Gow, James

James Gow and His Forebears

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JAMES GOW AND HIS FORBEARS.

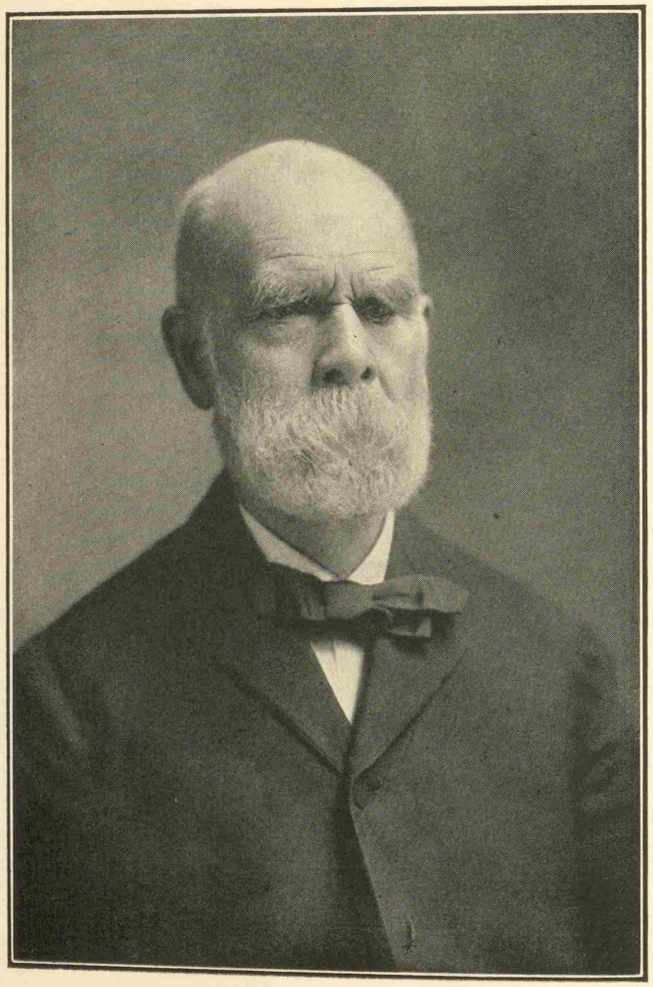
Foreword.

"It is the chief glory of Scotsmen that, next to God and their parents, they love their country and their countrymen. It is their chief merit, that they study, from their youth till their grey hairs, all that honours their ancestry and kindred; hence every Scotsman is a hero for the glory of Scotland, wise for the glory of Scotland, and virtuous for the glory of Scotland. And it is a distinguishing endowment of Scotsmen, that as they are familiar with their national history, so the virtues and noble deeds of past ages are ever present to their minds, and every Scot, by the influence of example, strives to become an ornament to his race."

—Buchon.

"Hero-worship has no parallel for demanding success, and such hero-worship as that which was inspired by Bruce, the Great Marquess, Knox, Claverhouse, Rob Roy, Prince Charlie, Burns and Scott, has led battalions to victory, made religion a living force, and given Scotsmen that effectual self-reliance that has carried them in triumph throughout the world! That same spirit has founded innumerable societies, united great bodies of strangers in a strange land, cherished and made glorious episodes and individuals, places and legends—not for the ends of commerce or private gain, but simply for the sake of "auld lang syne."

—The "Braes of Balquhidder," by Frederick Watson.



JAMES GOW
in his 80th year.

JAMES GOW AND HIS FORBEARS.

BY HIS SON,

JOHN E. GOW

"This faculty, so peculiarly Scottish, for 'looking back.'"
—Frederick Watson.

"Et patribus et posteritati."

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Mrs. John Gow

LOCH LOMOND.

Into the glowing West the sun is sinking,
Flaming the fleecy clouds with gold and red,
Down on Inchmurrin's shore the deer is drinking,
Ere in the bracken deep he makes his bed;
Back to its nest each songster wings its way,
Draws to a close the glorious August day.

Home hies the shepherd to his lonely shieling,
Which, weather-beaten, stands upon the hill,
Far down Glen Mallochan misty wraiths are stealing,
Down to Loch Lomond lying calm and still;
Dark draweth nigh, outfades the sunset flush,
Lown winds along shore wake and whisper hush!

Night falls, while earth grows still and wraps in slumber,
Decked with the lustre dreamy moonbeams throw;
Brilliant the stars like jewels without number,
Lie mirrored in the Loch's dark breast below.
This is the hour when fancy takes its flight,
Casting a mystic spell upon the night.

Hark! Do you hear a sound across the waters
Like music borne upon the gentle breeze?
Ghostly the voices of Inchcalliach's daughters,
Crooning within their chapel mid the trees—
Chanting as in the olden ages, when
Angels sang peace on earth to sinful men.

Night now, the sage enchantress casts her magic,
Over the Loch, the Islands and the earth
Many are the figures, hoary grim and tragic,
To which imagination giveth birth,—
Chiefs of Clan Gregor, who in days of yore,
Lived, fought and died upon Loch Lomond's shore.

Thus could I dream all night of by-gone glory,
Deeds that were done in days of long ago,
Dwelling on many a wild and warlike story—
Furious fights when Gael met Lowland foe,
Swift midnight forays full of wild alarms,
When Rob Roy raided peaceful Endrick farms.

Lomond, blue Lomond, gemmed amid thy mountains,
Round thee my Highland old ancestral home;
Tho other lands may boast of crystal fountains,
Statelier trees and skies of sapphire dome,—
They tempt me not; I love thy lofty Bens,
Nor seek to wander from my native glens.

—WILLIAM GOW.

NOTE.—This poem appeared in Scottish papers, perhaps 30 or 40 years ago. The origin and residence of the author are unknown. To maintain the metre, some liberties have been taken with the text. The reader might well fancy himself as standing above the pier at Balmaha, with Glen Mallochan across the Loch.

202224

NOTE.—Once my father had been talking of the days of old in the land of his fathers, and when he left the room, Mr. Robert Barr turned to me and said: "See that you get all that written down." I had actually begun to collect small materials before, but the hint was not wasted, and this volume, some twenty-five years later, is the result. I am no longer eager to print, but I have to justify my pretensions of all these years. A liberal curiosity often led me far afield, and in defiance of good book-making all the materials have been crowded in, so that the reader may not be unduly forced to accept my statements or views. Tolerance is needed, since I have never crossed the sea, and also for my confessed attempts to suggest or supply missing information. Some dates may conflict or even be wrong. I received much kind help from Miss Macadam of Blairo'er, and especially from the late William Maddan, Esq., of Silanchia, Norham-on-Tweed, England, whose unfailing interest in this work crowned his generosity towards it. I have made free use of Mr. J. Guthrie Smith's "Strathendrick" and "Parish of Strathblane," as well as other works credited in the text. In the past, as in the present, a deep and lasting affection has characterized our family. Fond and happy memories of our venerated father and mother have enriched this condition; and our sober pride has been heightened immeasurably by the share we had in the Great War. To keep alive their merits and to encourage in their successors the simple virtues of honest worth and effort is the hope and aim of this history.

—JOHN E. GOW.

Kingston, Ont.
1924.

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GOW AND SMITH

"The smith is fiery when the iron is hot."
—Proverb.

"They tried to conceal him by naming him Smith!"
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"From whence came Smith, albe he knight or squire
But from the smith that forgeth at the fire."
—Old Couplet.

