, than upon the porters and splices into which his baskets of hobbins were to be adjusted upon the warping-mill, in consequence of which his chains, when they came into the hands of the workmen, were found to be inextricably entangled. About the year 1806, Mr Bell relinquished this uncongenial occupation, and betook himself to a more laborious mode of earning his subsistence, but one for which he was better qualified, viz. teaching the classics to young men attending the University. This he pursued for some years with diligence and success, being at the same time himself a most indefatigable and arduous student, especially in history, systematic theology, and above all, in geography, which he pursued with unwearied enthusiasm. Mr Bell made his first appearance as an author in 1815, when he was engaged to improve the Glasgow Geography, a work in four volumes, which had been well received by the public, and was now, by the labours of Mr Bell, extended to five volumes. It formed the basis of his principal work. Some years after this, he again appeared as an author in conjunction with a young gentleman, (the late Mr John Bell of Glasgow,) in a small volume of Chinese geography and oriental philology. This work is now rare, but it is said to display a considerable amount of talent. Mr Bell had long been subject to severe attacks of asthma. These gradually assumed a more alarming character, and compelled him to leave Glasgow for a country residence. The place he selected for his retirement was Lukeston, Campsie, where he spent the last ten or twelve years of his life. While he resided at Lukeston, he published an elegant edition of Rollin's Ancient History, interspersed with copious and interesting notes. Here he also published his principal work, "A System of Popular and Scientific Geography," in six volumes. He was engaged in preparing for publication "A General Gazetteer," when death put a period to his labours on the 3d of May 1833, in the 64th year of his age.

extent in Campsie, chiefly through means of Mr Muir, advocate, who was afterwards tried and banished for sedition, and who had many relatives in this part of the country. Mr Lapslie, then minister, thought it his duty to take steps in relation to this matter, which put him in an unfortunate position with respect to many of his parishioners, and led to many unpleasant consequences—among others, the burning of his manse; thus furnishing another proof, how difficult it is for clergymen to step out of their own peculiar province, without seriously endangering their respectability and usefulness.

*Old Families.*—There are several very old families in this parish, the principal of which are the Lennoxes of Woodhead, the Kincaids of Kincaid, the Stirlings of Craigharnet, the Stirlings of Glorat, and the M'Farlans of Kirkton, who are derived, by the female line, from the same stock from which the Lennoxes of Woodhead claim descent. All these families, the Kincaids, Lennoxes, and Stirlings of Glorat and Stirlings of Craigharnet, have possessed the same estates they now do during nearly four centuries, some of them much longer.\* M'Farlan of Kirkton, or Bancleroche, a maternal ancestor of John M'Farlan, Esq. the present proprietor, came into possession of that estate in 1624. Antermony was purchased by Captain John Lennox, a younger

\* The Kincaids were in possession of Kincaid in 1280, as is proved by a charter extant. In 1421, Duncan Earl of Levenax conveyed to his son, Donald, ancestor of the Woodhead family, the lands of Balcarrach, Balgroclyr, Benclouch, Thombay, and others, in the parish of Campsie. The charter still exists. His son, John, was served heir of his father in said lands in 1454, and seems to have been also proprietor of the estates of Kilmordining and Caillie. The estate of Benclouch was sold to Edmonstone of Duntreath in 1660, and was, by the present Sir Archibald Edmonstone, sold to Charles Macintosh, Esq. and William Macfarlan, Esq. in 1834. Glorat was a part of the Earldom of Levenax, and Isabella Duchess of Albany, eldest daughter of the last Earl of the old line, was in possession of it, as appears from the Exchequer Rolls in 1456. John Earl of Lennox, in the Darnley line, gave a grant of the lands of Inchinnan, in Renfrewshire, "delecto consanguineo suo Gulielmo Stirling de Glorat et Margaretæ Houstoun sponse sue," in 1525, which is the first trace I can find of the family; but very probably Glorat was acquired by the Stirlings about 1470, after the death of Isabella. In 1550, George Stirling of Glorat was Captain and Governor-in-chief of Dumbarton Castle. The arms and motto, "semper fidelis," were granted to the family for their loyalty to their sovereigns, Charles I. and II., and, in the year 1666, the family was honoured with the dignity of knight baronet. Both the Glorat family and the Stirlings of Craigharnet are descended from the Stirlings of Calder or Cudder, whose name appears in the Ragman's Roll, 1279. John Striveling or Stirling of Craigharnet (Craigharnet) is witness to a deed in 1468. Kincaid, "Laird of Kincaid of Stirlingshire, for his vallant service in recovering of the Castle of Edinburgh from the English, in the time of Edward I., was made constable of the said castle, and his posterity enjoyed that office for a long period, carrying the castle in their armorial bearings in memory thereof to this day." "There is an old broad sword belonging to a branch of the family, upon which are the arms, *gules on a fesse ormine*, between two mullets-in-chief, or and a castle triple towered, in base *argent*, with these words,—

"Wha will pursew, I will defend

My life and honour to the end."—*Nisbet's Heraldry.*

son of the Woodhead family. The three families of Woodhead, Kincaid, and Antermony, are now all of them represented, as these estates are possessed by John L. Kincaid Lennox, Esq. the first in right of his mother, the second in right of his father, the third in right of his uncle.