And yet, our Highland Smith was more than that! In his work, "Concerning some Scotch Surnames", Cosmo Innes says:

> "Among our forefathers, as among the ancient Greeks, the Smith's was a craft of mystery, if not of magic. Remember, he forged the armour that guarded the heads of warriors, and welded the sword of such temper that it scorned enchantment, cut through iron and brass, and yet severed a hair upon water. In the ancient laws of England, the Smith's person was protected by a double penalty. In Wales, he was one of the great officers who sat in the hall with the King and Queen. In our Highland glens, I have heard more legends of supernatural smith-work than ever I could gather of Ossian. We must not wonder then, that the family of Smith is large, nor that it assumes many forms of spelling in our low-country talk, as well as the shape of Gow, and probably Cowan, amongst those whose mother talk is Gaelic!"

Robertson's "Historical Proofs on the Highlanders" has the following:

> "The name of 'Balnagowan' and 'Balgowan' is derived from the Gaelic 'Baile-na-gobhainn," which signifies 'the blacksmith's town' and is therefore the reason it is found in so many different parts of Scotland; the blacksmith being of course a very important personage in the remote ages of the Caledonian Gael, particularly in making the arms, the swords, dirks, etc., etc., with which the Romans under Agricola in the first century found them fully provided. In the parish of little Dunkeld, county of Perth, there appears a hamlet called in English 'Balnaguard,' but the spelling in ancient writings is 'Balnakaird" which is nearly the pronounciation of the proper Gaelic for the name 'Baile-na-ceard," the tinker or smith's town. In the parish of Blair Atholl, Perthshire, there is a 'Dailnacardoch' which is derived from 'Dail-na-ceardach', or 'the field of the smithy or forge'; the surnames of 'Gow' and 'Caird' are both evidently derived from the Gaelic words signifying a blacksmith."

The English word "tinker" is derived from the Gaelie "teine-ceard," literally, a fire-smith.

In Blackie's "Dictionary of Place Names" we read:

> "Gobha, (Gaelic), a blacksmith—in topography Gow or Gowan, e.g. Ardgowan (the blacksmith's height), Balgowan, Balnagowan, Balgownie, Balgonie, in Scotland, and Ballygow, Ballygowan, Ballingown, Ballynagown, in

Ireland (the dwelling of the blacksmith), Athgoe, the blacksmith's ford. In early times the blacksmith was regarded as an important personage being the manufacturer of weapons of war, and the ancient Irish like other nations had their Smith god, Goban, hence the frequent use of the word in their topography."

Sir Herbert Maxwell, in his "Origin of Surnames," says:

"The true root meaning of Smith is not, as Dean Trench asserted, one who smites, but, as explained by Dr. Skeat, one who smooths; and the village blacksmith must have got through plenty of smiting and smoothing to fit out his customers in compliance with sundry Acts of the Scottish Parliament. For example, it was thus that Robert the Bruce required his Territorials to be equipped: 'Ilk laick landed man have, and ten punds in gudes and geir sall have, for his bodie and for defence of the Realme, ane sufficient Acton (padded leather jacket), ane basnet (helmet), and ane glove of plate, with ane speare and sword. Quha has not ane acton and basnet, he sall have ane gude habirgeon (chain neck covering) and ane gude irn jak (back and breast pieces) for his bodie; and ane irn knapiskay (cap) and gloves of plate.'" (13 Robert I, c. 26).

Further proof of the importance of the armourer's vocation is afforded by the following quotation from the "New History of Northumberland," Vol. 1, 1893:

"From the time of Henry I, a family of Smiths held half a carucate of land in the borough of Bamburgh, by the sargeantry of making the iron-work for the castle carts."

The following from the "Testa de Nevill," the great mediaeval feodary (records of Knights' fees) A.D. 1212-1237, is of very great interest, as it is in the original Latin:

"Galfridus Faber tenet dimidium carucate terre in capite de domino rege in burgo de Bamburghe per servicium serjantie, scilicet, fabricare ferramenta de carucis castelli be Bamburghe, et omnes antecessores sui tenuerunt per idem servicium de antiquo feoffamento."

Translation—"Galfrid, the smith, holds half a carucate of land in chief from our Lord the King in the Burgh of Bamburgh by the service of sergeantry, viz, to manufacture the ironwork of the carriages of the Castle of Bamburgh as all his ancestors held by the same service of ancient infeftment."

The Gaelic for a "smith, or armourer" is *gobha, gobhainn,* (pronounced "gow" and "gowan"), but Highland Clansmen, when the need for fixed names arose were accustomed to borrow the patronymic of their chief, and in this way the name Gow is not nearly as common as is the equivalent Smith. Henry Barber in "British Family Surnames," states that in England there is one Smith for every 73 persons, and in Scotland one in 68. In England too, there are families of distinction named Faber and Lefevre, respectively the Latin and Old Norman equivalents of Smith.

There is every reason to believe that the families bearing the name of Gow, Gowan, and McGoune, as we find them scattered along the banks of Loch Lomond, are descended from the same ancestor and were originally hereditary armourers to the Earl of Lennox, and his great vassal the Laird of Buchanan.

Other Gow-centres appear to be those of Strathnairn, connected with Clan MacIntosh; those of Argyllshire, who were probably originally MacLulichs; and the Perthshire Gows and Smiths of Glenlyon, Glenalmond, Craigend and Braco. The Gows are sometimes regarded as a sept of Clan Chattan, but there are doubtless many Gows who owe their surname to some craftsman in the Gallic area. Only the lapse of years deludes us into looking for relationships between the Gows of warring clans. With no dominant chief, the family, if such it may be called, was by occupation and by inter-marriage, essentially and to an unusual degree composite.

The Clan Chattan Gows formerly lived in Strathnairn, and their fighting strength was about fifty men. They were known as *Sliochd an Gobh Cruim* (the race of the crooked or bandy-legged smith), and said to be descendants of the Gow or Smith who fought on the side of Clan Ay, at the battle of the North Inch of Perth in 1396.

The head of the MacLulich clan, John of Glenorchy, took the name of Smith after the rebellion of 1745, and the family did not resume the name of MacLulich until the year 1896. There are many Smiths in Argyllshire to this day, particularly in Islay. The Gows or Smiths are numerous in the Isle of Lewis. In 1900 there were over 100 children of this name attending school in the Island, and they were only exceeded in number by six clan names.

The Smiths of Craigend, Stirlingshire, who had a feu of that land from James, second Marquis of Montrose, in 1657, have a tradition that when surnames came into use, they took their name from their occupation as the smiths and armourers of the Barony of Mugdock, and this is to some extent confirmed by the fact that the remains of charcoal furnaces and scoriae of iron have been found at Craigend.

The following are evident variations of this Gaelic sept-name: Gau, Gaw, Govan, Gowan, Gowie, MacGow, MacGown, MacGoune, MacGowan, MacGawan; and in the Celtic there is Cowan, McKoune and Megaw.

There is a modern Gow tartan, *Mac-an-t-Sionnaich.* The family crest is reproduced on the title page of this volume. The motto "Break but winna bend" may also be seen as "Break but not bend," and perhaps gives better promise than the reversed form of same, "Bend but not break." The latter, with the crest, an arm embowered in armour, holding a broadsword, is used by Thomas Gow, West Grange, Cambo, Northumberland. A Latin variant of the Gow motto, is "Frangas non flectes" (You may break, not bend); and a French form is "Plutot rompe que plie" (Break rather than bend).

SECTION II

THE BUCHANANS AND OTHER NEIGHBOURS.

"Baron of Bucklivie,
May the foul fiend drive ye,
And a' to pieces rive ye,
For building sic a toun;
Where there's neither horse meat nor man's meat, nor a chair to sit down."
—*Rob Roy Chap.* 28.

Sir Walter Scott had the above gem from Rev. Duncan Macfarlan, Minister of Drymen, afterwards Principal of Glasgow College. The Baron of Bucklivie was a Buchanan, Cadet of the family of Kippen. The most illustrious of his name, however, was George Buchanan: a poet of eminent merit; the foremost Latin scholar of his day; the great historian of Scotland; Tutor to the young King, James VI; and a statesman of first rank and influence. He came of the Buchanans of Moss, where, probably, he was born. An obelisk stands to his memory in the nearby village of Killearn. (See Section 54).