The claim of this family to the Lennox peerage has been brought down to her own time, by Margaret Lennox, late of Woodhead; from which case, it appears that Askill, a powerful Northumbrian baron of the age of William the Conqueror, having found it necessary, with many other northern barons, to flee into Scotland, was kindly received by Malcolm III.; and his son, Alwyne, was, by Malcolm VI. created Earl of Lennox; the name being derived from the river Leven, and the estate extending over Dumbartonshire, great part of Stirlingshire, and parts of the counties of Perth and Renfrew. The earldom continued in this family down to the time of Earl Duncan, who, with the Duke of Albany and his two sons, was executed at Stirling, May 1425. After this, Isabella, his eldest daughter, enjoyed it many years, and she having died without issue on 1459, the earldom, without any forfeiture having taken place, but by reason of the feudal incident of non-entry, fell into the hands of the sovereign as superior.

Donald, son of Earl Duncan, by a second marriage, was the ancestor of the Lennoxes of Ballcorach. John, the sixth of Ballcorach, came into possession of the lands of Woodhead about 1520.

*Parochial Registers.*—These are very meagre. One volume commencing 29th October 1689, Mr John Govan, moderator, records the proceedings of the kirk-session down to June 6, 1717. Another volume commences May 27, 1787, and is continued with great irregularity till November 1810. Some few of the matters recorded in the older volume are not without interest. The minutes of the kirk-session are continued from the date last mentioned to the present time. The register of baptisms extends from the year 1696 downwards; that of deaths appears not to have been kept previously to 1790.

### III.—POPULATION.

In the year 1783, the population of Campsie amounted to 1627. If the registers of baptisms and marriages may be depended on, the number of the inhabitants must have diminished between the period of the Revolution and the above-mentioned year. Between A. D. 1783 and 1793, the population was augmented from 1627 to 2517. This wonderful increase of inhabitants was occasioned

by the introduction at that time of the manufactures which since have been so much extended in this parish, both the Lennox Mill and the Kincaid Printfields having been established during the ten years mentioned above. In 1831, the inhabitants of Campsie were 5109. In April 1836, the number had increased to 5653, and at present, I believe, they considerably exceed 6000. The majority of the people are employed in manufactures, in the various printfields, the alum-works, &c. and a considerable number in weaving. The increase of the population has arisen entirely from the extension of manufactures; for here, as elsewhere, the agricultural portion of the people seems to have been more numerous 150 years ago than they are now. The great majority of the inhabitants are collected in villages, especially in Lennoxton, which itself contains nearly one-half of the whole population.

The exact number of births annually cannot be ascertained. Those registered in the parish books, in the year 1836, amounted to 127. In 1840, they were only 99. The proclamations in order to marriage, in 1836, were 51. In 1840 they were 43.

*Character of the People.*—The people of this parish, so far as I can observe, have little to distinguish them from persons similarly circumstanced elsewhere. The agricultural population, living, many of them, in elevated and secluded situations, retain perhaps, more of the primitive simplicity than in most other districts. The migratory habits of many of the calico-printers are highly unfavourable to the formation of regular habits. It is right to add, that a great proportion of the manufacturing population manifest a very commendable love of knowledge, and mental improvement, and zealously avail themselves of any opportunities of acquiring these within their reach. The great improvements in education also which have been effected in this parish, by the liberality of the more wealthy inhabitants, cannot fail to work a decided amelioration in the course of a few years. Indeed, tokens of improvement are beginning to appear already.

#### IV.—INDUSTRY.

*Landed Property and Agriculture.*—A considerable part of the parish, it is understood, has never been surveyed by the land-measurer, so that the number of acres it contains cannot be accurately stated. Mr Lapslie, in his excellent Account, written in 1793, supposes it to contain 15,000 Scotch acres, but, taking into calculation the contents noted on the plans of some of the principal estates, and estimating the remainder, 13,500 acres are believed

to be its utmost extent. Of this the hills or fells on the northern side of the strath occupy about 6000; about 400 are under plantation and natural wood; about 50 in small lakes and ponds. The extent farmed as arable land may be about 6000 Scotch acres. The valued rental, by the county cess-books, amounts to L. 6437, whereof the estates of Woodhead, Antermony, Kincaid, and others belonging to J. L. K. Lennox, Esq. comprise L. 2780; Glorat, Sir S. Stirling, Bart., L. 868; Bancleroche, J. M'Farlan, Esq. L. 536; Craigharnet, A. G. Stirling, Esq. 420; part of the estate of Bencloich, formerly belonging to Sir. A. Edmondston, now to Charles Mackintosh, Esq. L. 333; remainder thereof, now belonging to William Macfarlane, Esq., L. 300; Auchinreoch, formerly belonging to Mr Buchanan of Carbeth, now to Miss M'Innes, L. 402; Hayston, and part of Carlestone, Thomas Reid, Esq. L. 281. The remainder of the valuation attaches to various small properties, the highest of which is rated at L. 80. The real rental of the parish is not precisely ascertained. In a state made up by a committee of the inhabitants, in 1828, with the view of adjusting an equitable contribution for the poor, the amount is about L. 15,000, of which fully more than half is charged to the principal heritor. All the heritors reside in the parish, excepting Sir S. Stirling, Mr Macfarlane of Bencloich, Miss M'Innes, and the holders of one or two very small possessions. The proprietors of Woodhead, Glorat, and Craigharnet estates are owners of landed property likewise in other parishes. Mr Macintosh occupies Antermony mansion-house, of which he has a lease from Mr Lennox, and to which he has made large additions.