"The family of Buchanan, though it flourished for upwards of 500 years, while Scotland remained a separate kingdom, was never distinguished in political transactions. One evident cause was the smallness of the family estate, which included only the lower part of the present parish. Their fame rests on their literary eminence. Besides the classical Buchanan, they can boast of Dr. Buchanan, celebrated for his valuable works on civil and natural history of India, (obiit 15 June, 1829), and Dr. Claudius Buchanan, who is entitled to respect and gratitude, for having, by his writings and labour, excited the British nation to send the blessings of education and religion to their Indian empire. Dr. Claudius died 9th February, 1815." (Nimmo's "History of Stirlingshire.")

The Buchanans (an old spelling was Buchquhannane, pronounced, Ba-whun-un) lived all about the Gows, but most numerously to the South and West, and along the shores and isles of Loch Lomond. They were vassals of the Earl of Lennox, and an ancient and powerful family. Their badge was the bilberry, *Dearc bhravileag,* though the oak, *Darach,* is also ascribed to them. Their Slughorn (slogan) or war cry was "Clar Innis", after the Isle of their Chief.

The Buchanans of modern times, or of other lands, have adopted various mottos, which are given as a matter of curiosity since hardly pertinent to the group under consideration. They are as follows:

God with my right.
Audacis juvo—I favour the brave.
Audacia et industria—By boldness and diligence.
Clariora sequor—I pursue more illustrious objects.
Ducitur hinc honos—Hence Honour is drawn.

Nuncia pacis—Tidings of Peace.
Nobilis est via leonis—The lion's anger is noble.
Par sit fortuna labori—Let the reward equal the labour.
Secundo, curo—I am prosperous, I am care free.

The lands of the Buchanans are supposed to have been acquired by the first of the race, about 1016, either by marriage, or as a reward for services rendered by him to King Malcolm II. His early successors were related to the Royal House and many of the highest families in Scotland.

A Buchanan family tree, was "written furth be William Colquhoun in the zeir of God 1602." A hundred years later, William Buchanan, V Laird of Auchmar, wrote; "The Family and Surname of Buchanan". The genealogies of the family contained in Mr. Guthrie Smith's "Strathendrick" (1896), upon which the tables in this volume are based, were revised by Mr. A. W. G. Buchanan. The old family tree referred to, embraces such personages as King James IV, Duke of Albany, Lord Lorne, Lord of the Isles, the Earls of Morton, Lennox, Menteith, Angus, Huntly, Hamilton and Eglinton; all of whom were ancestors, probably, of Thomas Buchanan, I of Drummikill, and therefore, of James Gow.

The modern branches of the Buchanan family include the lines of Leny; of Drummikill and Moss and cadets of Ross, Cameron, Carstoun, etc.; of Carbeth, and cadets of Gartincaber and Blairlusk; of Arnpryor; of Spittal; and of Auchmar. Claims of James Gow's descent from Thomas Buchanan I of Drummikill are threefold, via the Buchanans of Ross, of Cameron and of Blairlusk; and his ascent to the Blairlusk family is also threefold, twice through his father's side and once through his mother's. These, and the claims of Royal descent are more fully shown in the genealogies attached. One ancestor in the Ross line was a brother of George Buchanan, the poet-author-statesman mentioned at the opening of this chapter. The genealogies also deal with a section of the family which settled in Ireland and furnished the United States with its fifteenth President.

The Gow families appear to have been localized in an angle of the Endrick, to the East of Drymen village, and extending back to include Shandon, Lednerew and Blairfad. East of the latter was Balfunning; and also Ballat, the home of the Monachs. Across the Endrick Water to the South was the country of the Stevens, now included in the Aucheneck estate; and to the West, on the near bank of the Catter burn was Millfad, once occupied by Aleander McKechnie; and beyond the Catter, to the North West, was the Mains and Gartchorrans belonging to the M'Gouns, and Aber, the home of the M'Keans; and directly West, was Blairlusk the home of that branch of the Buchanans.

In succeeding chapters other neighbouring families are dealt with, such as the Govanes of the Park, the Stevens, Leckies, Monachs, M'Gouns, Macadams, Mitchells, Orr-Ewings, Buchanans, and Cuninghames. Other small families were the Campbells and Gardners, related to Alexander McKechnie; and the Roys, related to Moses Steven.

Even more ancient perhaps, than the Buchanans, were the Leckies of that Ilk, descended from the second Earl of Lennox. They took their name from the lands of Leckie, which they obtained in the time of David II, but before this they had also been given land South of the Endrick where it is joined by the Blane Water, and to which they subsequently attached their name, as in Croy Leckie. The Lands of Leckie are in Gargunnock Ph., away to the North East, from which they appear to have spread westward as far as Buchlyvie, and south. The other and older habitat included Croy Leckie, Wester Cattir and Finnick Malise. James Gow was probably descended from both groups, though it has not been possible to trace all the steps in either case.

The concluding portion of this chapter is made up from "Strathendrick" to give the reader a glance at the parish and people as a whole. In September 1765, the heritors of the Parish called upon to support the minister, were:—

The Duke of Montrose, for the Barony of Drymen, Ibert, Drumdash, and Finnich Drymen.

Nicol Graham of Gartmore, for the lands of Kepculloch, Gartenstarry, Garchels, Offerance, West and Mid Myes, Part of East Mye and Cashlies.

Archibald Buchanan of Drumakill, for the haill lands of Drymen and Drumakill.

William Govane of Drumquhassle, for the lands of Gartness and Upper Blairours.

John Gow, for West Drumquhassle and Drumbeg.

John Graham, for Middle Drumquhassle.

James M'Goune for Gaidrow.

Captain William Craig for Dalnair.

Alexander Buchanan for Gartacharn.

Dugall Buchanan for Craigievairn.

Robert, George, and Andrew Monachs, for East Ballat.

Archibald Buchanan and John Mackay, for West, Middle, and Temple Ballats.

Archibald Buchanan, for Mid Balfunning.

William Meiclehose, for East Balfunning.

Alexander Gardner, for West Balfunning.

James Stewart, for Finnich Malise.

John Buchanan, for East Finnich tennant.

Thomas and Moses Steven, for part of West Finnich tennant and for East and Mid Cameron.

James M'Ilquham, for part of West Finnich tennant and Aucheneck.

John MacGoune, for Gartoquharran and Connachra.

Peter Buchanan, for Little Spittal.

Thomas Graeme, for Duchray.

Robert Maclachlan, for Auchentroig.

Dame Jean Stirling, for Balwill.

John Din, and Andrew and ——— Macallasters, for Kepdowries.

James Buchanan, for Ballachneck.

Archibald Buchanan, for Duclaish.

Robert MacLew, for Creitelval.

Andrew Mackay, for Badivour.

Just why John Gow of Blairour is omitted is not evident.

> "Agriculture in Drymen Ph., a hundred years ago, (1800), was very primitive. A great part of the parish was overgrown with broom, only the dry parts were cultivated, oats, barley and flax being the crops grown. They were cut with toothed hooks and thrashed with the flail. Only a few potatoes were grown for consumption and almost no turnips. There being no roads the only means of communication was on horseback, and lime and other things were carried from Kilpatrick and other places in that way. The farms were small, being little more than large crofts; they have been gradually put together, and there is not one farm now for three that were then. Rents were small, and the women generally made the rent by spinning yarn. About the beginning of (last) century agriculture began to improve. There were three things which geatly helped this—first, roads were made and improved; next, between (seventy-five and eighty) years ago tile draining was introduced, and lastly, about (sixty-five) years ago the railway was made—these changed the agriculture of the district; manures and lime gradually came into use; potatoes were grown and dairies increased, and instead of making butter and skim-milk cheese, the sweet milk was sent to Glasgow."