*Soil.*—In few parishes or districts of equal extent is the soil found so various in quality and character. A track along the Kelvin, which, until about the beginning of the last century, had been a morass, is now rich haugh land under regular cultivation, and it would be still more valuable were it not liable to be overflowed, notwithstanding its embankments, in times of very high floods. Small patches of it here and there are deep moss, but arable. From this low level the land rises in gentle hillocks, and at the bases of most of these are beds of gravel and sand, sometimes of great thickness. A considerable extent of light gravelly loam is found in the south-east quarter of the parish, and smaller tracks in the centre of the valley towards the west end and elsewhere. Mr Lapslie supposed the gravelly soil to have been "brought down from the hills in floods;" but a theory involving more important

causes and results than ordinary floods must be referred to in accounting satisfactorily for these extensive and irregular deposits. Nearer the base of the fells, the soil is generally a light clay on a tilly subsoil, both being much infested with boulder stones and fragments of sandstone and trap rocks, small and large. The lower hill, on the south side of the valley, is chiefly clayey, and of similar character, and the slopes betwixt it and the Kelvin are light loam, gravelly, sandy, alluvial, and mossy. Excepting about 400 acres covered with heath, and about 200 with woods, the south hill is all arable. There is very little heath on the north hills. On the top of one of them, there are about 300 acres of deep unproductive moss. The rest of these hills, with very trifling exceptions, yield pasturage of first-rate quality, hardly surpassed, indeed, by any hill pasture lands in Scotland.

*Leases, Rent of Land, &c.*—The leases are generally for nineteen years, the entry being at Martinmas and Whitsunday, and the first year's rent payable at Martinmas and Whitsunday thereafter. On land fit for green cropping, the tenants are usually bound to the following rotation, viz. 1. crop oats; 2. potatoes and turnips; 3. barley, wheat, or oats; 4. hay; 5 and 6. pasture. On the deep alluvial soils, and on the poor wet clay soils, a different course is commonly pursued according to circumstances, as in the one case, taking two white crops in succession, and sowing down, and in the other, breaking up the hay stubbles, &c. What may be styled an ordinary sized farm on the best class of arable land here, contains about 120 Scotch acres; a few possessions are greater, and many much less. The rent paid for such a farm is about L. 300. In one or two instances, L. 4 per acre are paid for some fields, in a very few others, L. 3, 15s.; but on the clayey soils, L. 2, and down to L. 1, is the rent for tillage land. The greatest amount of rent paid by any one tenant in the parish is L. 690, the next about L. 400. On a farm of the size and kind first described, viz. containing 120 acres, the live-stock may be about twenty milk cows, ten young cattle, and five or six working horses, and one or two young horses.

There will be about	25	acres in oats,	produce worth,	say	L. 11	per acre,	L. 275
	16	do. potatoes,	do.	L. 30	do.		480
	3	do. turnips,	do.	L. 20	do.		50
	1	do. fitches,	do.		do.		10
	10	do. wheat,	do.	L. 12	do.		120
	5	do. barley,	do.	L. 10	do.		50
	20	do. hay,	do.	L. 8	do.		160
	40	do. pasture,	do.	L. 2	do.		80

120

L. 1235

The produce of an inferior farm of say 70 acres may be as follows:—

20 acres white crops at L. 8,	L. 160	0	0
10 do. green do. L. 20,	200	0	0
20 do. hay at L. 4,	80	0	0
20 do. pasture at L. 1, 10s.	30	0	0
<hr/> 70	<hr/> L. 470	<hr/> 0	<hr/> 0

In this case, there may be six milk cows, three young beasts and three horses; and the rent may be L. 110.

*Husbandry.*—The district being in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, an active tenant will always lay his account with purchasing a considerable quantity of dung, in addition to what is produced on his farm, and in raising as much green crop, particularly potatoes, as possible. Summer-fallowing is seldom practised, nor is there much need of it, as nearly all the arable land in the parish may be made, by thorough draining, to carry green-crop profitably. Lime is to be had prepared at sundry places in the parish, and the soil generally being of a ferruginous quality, it is often found to act with good effect. It is necessary, however, to employ it with discretion and judgment. The best quality of dung will here, as everywhere, produce the best crops; and it may with some truth be said, the best farmer is he who is the most liberal in its use, the supply being almost unlimited. In our moist climate the earlier kinds of oats are found to be the most suitable. Pease and beans are rarely sown; flax only in very small quantities occasionally; rye never. Carrots have sometimes been successfully tried in small patches of deep free soil. None of the artificial grasses, except rye-grass and red and white clover, have been attempted by the farmers; nor have any of the other more uncommon of the vegetable products for soiling been cultivated. The kinds of turnips raised are the Aberdeen, or Dutch yellow, and the Swedish; and only a small breadth is sown for the use of the dairy stock, as the ground suitable for growing them can be more profitably employed in potato cropping, than in turnips for other use.