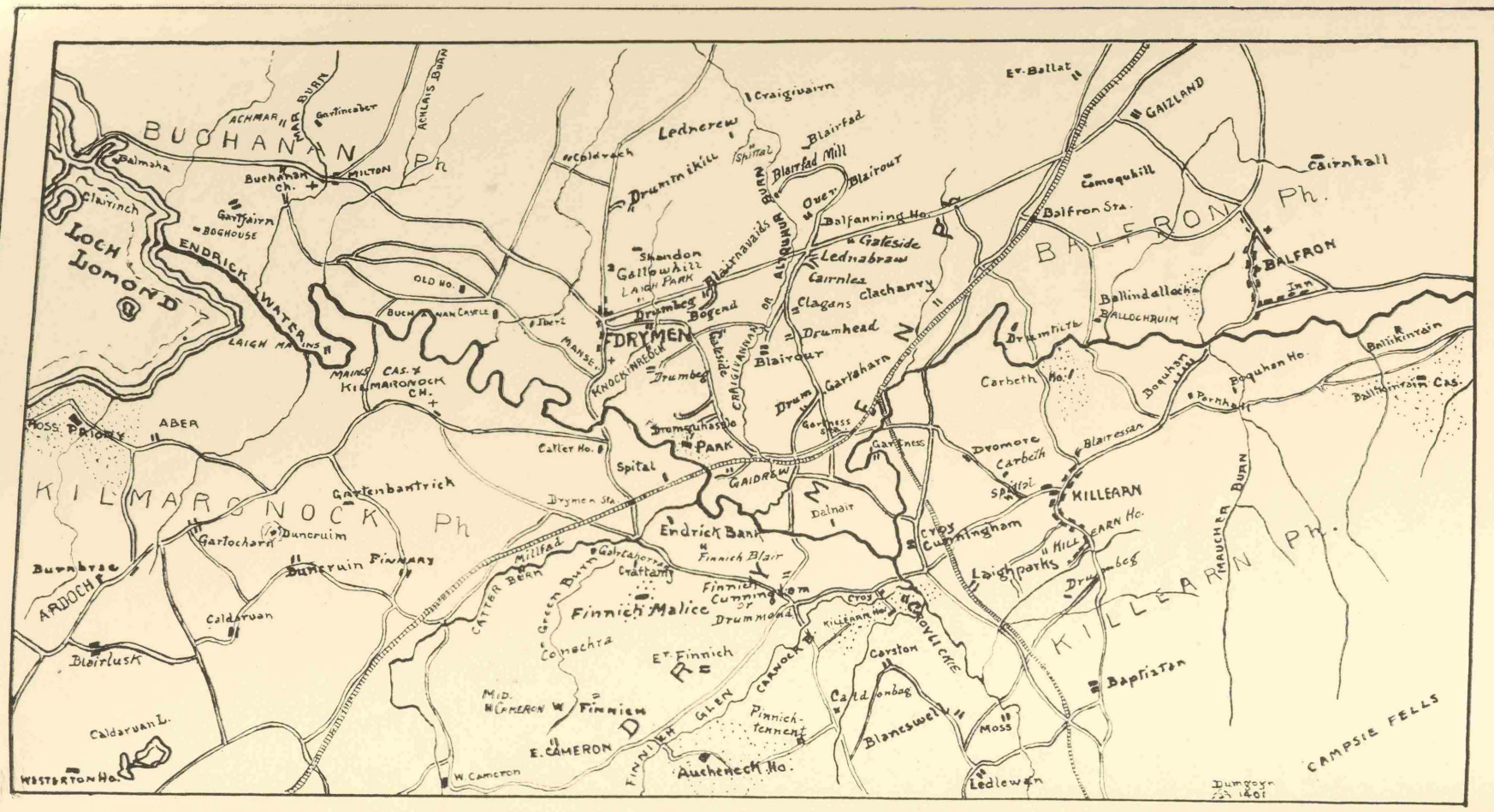
The population of Drymen Parish in 1755 was 2780. From that time it gradually decreased till 1901, when it was 1390 or exactly half. In 1767, there were held in Drymen eight fairs in the year, besides the weekly market. The fairs were the scene of constant fights between the Gartmore and Drymen peoples. There were a great many crofters and cottars at Gartmore and neighbourhood, who at harvest time hired themselves as reapers to the farmers of Drymen and adjoining parishes, and one of the most common causes of a fight at a Drymen fair was some real or fancied indignity that had been cast on a harvester,—usually a lass. There were no active hostilities during harvest, the aggrived lass contenting herself with saying,—"Wait and ye'll see what we'll dae at the Drymen fair", and when the day came the Gartmore folk, who were very "clannish", were sure to provoke a fight. In Drymen, where there were no rural police, the minister, Rev. Duncan Macfarlan, father of the Principal, acted as guardian of the peace, and being both in body and mind a strong man, and armed with a stout stick, or rung, he was a terror to evildoers, and a protection to peaceable people. From the good use he made of his stick he acquired the nickname of "Duncan Rungs".

Duncan Macfarlan, afterwards Principal, succeeded to the Drymen Kirk after his father's death, and before he was twenty. After he was called to Glasgow College, Rev. Alexander Lochore, D.D., succeeded.

The Protestant religion was established in Scotland by the Estates of the Kingdom in 1560. There do not appear to have been many Covenanters in Drymen Ph.; Blair in Finnick and Leckie in Mye were, it is said, at the battle of Bothwell Bridge. There were a few Dissenters in Drymen Ph., but considerably more in Balfron Ph.

Walter Gow, "the Rebel" was out in the '45, and it is claimed that Prince Charlie once sheltered at Park of Drumquhassle, but what part the family took in the "great dispute" is not known.

This rambling chapter is closed with a story of Dr. Lochore and his people. On one very stormy and wet Sunday the worthy minister on entering his church found an audience so small, and so thoroughly "drookit", that he invited them all down to the manse, and, having administered a comforting dram to each of them, conducted service in the kitchen. The next Sunday was, if possible, more wild and stormy, but, strange to say, the church was crowded!



Past and Present

SKETCH MAP OF STRATHENDRICK

Scale 1 in. = 9 mile.

OUTLINE PEDIGREE TO SHOW CHIEF FAMILY CONNECTIONS.

Walter Gow in Drumquhassle, 1663. Perhaps cousin of Walter in Blairfad.
- Walter Gow, of responsible age in 1663.
  - Unknown.

Walter Gow in Blairfad, 1662. Probably brother of Patrick.
- Robert Gow of Park of Dwsle.
  - John Gow, (Singing-master).

Patrick Gow, of Glasgow, 1629-1711.
- William Gow, 1677-1721.