*The Dairy.*—This is a branch of chief importance in the husbandry of our district, as a ready and profitable market is found in Glasgow for all its produce. Butter and butter-milk are the only forms, it may be said, in which that produce appears in the market. The Ayrshire breed of cows is carefully cultivated, and no other kinds nor mixed breeds are to be seen here. A very good cow will yield in a year, say 200 pounds of butter, at 1s., = L. 10,

and 1600 pints of butter-milk at 1d. = L.6, 13s. 4d. = L.16, 13s. 4d. First-rate cows occasionally yield more than the above. The produce of ordinary cows, with ordinary feeding, may be stated at about L.12. The wives and daughters of our farmers are very famous for their industry and skilful management of this department: and on its success a great part of the rent depends.

*Hill Farms.*—The cattle grazed on the Fells are almost all West Highlanders; the sheep generally the black-faced breed from Tweeddale. On the largest grazing farm in the parish the usual number of live-stock is, 700 sheep, 100 Highland cattle, 12 Ayrshire milk-cows, and 12 young beasts of the same breed, and 12 horses, old and young. The extent of arable land in this farm is 80 acres; the pasturage has not been measured. On another grazing farm of inferior quality, containing 815 acres, whereof 28 are arable, the stock is usually 300 ewes and lambs, 60 black cattle, 8 milk cows, 6 calves and queys, and 3 horses. In some seasons the stock is greater. The rent charged for grazing a cow is from L.2, 10s. to L.5, and a sheep from 7s. to 10s.

*Horses.*—There are some good draught horses of the Clydesdale breed in the district, of from L.30 to L.40 value; but by far the greater number are of inferior mixed breeds, which sell at about L.20 to L.25 a head.

*Farm Buildings and Enclosures.*—The class of tenantry in this district being what is styled working farmers, the size of the farms and the capital employed in them moderate, and the competition in consequence of the dense population and ready markets considerable, extreme personal activity is indispensable, and the farmer is contented with moderate accommodation. The dwelling-houses commonly contain only the kitchen and two small rooms, each having fixed beds, and these often so placed as not to be easily kept free from damp. There are a few instances of a better and more comfortable description.

The enclosures are chiefly thorn hedges, which thrive exceedingly well when duly cleaned, cut and preserved, but they are by no means well attended to and encouraged, except in a very few instances. Many of the "rickle dikes," which Mr Lapslie, in 1793, censured as "totally incapable of keeping the soil warm," and as giving "the parish a cold and uncomfortable look," still remain, or at least others in their stead do.

*Rate of Wages, &c.*—These are the same as stated in the accounts already published of other parishes near Glasgow.

*Obstacles to Improvement.*—The chief of these is the small amount of capital brought by the tenant into employment at his entry. His industry, and the chance of a succession of good seasons, are almost all he has to depend upon. When, unfortunately, a series of unfavourable seasons overtakes him, he is sure to take to over-cropping, to redeem his immediate losses, unless the landlord interferes. The consequence is alike injurious to both. Men possessed of the capital, which it is desirable should be brought into a farming speculation on even a moderate scale, are ever ready in this great commercial and manufacturing district, to invest it in pursuits which promise a greater, more rapid, and less uncertain return than agriculture. The importance of thorough draining, wherever the land is damp, begins to be understood; but, unless the landlord finds it convenient to do the work at his own expense, it will proceed slowly, because the tenant cannot command funds, however willing, to sink money in draining,—and however satisfied that it could be most profitably so employed. Occasionally, attempts are made, and the work is for the same reason imperfectly executed. The landlord, seeing this, feels unwilling to give money to assist, believing that it would be expended in work that will not answer the purpose, or will last only a very few years. Time and observation will probably bring about better arrangements. If at the commencement of their leases, the tenants of farms in those parts of the parish, which most need draining, had the means of both thorough-draining and trenching their lands,—the outlay, in every case, great as it would be, would still be amply repaid them in the course of their tacks. Subsoil ploughing and trench ploughing are impracticable in these lands, owing to the boulders and the extreme tenacity of the subsoil. Partly to this same want of disposable funds, and partly to the want of habits of neatness and foresight, is to be ascribed the very imperfect state of the fences. The great numbers of mischievous persons, which, in a district full of manufacturing establishments, infest the fields and pay no respect to inclosures, make it almost impossible for a landlord, unless at a ruinous expense, to keep the fences in order, supposing he wished to relieve the tenant from the burden of doing so. Wherever a weak place in a fence is seen a gap is made; and then to keep in or out his cattle, the farmer thrusts in a dead branch. Digging farm hedge-rows is hardly ever practised.\* It is to be

\* It is but justice to Mr Macintosh to say, that he has this spring (1841) set the example of extensive improvements in this respect on his estate. He has also laid

hoped, that the better practice of other districts in the treatment of live fences will, by-and-by, come to be appreciated, and that greater facilities than now exist, will be attained for checking the propensity to the wanton destruction of property complained of. At present, owing to the great distance from the county town, and the expense and loss of time occasioned by seeking redress for such petty damages, people generally prefer to submit to them.

*Plantations.*—Since 1794 much has been done in this department of rural improvement, particularly on the estate of Woodhead. A great deal more may yet be done with advantage, both in respect of profit, as the best means of occupying the grounds; of beauty, as improving greatly the appearance of some parts of the district; and of amelioration of the climate, by the warmth and shelter produced, as well as by the interruption to the boisterous east and south-west winds. Forest trees of the common kinds all thrive here exceedingly well. The most profitable are the Scots fir, larch, and spruce, and the sycamore, oak, and ash.