Thomas Buchanan, III of Carbeth, great-great-grandson of Sir Walter Buchanan of That Ilk, V Laird of Buchanan.
- George Bchn. II in Gartincaber. — Eliz. Leckie of Disheour, m. 1638.
  - John Buchanan II of Blairlusk.
    - John Gow of Wester Third of Dwsle. D. 1717.
      - John Gow of Dwsle. and Dumbeg.
        - John Gow of Dwsle and Dumbeg.
          - James Gow of Dwsle & Dumbeg.
            - Alex'r Gow of Dwsle
              - James Gow of Dwsle & Dumbeg
                - Alexander Gow of Drumbeg incl. Dwsle
                  - Margaret Gow
              - Mrs. Cocker
              - Rosina Gow (Mrs. Stevenson).
                - Anna Rosina Stevenson (Mrs. Maddan).
                  - D. W. G. Maddan.
      - Mrs. Mitchell
      - James Gow of Nether Third of Blairour. — Mary Bchn. of Blairlusk, m. 1729.
        - Walter Gow in Lednerew.
          - John Gow of Rutherglen.
            - Mary Gow (Mrs. Craig).
        - Wm. Gow, The Baillie.
        - John Gow, II of Blairour. — Grizal McKechnie, M. 1769.
          - Alexander Gow, III of Blairour. — Janet Steven
            - James Gow of Windsor.
              - Alexander Gow, of Windsor.
                - James S. Gow.
    - Line of U. S. Pres. Buchanan.
    - Wm. Buchanan, III of Blairlusk. — Isobel M'Kean m. 1681.
      - Grizal Bchn. of Blairlusk, m. 1714 Walter Bchn. in Cameron.
        - Mrs. Alex'r McEchny.
        - Mrs. Ewing (line of the Orr-Ewings).
        - Jean Bchn. — Thos. Steven D. 1799.
          - Line of the Laings and M'Gounes.
          - Moses Steven — Mary Leckie m. 1789

Alex'r Cunninghame, son of And. Cghme of Dwsle.
- And. Cghme.
  - John Cghme.
    - Robt. Cghme of Drumbeg.
      - Janet Cghme. — John Steven D. 1753.

Thos. Steven, Charter for Spittals F. T. 1627.
- Walter Steven.
  - Line of Stevens of Polmadie.

SECTION III

THE GOWS OF STRATHENDRICK.

"The years of our infancy constitute in the memory of each of us, the fabulous period of existence; just as in the memory of nations, the fabulous period was the period of their infancy."—Giacomo Leopardi.

Most of the Gows of this locality were connected with the estates of Drumquhassle, Blairour and Drumbeg. The first of these was divided at various times, into Drumquhassle proper, Park of Drumquhassle, and Easter and Wester Thirds of Drumquhassle. At the present time Easter and Wester are united with Drumbeg, or Trienbeg, in one estate, belonging to Mrs. Alexander Gow of Drumbeg. Blairour passed from the Gows in 1821, and now belongs to the MacAdams. The Govanes were neighbors, and early owners of Drumquhassle, and it seems likely that they were relatives of the Gows, since they were habitually witnesses for each other, and helpers of one another.

From the Stirlingshire Sasines, (See Section 35) we gather some early notes of the family, as follows:—On 15th December 1662, Hugh McGregor, portioner of Drumquhassle, sold Park of Drumquhassle to Walter Gow in Blairfad and Marion Miller his spouse.—Among the witnesses to a sasine of Wm. Govean of Drumquhassle, on 2nd February 1671, was Walter Gow of Park.—On 30th April 1685, Patrick Gow, Merchant Burgess of Glasgow, and Wm. Gow, his son, acquired for Robert Gow of Park of Drumquhassle, for 500 Merks, an annual rent of £20, secured over his lands of Park.—Walter Gow in Drumquhassle, died 9th May 1674.

Piecing these fragments together, it is apparent that Walter Gow in Blairfad, bought Park of Drumquhassle from Hugh McGregor. His son Robert must have been in difficulties, for he at first gave Patrick Gow, Merchant Burgess, of Glasgow, an annual rent over Park, on 30th April 1685, and later, about 1690-1700 sold Park to Wm. Govan, portioner of Drumquhassle. The latter having perhaps more than he required, feued off Wester Third of Drumquhassle to John Gow, in 1701.

These intimate transactions lead us to surmise that Walter Gow in Blairfad, later of Park, and Patrick Gow, Merchant Burgess of Glasgow, were brothers, and that Walter Gow in Drumquhassle was a cousin. This Walter Gow in Drumquhassle died 9th May 1674. His son Walter would succeed, and as John Gow bought Wester Third in 1701, it is quite likely that these two were father and son.

The Donation of his family lairs, (See Section 4), by John Gow, son of Robert Gow of Park and grandson of Walter Gow of Park, to James Gow, portioner of Nether Blairour, who was son of John Gow of Wester Third, also serves to emphasise the strong probability of close relationship.

John Gow of Wester Third is, however, the first certain ancestor of the Gows of this history. From him there are two general lines of descent: one, the Drumbeg-Drumquhassle family, through his eldest son John, who succeeded him in Wester Third, and acquired Drumbeg by purchase; and the second ,the Blairour family, through his other son, James. This James was settled in Nether Blairour by his father, who had acquired it by Feu-Charter from Archibald Buchanan of Drumakill on 21 May 1717. The Blairour family also gave rise to two main lines of descent: one, through the eldest son John who succeeded his father in Blairour; and the other through his third son, Walter Gow in Lednerew. From John, are descended the Gows, subjects of this history, and the Gows of Johnstone. From Walter Gow in Lednerew are descended the Murrays, Eadies and Hogans of Montreal, Mrs. Maddan of Norham-on-Tweed, Mrs. Troeger, the Gows of Moosomin, Walter Gow of Manchester, etc. The family of Robert Gow of Johnstone mostly emigrated to Canada and the United States, but one son remained at Johnstone, now represented by the Taylors and others. The remaining families of the Johnstone line, include the Gows of Guelph, Fergus, Mount Forest, Hamilton, Vancouver, Lockport, N.Y.; the Melvins of Guelph, Mrs. Mann of London, Eng., and many others in America, Australia, etc.

Further mention of the old family of Gow in Wester Third of Drumquhassle will be found in the chapters dealing with Drumbeg and Drumquhassle.

Other families of the name were fairly common in the Strath and district. They appear as tenants in various places, as well as craftsmen, in or about Drymen. Though of probably a common origin no actual relationship is known. A survey of the Parish Register (See Section 34), shows them to have been connected at various times with Wester Finnich, Blanurisk, Blairennich, Drumnow, Hillhead, Shandon, and Dowry of Gartocharn. Walter Gow and Marion Miller in Blairfad in 1662, were, as we have seen, probably cousins of Walter Gow in Drumquhassle; and there was another John and Marion Gow in Blairfad in 1743, the similarity of name and residence suggesting direct relationship. We know nothing of this Blairfad family after 1754, or indeed of any of the others. Young sons who did not inherit lands drifted, mayhap, from their early moorings, went to Glasgow, took to the sea, or tried the West Indies, Australia or America and "a' to seek their fortin."

Christian names amongst the Gows, as perhaps generally, were limited in number; but in addition to scarcity of choices, there was the fondness for the old and the desire to honour others by giving a new child their name. In an examination of some 250 names of male Gows, and 155 female Gows, combining

old and recent, we find only 32 different among the former and 39 different among the latter, and by far the greater number of variants occur in the New World in recent times. The names and percentage of frequency are as follows:— Of the males, John, 20; Walter, 13; Robert, 12; James, 11; Alexander, 10; George, 8; William, 8; and 25 others, mostly recent and totalling 18 per cent., include Peter, Archibald, Harry, Andrew, Patrick, Alfred and Thomas. Of the females, Margaret, 15; Janet, 11; Mary, 10; Agnes, 9; Jean, 6; Helen, 6; Isobel, 5; Elizabeth, 5; and 38 others, mostly recent and totalling 26 per cent., include Katharine, Dorothy, Grizel, and Jessie.

There has always been a manifest preponderance of males in the Gow families, as the figures above, 250 males to 155 females or 5 to 3, would suggest, and marriages in the Blairour family are few and infrequent.

SECTION IV

DONATION, GOW TO GOW, 1740

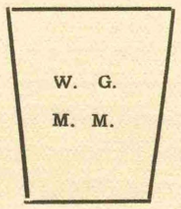
I, Mr. John Gow, Schoolmaster and Singingmaster at Baldearnock, for the love and favour I bear to James Gow, portioner of Nether Blairour, do give and grant to him and his forever, that Burial place which Belonged to Robert Gow once of Park of Drumquhassle my father, and now to me as his eldest son, which burial place lys be south and next to John Gow, portioner of Drumquhassle, His Burial place. In the Church Yard of Drymen with two grave stones on the lairs, always reserving that if I the said Mr. John Gow shall happen to die in this Country I shall be Buried therein. This I do give and grant in Donation forever and ever to my friend and names sake James Gow portioner of Blairour as witness my hand at Drymen this Eleventh day of February Seventeen hundred and fourty years. Before these witnesses William McGoune portioner of Gaidrew and Alexander Wilson Schoolmaster and writer hereof.

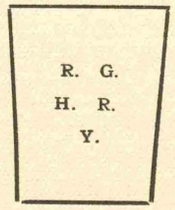
Alexr. Wilson, witness.

William McGoune, witness. J. GOW.

NOTE.

The two stones above referred to, bear the following inscriptions:—





The letters on the first, stand for Walter Gow of Park of Drumquhassle, and his wife, Marion Miller. The others are for Robert Gow, son of Walter, and H..... R....., presumably his wife. Mr. John Gow, the donor, was the eldest son of the latter couple. He was probably the last of his line, and consequently disposed of the family lairs by giving them to his near relation James Gow, Portioner of Nether Blairour. In the Donation, it is curious to note how carefully his fellow school-master styles him "Mr." John Gow. Quite possibly he was a "stickit minister," and his degree of Master of Arts in Glasgow University, would command the respect shown him.

SECTION V

JOHN GOW, OF WESTER THIRD OF DRUMQUHASSLE.

"Truth and Honesty keep the croten o' the causey."

It has already been shown that Walter Gow in Blairfad bought Park of Drumquhassle in 1662, and that his son Robert sold it to Wm. Govane about 1690 to 1700.

Govane was a close friend and quite possbily a relation of John Gow to whom in 1701 he feud off Wester Third of Drumquhassle. This purchase, with other provision, was secured to his son John by the terms of the latter's marriage contract in 1709.

The next year, 1702, Govane sold the lands of Easter Drumquhassle to James and William Mitchell in equal shares and in succession to their respective sons. In 1710, John Gow's daughter Margaret married John, son of William Mitchell just mentioned,—a most neighbourly transaction. The will of John Gow, shown in the following pages, states that he had made provision for Margaret in her Marriage Contract, and promised that after he had provided for his son James, who evidently was a good deal younger, she was to be "a bairn through the house" and receive her share of the furnishings as he should think fit.

Being "verie sickly and indisposed but of perfect judgment and memerie" John Gow made his will on the 28th January 1717, leaving all his goods, gear, corn, cattel, soumes of money, and insight plenishing to his son James, besides specified notes amounting to 600 merks Scots. Evidently he died soon after, for four months later his son James bought Nether Blairour from Archibald Buchanan of Drumikill, 21st May, 1717. On the same date, and presumably as part payment, James with "John Gow of Wester Third of Drumquhassle, my brother," as surety, gave the Laird of Drumikill a Bond or note for 1000 merks Scots. This document, still extant, goes to prove that their father was dead and that his son John had succeeded him. (See Section 8.)

John, II Laird of Wester Third, married Marjory Buchanan, M.C., 18 August, 1709. Her pedigree has not been traced, but see "Notes on Dalnair". They had four sons and one daughter, including Walter "the Rebel", and John, III of Wester Third. The latter on 5th August, 1773, acquired Drumbeg from George Cuninghame of Drumbeg and Bandalloch. The joint estate, now known as Drumbeg, was held in successive generations by James, II of Drumbeg; his grandson, James III, and Alexander IV. James III belonged to the famous Scots Grays. His half-sister was Mrs. James Cocker of Glasgow.

In 1786, John Gow, I of Drumbeg and Drumquhassle, entailed Wester Third, but in 1905, Alexander, IV Laird, who had no son, obtained disentail, and when he died in 1915 his wife and daughter remained in possession.

James Gow, I of Nether Blairour, second son of John, is the subject of a succeeding chapter.

Margaret Gow, daughter of John, married John Mitchell of Nether Third of Drumquhassle; M.C. dated 4th November, 1710. They had a daughter, Elizabeth, baptized 14th October, 1722, but no further mention of her has been obtained.

SECTION VI

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOHN GOW OF WESTER THIRD OF DRUMQUHASSLE, 1717.

Be it knowen to all men be thir presents MeJohn Gow elder of Wester third Drumquhassle fforasmuchas there is nothing more certaen then death and nothing more uncertean then when and where the samen shall happne and I being at present verie sicklie and indisposed but of perfect judgment and memerie Do recommend my soull to God Almightie hoping to be saved by the merits of Jesus Chryst my Savior and for the setling of my worldlie affairs and bussines Do think fitt to make my latter will and testament in maner after specified And fforasmuchas I have alreadie provyded John Gow my eldest lawfull son in and to the fie of the Westerthird of Drumquhassle and by the Contract of mariadge past betwixt him and Marjorie Buchanan his spouse I did make such other provisions for him as my circumstance could allow all which is allreadie fullfilled to him And sicklyke by the Contract of mariadge past betwixt John Mitchell of Netherthird of Drumquhassle and Margret Gow my daughter his spouse I did provyde to her such a portione as I thought fitt and as my condition in the world could allow me qch lykeways I have fullfilled onlie it was thereby declaired that after I should provyde James Gow my sone as I should think fitt she should be a bairn through the house and have her scares (shares) of insight and plenishing as I should think fitt And it being most just and reasonable that I should now and in lyke maner provyde the said James Gow my youngest lau'll sone in and to his portione naturall and bairns pairt of gear he being as not yet provyded by me in what I designe to secure him in. Therforewitt ye me with and under the burden provisions and reservations after spec't (specified) for the love and favor and naturall affectione I have and bear to the said James Gow (By and attour (besides) the bonds that alreadie he is in fie of after my decease) To have nominat and appoynted the said James Gow to be my sole ex'or (executor) and universall intromittor with all goods gear cornes cattel debts soumes of money insight plenishing (furniture and implements) and others whatsomever pertaining and belonging to me or which shall happen to pertain and belong to me att the tyme of my decease when the samen att the pleasure of God Almightie shall happne All which cornes cattell, debts soumes of money insight plenishing bonds tickets (promissory notes) accounts I heirby assign and dispone to the said James Gow his airs ex'ors or assigneys with full power to him or them ask uplift or receave the samen immediatlie after my decease and if need beis to call charge and pursue therefore compone transact and agrie thereanent and generallie to do evrie other thing requisite and necessar anent the premisses qch I might have done myself before the making hereof Disponeing with the generaltie