*Manufactures.*—This parish is rich in minerals, especially coal. The supply of water is also considerable. The union of these two has occasioned the establishment here of numerous and extensive manufactures. The principal of these are the printfields and the alum-work.

Of the former, by far the most extensive is Lennox-mill Field, which was first established as a print-work about 1786. About 1790 it contained twenty printing tables and six flat presses. At that period, however, a great many women were employed to pencil on colour. This method is now entirely abandoned. About 1805, Messrs. R. Dalglish, Falconer, and Company, became tenants of Lennox-mill, which had, by that time, been considerably enlarged, as it contained fifty tables and eight presses. In 1810, the first surface-printing machine was erected, which was an improvement on block-printing; and soon afterwards a cylinder-printing machine, which was an improvement on the copper-plate printing presses, similar to what the "surface" was on the "block." In both cases, what was formerly on a flat surface, was put on a cylinder of wood or copper. This, continually revolving, furnished itself with colour, which it, at the same time, transferred to the cloth.

At present, almost every description of printing is performed at Lennox-mill and nearly every fabric of cloth printed, from the

out a good deal of ground in new plantations, and has furrow-drained a considerable number of acres.

finest muslin or challis worn by ladies, to the coarsest calico worn by the Pariahs of India.

Lennox-mill now contains seven printing cylinders, and 200 tables. The water-power is equal to about 20 horses, and the steam-engine is 30 horse power. The heating and dyeing are all done by steam, for which purpose about 250 horse power of steam is employed. The coal consumed daily is upwards of 30 tons.

The engraving of the copper-rollers is nearly all performed on the premises, and requires very nice machinery. The stock of copper-rollers is very heavy, amounting in number to 1500 rollers, weighing about 155,000 lbs., valued at 1s. 6d. per lb.

At present the works give employment to 245 men; 135 women; 169 boys; and 140 girls; total, 689. The wages amount to upwards of L. 300 per week, or L. 15,000 per annum.

About 250,000 pieces are produced annually, consisting of garments for home and export trade.\*

Kincaid-Field (Messrs Inglis') is an establishment for bleaching and printing cotton fabrics. This work was first established in 1785. There are employed about 238 males, and 136 females, = 374.

The amount of wages is nearly L. 8000. Last year 70,000 pieces of cotton fabric, 24 yards each, were bleached and printed.

Lillyburn Printfield, the property of Messrs Macfarlane, was commenced in 1831, for the printing of linen and calico handkerchiefs and shawls. The number of persons employed at present is about 150; but when trade is brisk, some thirty or forty additional hands are employed.

The Clachan Bleachfield was begun in 1819. Next year the number of persons employed was 13, the number of pieces bleached was 30,900, and the wages amounted to L. 345, 3s. The number of pieces bleached in 1836, was 190,883, and the number of persons 35, thus indicating a great improvement in the process; and the business has since increased. The goods referred to were all muslins for exportation, consisting of books, gauzes, tamboured and sewed robes, jaconets and jaconet handkerchiefs, mulls, &c. in all their varieties.

Glenmill Bleachfield, the property of Mr Mackinlay, was com-

\* A school within this work has recently been established, by Messrs Dalglisch, for the instruction of those children who had not learned to read. To afford time for this, and to prevent overworking, an additional number of children are employed.

menced in January 1831. The work performed consists principally of bleaching books of muslins, and a small portion of washing. In the year 1836, 1,273,038 yards were bleached. The number of persons employed last year was 90 on an average, and the wages amounted to £1554, 15s. 10½d. The rate of wages varies from 2s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per week. Last year 587 tons of coal were consumed.

Connected with Glenmill is a house inhabited by females employed in the work. To the management and education of these persons, Mr Mackinlay pays a degree of attention which is highly honourable to himself, and cannot fail to be very beneficial to them.

The alum-work is the property of Messrs Mackintosh and Co. In the year 1806, an enterprising company established in this parish extensive chemical works for the manufacture of alum, copperas, prussiate of potash, Prussian blue, &c. The alum and copperas are derived from a schist or aluminous shale, which is found in the coal strata in this district, and is imbedded between the coal and the limestone, at a thickness of between eighteen inches and two feet, the limestone being above and the coal below.

The constituent principles of this schistus are various. After the coal has been wrought out, the schist, being exposed to the action of the air, undergoes decomposition. The sulphur it contains is, by the absorption of oxygen, converted into sulphates of the metallic bases with which it is combined, and by its exfoliation readily separates itself from the limestone, and falls down into the space formerly occupied by the coal. When in a state of complete decomposition, the schist assumes a beautiful efflorescent appearance, like that of flock silk, and is very soluble in water. This schistus, as drawn from the coal wastes, is lixiviated at the works in large stone cisterns, and the liquid being afterwards evaporated till it attains the requisite specific gravity, it receives the portion of sulphate or muriate of potash necessary to its formation into the state of a crystallizable salt. This is the alum of commerce. In this process, the copperas, existing in the ore, is separated.

The prussiate of potash manufactory, which was the first, and for many years the only manufactory of the kind in Great Britain, is upon an extensive scale, and well arranged. This salt is the ferrocyanate of potassium of chemists. It is used by calico-printers in blue dyeing, also by wool-dyers, and likewise in the manu-

facture of Prussian blue. The exquisite beauty of this salt contrasts strangely with the filthiness of the animal matter out of which it is made.\*

The Prussian blue manufactory, which is in connexion with the above, produces Prussian blue of the finest quality. This article, as is known to chemists, is the result of mutual decomposition of prussiate of potash and sulphate of iron.

In the year 1834, another manufactory was established by the same company for the production of muriate of potash for their alum manufactory, and of soda ash (a crude carbonate of soda,) for the use of bleachers. These salts are obtained from kelp. From a particular species of kelp, in addition to the above-mentioned salts, iodine is also obtained, which, from the beautiful colour it produces in combination with certain metallic bases, may possibly, at some future period, become a valuable article in the hands of the calico-printer or dyer. It is as yet, so far as we know, used only in medicine.

Coals, to the quantity of 14,500 tons, are turned out by this company yearly for their own use and for sale to the country, also about 450 chalders of lime. Ironstone, which abounds in this district, has been begun lately to be wrought by this company, and at present gives employment to many men. But, as the mining of ironstone here is of recent commencement, and as there seems to be abundance of material in the field, the operations in this department will probably be much extended.

The whole number of persons employed by this company is not less than 180, and the amount of wages paid annually is from L. 8000 to L. 10,000.

There are other four coal and lime-works in the parish, at which there are about 20,000 tons of coal turned out annually, and about 2600 chalders of lime burned. The present selling-price of good round coal, (1837,) is 6s. 8d. per ton of 20 cwt., dross, 3s. 9d. per ton, and that of lime, 15s. 4d. per chalders of 16 bolls, for credit, and 14s. 8d. per chalders for cash sale.

The chalders of lime contains 32 Winchester bushels, each containing 2128.9 cubic inches, and ought, like all other similar articles, to be sold by this standard measure. But a practice has crept in among the lime-dealers in this, as in other places, of competing with each other who shall give the largest measure, so that

\* Much less of this salt is now manufactured here than formerly, owing to the great reduction of its price in the market.

the measure of lime has become quite vague and unfixed. Justice and expediency evidently require that such a system should be discontinued, from which the public derive no advantage, and the dealers can sustain only loss. The competition should be in the lowness of the price, not in the largeness of the measure, which should be fixed and ascertained.

#### V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

The great majority of the people in this parish are collected in villages. Besides Lennoxtown, containing between 2500 and 3000 persons, there are several considerable villages and hamlets,—the Clachan, Haugh-head, Mount, Milton, Torrance, &c. The last-mentioned has a population, (including those who dwell in the immediate neighbourhood,) of 800. It is situate in the southern extremity of the parish, more than three miles from the parish church, and five miles from the manse. There are nearly fifty public houses in this parish,—a fact sufficiently expressive of the habits of a large proportion of the people, as also of the facility with which licenses are granted. Those whose business it is to grant licenses, and who should be guardians of the public morals, would do well to remember, that the multitude of taverns, while it indicates a great demand for spirituous liquors, also increases that demand; for every additional public-house is a new centre of dissipation, bringing the family itself and all its immediate connections into closer contact with their most dangerous and deadly enemy.

*Means of Communication.*—The parish is intersected by two lines of road, the one running nearly east and west, from Strathblane to Kilsyth, the other nearly at right angles from Glsagow over the Fells, to Fintry and Kippen. A coach leaves Lennoxtown every morning except on Sundays and Thursdays, and returns from Glasgow in the evening. The Forth and Clyde Canal passes near the south extremity of the parish, and the Glasgow road to Stirling by Kilsyth, runs through the south-east corner.

*Friendly and other Societies.*—Several Friendly Societies existed at one time in this parish; but an individual, suspected to be feigning sickness, was the occasion of dissolving them all.

The skeletons exist of two mason lodges.

An attempt was made in 1837 to establish a savings bank; but the bulk of those for whose benefit it was designed would not be persuaded.

*Ecclesiastical State.*—Campsie was a parish of note in Catholic times. The parson of Campsie was sacristan of the Cathedral of

Glasgow, where he resided, being one of the canons. He served the cure by a vicar. The living appears to have been great. Lambertson, Beaton, and W. Erskine, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow, were all of them parsons of Campsie.\*

The old church stood at the Clachan, where the manse and the parish school yet remain. It was small and inconveniently placed, being near the western extremity of the parish, and five miles distant from a large number of the people. The present parish church was built at Lennoxton in 1829,—which village, besides containing a large proportion of the whole population, is also nearly in the centre of the parish—though many of the people are still three miles distant from the church. This applies particularly to the village of Torrance, which adjoins the parish of Cadder, to which it might be attached with advantage to all parties, there being plenty of room for the people in Cadder parish church, and the minister being enabled, by the small number of his own parishioners, and the proximity of Torrance, to give the inhabitants of this village, a degree of attention which the minister of Campsie, being five miles off, and having a very populous parish to attend to, can never be expected to render.

The congregation in Campsie church is numerous in moderate weather, though less so than it should be. That part of the people who dwell near are not more regular in attendance than those who are distant, but, in many cases, less so. A great number of persons go very seldom to church—many never. The excuse most frequently alleged is want of suitable clothing. To meet this evil as far as possible the three parish school-houses, situate, all of them, at considerable distances from the church, are employed on Sunday evenings as preaching stations, as is also the large new school-house

\* It appears that Alwin, second Earl of Lennox, who succeeded to his father in 1165, "gave to Walter Bishop of Glasgow, and his successors in that see, the church of Campsie in his Earldom of Lennox, ad orandum pro animabus regis David et Comitum Henrici, et regis Malcolmi et pro salute domini sui Willielmi regis, et domine Emergardæ reginæ, &c. &c."—*Chartulary of Glasgow*.