hereof And particularly butt prejudice of the generallitie foirsaid I heirby assigne and dispone to and in favors of the said James Gow and his foirsaids All and Heall the soume of two hundred and fyftie merks Scots of prin'll (principal) with a'rent (annual rent or interest) and penaltie contained in a bond granted to me by Edward and John Buchanans elder and younger of Spittell dated the third of May jajviix and nine years (1709) And sicklyke in and to the soume of ane hundred merks of prin'll with a'rent and penaltie contained in a bond granted to me be Allexander Bryce wryter in Glasgow as prin'll and Daniell Bryce nottar in Drimen as cau'r (cautioner) dated the eighteen day of May jajviix and four years And sicklyke in and to the prin'll soume of fyftie merks contained in a bond granted to me with a'rent and penaltie by John McAlaster in Blarfad dated the fourth of December jajviix and fyve years and sicklyke in and to the prin'll soume of fyftie merks with a'rent and penaltie contained in a bond granted to me by Walter Logan of Easter Camron dated the seventh of November jajvix and nyntie two years And sicklyke in and to the prin'll soume of fyftie merks with a'rent and penaltie effeiring theirto as onlie resting of the prin'll soume of a hundred merks contained in a bond granted to me by the deceast John Cuninghame in Trienbeg (Drumbeg) as prin'll and James Cuninghame his eldest lawfull sone dated the fourt of December jajviix and fyve years And sicklyke in and to the prin'll soume of fyftie merks with a'rent and penaltie contained in a bond granted to me be John Buchanan in Credendam dated the twentie fyfth of Januarie jajviix and six years And lastlie in and to the prin'll soume of fyftie merks with a'rent and penaltie contained in a bond granted to me be James and Allexander Billsons in Mains of Killmaronnock dated twentie sixth of Februarie jajvix and nyntie eight years And in and to the saids heall bonds themselves with all that hes followed or may follow upon the premisses Surrogating and substituting the said James Gow and his foirsaids in my full right place thereof immediately after my decease With and under this provisione allwayes that the said James Gow shall be bound and obliged as by acceptatione heirof he binds and oblidges him and his foirsaids to pay to the said John Mitchell and Margret Gow or there foirsaids or assigneys the soume of one hundred merks Scots money and that within year and day after the said James his mariadge with the soume of twentie merks money foirsaid of liquidate expenses in caice of falzie (failure) and a'rent thereafter during the not payment And that in full contentatione and satisfactione to them and their foirsaids of all that they can aske or crave by vertew of the reservatione to them in their said contract of mariadge or in and through my decease anie maner of way whatsomever And sicklyke hereby declairing that the said James Gow shall be heirby lyable in all servants feis and other just and lawfull debts which shall happne to be due by me att my decease and in all funerall charges and others which shall happne to be bestowed upon me att my decease when the samen att the pleasure of God shall happne all which by acceptatione heirof he thankfullie binds and oblidges him and his foirsaids to pay And lastlie reserving full pouer facultie and libertie to me

att anie tyme in my lifetyme to alter and innovate thir pre'tts (presents) or to leave legacies in heall or in pairt without consent of my said sone James Gow or his foirsaids had or obtained theirto And for more securitie I am content and consents to the registratione heirof in the books of councill and sessione or anie others competent theirin to remain for conservatione and therto constitute my pro'rs (procurators or solicitors) in witness wherof I have subscryved this and the other two preceeding pages (writen on stamped paper) by William Govane of Drumquhassle att Drumquhassle the twentie eight day of Januarie one thousand seven hundred and seventine years before these witnesses the saids John Gow my sone John Mitchell my sone-in-law William Govane of Drumquhassle and James Mitchell of Midlethird therof.

WM. GOVANE, witnes.

JOHN GOW witnes.

JAMES MITCHELL, witnes. JOHN GOW.

JOHN MITCHELL, witnes.

SECTION VII

JAMES GOW OF NETHER BLAIROUR.

"The broadsword's pursuer, or plaintiff, as you Englishers ca't, and the target is defender; the stoutest head bears langest out, and there's a Hieland plea for ye."
—Rob Roy, Chap. 26.

James Gow, younger son of John Gow of Wester Third of Drumquhassle, married twenty years later than his brother and sister, so we may assume that he was a good deal younger and born perhaps as late as 1700. If so, he was only in middle life when he died. The fact that he made provision for his wife and children fifteen months before he died, would suggest a lingering malady and that his death was not unexpected.

His Contract of Marriage, which is reproduced in Section 9, is a well written document of seven pages. The large number of witnesses, all of good social standing, would indicate that they had quite an enjoyable party to celebrate the event. The Writer, John Buchanan of Glasgow, seems to have risen to the importance of the occasion if we may judge by the length of the Contract, but doubtless he would be well feed in return.

Mary Buchanan, James' wife, was a sister of Grizel Buchanan of Blairlusk, who married Walter Buchanan in Cameron. Of the Cameron daughters that resulted, one married Thomas Steven and another married Alexander McKechnie, so that when John Gow, son of Mary Buchanan married Grizel McKechnie, daughter of Alexander, his wife was his first cousin once removed. Still later, Alexander Gow, grandson of Mary Buchanan, married Janet Steven, great granddaughter of Grizel Buchanan. Once more we see how wives and husbands were chosen from those nearest to hand, making relations out of neighbours, and fostering clannishness, but the insularity of their lives afforded little opportunity to do otherwise.

James and Mary Gow had five sons and two daughters. In 1746, James Gow made provision for his children, a son and a daughter being then dead. By a Disposition and Assignation, dated 7th April 1746, he arranged for his eldest son John as his successor, and in a Bond of Provision, of the same date, he provided for the younger children. In the former, he appointed the following guardians to his children, viz:—Wm. Buchanan, younger of Drumakill; George Buchanan of Blairlusk; William and William Govanes older and younger of Drumquhassle; John Buchanan of Ardoch, writer in Glasgow (above); Rev. Duncan McFarlan, minister of the Gospell at Drymen; Walter Buchanan in Cameron; Wm. McGoune of Gaddrew; and his wife, Mary Buchanan. In fixing a quorum, he adds, "the said Mary Buchanan dureing her lifetime being always sine qua non"—that is, an indispensible condition.

His wife would be protected by her Marriage Contract, but in the Bond of Provision he makes this further provision, obliging his son "to cast winn and lead yearly to the said Mary Buchanan dureing her lifetime after my decease ffourty creels of peats, gratis."

Another curious old document which has been preserved is the "Donation, Gow to Gow, 1740.", by which John Gow, Schoolmaster and Singing-master at Baldearnock, bequeathed his father's burial place to his friend and namesake, James Gow.

On 9th July 1747 James Gow passed on and his son John succeeded to Blairour.

His second son, William, was baptized on the 15th August 1731. He appears to have created a name for himself, and in late life at least was familiarly styled "the Bailie". His portrait, in oils, now at Blairour, Windsor, shows him to have been a portly old chap in comfortable circumstances. There is no actual record of his having been a Bailie, so the name may, after the fashion of the country-side, been given to the man for his bigness, and—"Ance a Bailie, aye a Bailie." The following entry in the Burgess Roll of Glasgow, quite probably refers to him, and if so would give him as a Merchant Burgess the freedom of the City. "8 August 1776. William Gow, Maltman, is made Burgess and Gild Brother of the Burgh as having married Agnes Baxter, lawful daughter of Joseph Baxter, Maltman, Burgess and Gild Brother thereof, who has paid his fines and given his oath as use is." This entry would also fix the name of his wife, and roughly the time of their marriage. He had three daughters, Mary, Grace and Bell. Mary was the painter of the water-colour of the old mill, which was in possession of James Gow. She married one Craig, and had a son Robert, who grew to manhood and died shortly after going to Australia, and a daughter Nancy who died at an early age. Grace attained womanhood, but she and Bell appear to have died young. The Bailie lived at Bank End, Partick.

Another son, George, probably never married, but lived to be 79. Towards the last he dwelt with Alexander Gow, his nephew, at Balfron, and to whose children at death he left his small belongings. Grizel Gow says in one of her letters:—"George has a turn of the rose (erysipelas) in his leg, and was very helpless and lost his recollection lately." By his will, made in 1820, he left his mahogany escretoire to Alexander, and divided his small estate between Mary, Walter and Alexander equally.

Walter, fourth son of James Gow, was baptized 21st June 1733. He married Marion, daughter of John McAlpine of Blairlusk, who had bought that estate from George Buchanan, IV of Blairlusk, before 1750. They were proclaimed 10 January 1761, and as a wedding festivity it was made a run-away marriage. She had only slippers on her feet, but the lover tied them in

WILLIAM GOW
The Bailie.

his bonnet, and drawing her up on his horse in front of him, they galloped away. A song was written about the fair Marion who ran off with the bonny lad from Blairour. A gay Lochinvar!