In Douglas's *Peerage*, it is stated that the church of Campsie was built and endowed by Isabella, Duchess of Albany, by charter to the Convent of Grayfriars at Glasgow, dated 18th May 1451, and the endowment is declared to be made "pro salute animæ nostræ et pro salute quond. recolendæ memoriæ dilectissimi sponsi nostri Domini Mardaci dudum Ducis Abanie, necnon, pro animæ quond. Domini Duncani Comitum de Levenax, progenitoris nostri, ac pro animabus Walteri, Jacobi et Alexandri, quondam filiorum nostrorum." Mr Lapslie says it was one of the bishop's churches gifted by Donald Earl of Lennox to the see of Glasgow in the year 1270. This must be a mistake for Malcolm was Earl at that time. The first Donald that possessed the Earldom succeeded in 1333. The donation mentioned in the former extract was probably the first bequest of lands in Campsie to the church. Duchess Isabella probably erected the first church or at least a new church, and bestowed additional lands.

in Lennoxtown—in one or more of which places there is always during winter, public worship on Sunday evenings—not without the appearance of much benefit,—many persons attending the preaching stations who never come to church.

There is in Lennoxtown a Relief chapel, capable of containing about 600 persons. It was built by a few of the principal heritors, who were offended at the appointment of Mr Lapslie as parish minister in 1784.

There is a considerable Roman Catholic population in Campsie, all Irish, and amounting to between 600 and 1000 persons. A priest has resided some time in Lennoxtown, since whose coming, that part of the people have been more sober and orderly than they formerly were.

A few individuals attend Dissenting places of worship in Kirkintilloch—and the Chartists have had meetings on Sundays some time past. There is also a small body of Methodists in the parish. In my opinion, the religious and moral character of the people is improving, though more slowly than one could wish.\*

\* The following interesting note is copied from Mr Lapslie's Account of this parish. It is also engrossed on a blank leaf of the old session-book.

There is reason to believe the clergymen of Campsie continued Roman Catholic, and occasionally performed the Romish service in it till 1572. We find,

1. Mr Stoddart, Presbyterian minister of Campsie, 8d November 1581.

2. Mr James Stewart, settled assistant and successor, 25th March 1607.

3. Mr James Crichton, admitted 29d April 1629. He was deposed for what was called corrupt doctrine. There is a tradition in the parish, that he could walk (from the Clachan, I suppose,) to the top of the Fells in twenty minutes, eating a pease bannock. A heap of stones on the summit still retains the name Crichton's Cairn.\*

4. Mr Alexander Forbes was admitted 16th December 1629, and was deposed for not conforming to the synod of Glasgow, April 8d 1639.

5. Mr John Collins was admitted 2d November 1641. He was murdered returning from the presbytery about Martinmas 1648. Suspicion fell on the laird of Belglass, a small heritor in the parish, who fled the country.

6. Mr Archibald Dennistoun was ordained 30th March 1649, and deposed by the protesters in 1655. He was restored in 1661, and died 1679. There is a story told of him that, in the year 1655, he had begun a discourse on a text, and had half finished the first head. In the year 1661, when restored, he took up his discourse where he had left off, remarking, that "the times were altered, but the Gospel was still the same."

Principal Baillie says of Dennistoun, "He, for his part, saw nothing evil of the man. The protesters put in his room a Mr John Law, a poor *baxter callan*, who had but lately left his trade, and hardly knew his grammar; but they said he was *gifted*."

7. Mr John Law was ordained by the protesters in 1656, ejected in 1661, and restored in 1688. He never again officiated in Campsie.

8. Mr George Miln was instituted 24th June 1681. He was turned out at the Revolution, and was exceedingly ill used. The worthless part of the parish, having risen in a mob, broke his furniture, and threatened his person. By way of retaliation, this gentleman carried away the records of the parish.

\* "*Rem susus plus fame habituram apud posteros quam fidei.*" The feat, at least, far exceeds the powers of such men as live in this age of the world.

In 1618, the stipend was 2 chalders of meal and 600 merks. In 1649, an augmentation of one chalders of meal, and 100 merks was granted. The stipend was augmented in 1817 to 18 chalders, meal and barley, in equal quantity. There are nearly L. 700 a year of unexhausted teinds. An augmentation of 2 chalders, in which all the heritors concurred, was, on the 20th of February 1839, sanctioned by the Court of Teinds. The manse is about forty years old. The old manse, situate behind the present, is converted into offices. The glebe is said to be  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres. A grass glebe of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres additional was allocated in 1646; but, owing to the turbulence of the times, the minister does not appear ever to have been in possession. In order to make up to him the want of a grass glebe, a few of the larger proprietors rented for the late incumbent a park of seven acres.

*Education.*—Until the last few years the state of education was exceedingly low, and the number of persons who could not write or read lamentably great. This unfortunate state of things is rapidly in the course of being removed, though to remove it effectually will require great attention and continued efforts for many years to come.

The parish school, as already stated, is situated at the Clachan. Conformably to an Act of Parliament, 43 George III. c. 54, the heritors of Campsie resolved, in 1803, to grant an allowance to two additional schools, to wit, that at Craighead, and that at Torrance. The salary at present payable to the schoolmasters is three chalders of oatmeal, at the average price dur-

9. Mr John Govan, who had been imprisoned in the Bass, was ordained 5th December 1688, and died in 1729.

10. He was succeeded by his nephew, Mr John Forrester, who died September 1731, aged 25.

11. Mr John Warden, son of the minister of Gargunnoch, was ordained 3d April, 1732. This gentleman was translated first to Perth, and then to the Canongate, Edinburgh.

12. Mr William Bell, ordained 24th September 1747, and died 8th May 1783. Many of the old inhabitants yet remember and speak of Mr Bell, who seems to have been an industrious and conscientious clergyman.

13. Mr James Lapslie, succeeded November 27, 1783, and died 11th November 1824. He was a native of Campsie, and, though not without many faults, a man of genius and of extensive and various information. The old Statistical Account of this parish written by him, is not inferior to any article in that work. He had an uncommon flow of natural eloquence; and many of his striking observations are still remembered and repeated by the people.

14. Dr Norman Macleod was admitted August 11, 1825, and translated to one of the Gaelic churches in Glasgow 1836.

15. The present incumbent was admitted 5th May 1836.

Thus fifteen clergymen have held the living of Campsie since the year 1582, being somewhat less than sixteen years each. Of the number—two were translated—five deposed—and one murdered.

ing twenty years, commencing 1828, or L. 17, 2s. 2½d. per chald. The interest of a sum of L. 270, bequeathed by Robert Blair, Esq. of Glasgow—has been enjoyed by the parish schoolmaster at Clachan since the year 1825. The schoolmaster at Craighead also is in possession of the interest of the sum of L. 50, bequeathed by Mr James Young, of the parish of St John in Bedwardine, in the county of Worcester, Chapman, in the year 1729.

The school-house at Craighead having fallen into disrepair, has been rebuilt on a much enlarged scale, according to a very neat plan, furnished by Mr Galloway, factor to Mr Lennox. To this important object the chief subscribers were Mr Lennox and Messrs David and Henry Inglis.

The Messrs Inglis, with a laudable anxiety for the education of the young persons employed in their printfield, and residing in its neighbourhood, also allow L. 20 per annum to the master of Craighead school, on condition of his teaching a Sunday school.

In Lennox town, the want of a large and superior school has long been felt; and this want has now been supplied by the erection of a splendid school-house, containing two very large rooms, with all accompanying accommodations. The plan of this school-house, like that at Craighead, was furnished by Mr Galloway, to whose taste it is highly creditable, and who kindly superintended the erection of both these buildings.\* The chief contributors to this important undertaking were Mr Lennox and the Messrs DalGLISH, both of which parties have expended a large sum of money upon it; Mr Macintosh; Mr Stirling, Craigharnock; Mr M'Farlan, Bancleroche; and many of the other inhabitants have also assisted in a work which all felt to be important. At present the one room is used as a juvenile school, and is attended by upwards of 100 pupils. In the other an infant school has been tried during the past year with very encouraging success.

Besides these, there are two or three schools on the teachers' own adventure, and two or three small female schools. The whole number of children attending day-schools, at present, in the parish, including the infant school, is about 520, exclusive of the children who are taught during work hours in Lennox Mill, and those taught in evening-schools and Sunday-schools.

In all the schools the common branches are taught, with grammar, geography, &c. A few are learning Latin, Greek, and

\* It is right to acknowledge that I have received large assistance from this gentleman in drawing up this account of the parish of Campsie.

French. We are at present uncommonly fortunate in our teachers; so that I am sanguine in the expectation, that, in the course of a few years, there will not be an inhabitant in this parish that cannot read and write.

*Libraries.*—There are two libraries in this parish. The Campsie Subscription Library was established in 1837, and consists of a good selection of books. It is the property of subscribers to the amount of L. 1 or upwards. The Campsie Popular Library originated the same year, and belongs to subscribers to the amount of 5s. It also contains a considerable number of books. The terms of reading are very low in both.

*Poor's Funds.*—It appears on a retrospect of twenty years that, at the commencement of that period, there were 30 individuals on the roll of paupers in the parish of Campsie receiving regular monthly allowances: in 1827, there were 44; at present, there are 70, besides those receiving occasional relief. The expenditure on account of the poor amounted in 1817 to L. 136; in 1827, to L. 148; in 1837, it exceeded L. 226. The regular sources from which the sums were derived necessary to meet these disbursements were, 1. collections at the church doors; 2. dues of proclamations and mortcloth; 3. perpetual annuity of L. 15 from Woodhead; 4. interest of L. 500 lent on bond. Previous to the year 1832, the money required for the poor, in addition to these branches of income, was supplied by voluntary contribution. In 1831, a subscription, according to their valued rent, having been set on foot, certain of the heritors refused to contribute their proportion so long as there existed a lying fund belonging to the poor. This fund was accordingly drawn upon, till 1838, when it was exhausted. The necessity of a legal assessment has been in the meantime avoided by a voluntary contribution by the principal people in the parish, together with the heritors—to raise the requisite funds for the current year.

*May 1841.*