They lived in Lednerew, to the North of Blairour, and had family: James, John I and II, William, George, Andrew, and possibly Walter. From John II are descended Mrs. Eadie and Mrs. Murray of Montreal, both deceased; Walter Gow of Manchester, deceased; and Mrs. Maddan of Norham on Tweed.

Isobel, only daughter of James Gow, was baptized 2nd September 1737. She married Andrew Monach in Boguehouse and Balat, proclaimed 24th June 1758. They had three sons, James, Andrew and Robert. Daughters born to succeeding generations of Gows in Blairour died young or were not disposed to marry, and so Isobel's example was seldom followed. For further details of the Monachs see Section 48.

It was related of James Gow of Nether Blairour by his grandson Walter to the latter's nephew, James, that he on one occasion fought a duel with Capt. McKillican of the Black Watch. The doughty Captain had been trespassing on the Blairour game preserves, and was challenged by James Gow. Given the choice of weapons, the Captain chose the claymore. It is not known whether the latter was killed or not; but it is related that the Gow attack while not so skilled as that of his antagonist, was so impetuous, that the Captain was soon disarmed, and had he not, with more discretion than valour, liberally padded himself with books, he would have been cut in two by the Laird's broadsword. The spot is still pointed out where James Gow "foucht the sodger." His powder horn and skean dhu (hunting knife) are in possession of Alexander Gow of Windsor, Ont. James Gow of Windsor, was disposed to think that his greatgrandfather had been "out" with Prince Charlie, and that ill-blood had risen between him and the Captain, who, with his Regiment, the 42nd, may have been stationed in the locality to overawe the followers of the Prince. Believing this, no wonder we heard him sing with such fervour,—"Charlie, Charlie, wha wouldna follow thee!"

An earlier occurrence shows James Gow to have been a valiant youth. At the Fair of Buchlyvie, on one occasion, he and young Govane of the Park of Drumquhassle, for a piece of bravado, stood back to back with their drawn swords and offered to fight all comers! Lairds and farmers in his day still carried swords.

SECTION VIII

BOND OF JAMES GOW TO THE LAIRD OF DRUMIKILL, 1717

I James Gow of Nether Blarour Grant me be the tenor herof to be justlie adebted resting and owing to Archibald Buchanan of Drumikill all and haill the soume of one thousand merks Scots money wheof I grant the recept renoncing all objections in the contrair Which soums of one thousand merks money forsaid of prin'le with the due and ordinar a'rent therof since the term of Whitsunday last I as prin'le and John Gow of Wester third of Drumqsl my brother as cau'r souertie and full debitor with and for me Bind and oblidge us united and soulie our airs exe'rs and successors and intromittars with our goods and gear whatsomever thankfullie to content pay and again delyver to the said Archibald Buchanan his airs exe'rs or assigneys and that again the terme of Whitsunday next to come But longer delay with the soume of two hundred merks money forsaid of liquidat expenses incaice of falzie together also with the due and ordinar a'rent of the said prin'le soume yearlie termlie and proportionall after the said term of payment during the not payment of the samen And I the said James Gow prin'l debitor above named Bind and oblidge me and my forsaids to warrant free and relieve my said cau'r and his foirsaids of all cousts skaith and damnadge he or they may happen to sustaine or incurr through the premisses And for the more securitie we are content and consents to the registratione heirof in the books of Councill and Sessione or anie others competent that horning on six dayes and all oy'r exell's needful may hereupon pass and thereto constituts Our Prou'e In witness wherof we have subscryved thir prtts (wri'n on stamp'd peaper be William Govane of Drumquhassle) att Badshallexe (?) the tuentie first day of May one thousand seven hundred and seventine years before these witneses Leivtennant Coline Hairfull of Breundam and the said William Govane.

Wm Govane witnes

C : Hairfull witnes

JAMES GOW

JOHN GOW witnes

SECTION IX

CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE BETWIXT JAMES GOW AND MARY BUCHANAN, 1729.

Att Blarenich the therteen day of March jajby twenty nine years it is matrimonially contracted agreed and finally ended betwixt the partys afternamed viz't James Gow, Portioner, of Blarour on the one part and Mary Buchanan daughter lau'll (lawful) of William Buchanan of Blarlusk with consent of George Buchanan you'r (younger) of Blarlusk her brother german and the s'd George Buchanan for himself as is after spe'ed (specified) on the other part. That is to say fforasmuchas the s'ds James Gow and Mary Buchanan are purposed God willing to marry and to take each oyrs (others) for their lau'll spouses and to accomplish their s'd marriage in all due solemnitys requisite thereanent w't (with) all convenient diligence. THEREFORE and in contemplation of the qch marriage so to be compleatted and upon the one part the s'd James Gow hereby contracts provises gives grants and disposses all and haill all his part of the s'ds lands of Blarour lying in the paroch of Drymen & sherriefdome of Stirling & bounded meithed & marched (surveyed and marked) in manner ment'd in the originall rights grounds and securities of the same qch are hereby repeatted in the same manner as if the tenor & contents of s'd originall securitys were herein expresly ingrost with all right title interest claim of right propperty or possession qch he or his authors had have may or can claim or pretend thereto and in favours of himself & s'd Mary Buchanan his future spouse and longest liver of them two in conjunct ffee and liferent and for the liferent use allenerly of s'd Mary Buchanan not only of an annuity of fifty pounds Scots money yearly free of all retentions burdens deductions and diminutions qtsomever but also of an sufficient dwelling house & yeard a cow's grass in summer & harvest & her fodder the rest of the year upon the ground of his s'd part of the lands of Blarour yearly during all the days of her lifetime & to be restricted to the sume of fifty merks Scots money yearly in the event after ment'd & to be yearly payed to & uplifted by her furth of the s'ds lands of Blarour in manner under wri'n (written) readiest maills firms duetys & profites thereof & also the sd house yeard Cow's grass & fodder And to the heirs and bairns to be procreat of sd marriage in fee qch ffaillzeing to the sd James Gow his own nearest heirs qtsomever in fee hereally (heritably) & the sd James Gow binds and obliges himself (upon his own charges) duely & legally to infeft & sease himself & his sd future spouse & the heirs and bairns to be procreat of sd future marriage qch ffaillzieing his own oyr nearest heirs or assignes in the lands a'ment'd (above mentioned) & that by double infeftments & two manner of holdings the one thereof to be holden of him his heirs and successors in ffree blench for paytt of a penny scots money In name of

Blench Duety upon the ground of any part of sd lands yearly at the term of Whit'y if the same bees asked allenerly & for pay'tt of the oyr duetys payable to the superiors yrof & the oyr of sd infeftments to be holden from him & his forsds of his immediat lau'll superiors of sd lands sicklyke & also freely in all respects as he and his predecessors held hold or might have holden the same & that either by resignation or confirmat the one but prejudice of the other & to grant all writes & securitys necessar for that effect & for expedeing of sd infeftments by resignation the sd James Gow hereby makes constitutes & ordains.

And ilk an or any of them his very lau'll undoubted & irrevocable proors & speall (Procurators and special) errand bearers to the effect underwri'in giveing granting & committing to them contly & seally (conjointly and severally) his full power warrand and Commission for him in his name to compear before his immediate lau'l superiors of sd land or their Commissioners to receive resignats & grant new infeftments yron having power at qtsomever time and place hereafter lau'll and convenient & there with all due humility as becomes purely and simply by staf & batton to resign renunqe surrender renunce up give over give and simpliciter deliver likeas now as then & then as now the sd James Gow by these ptts (presents) resigns renunces surrenders simpl'r upgives & overgives gives all & haill his part of the sds lands of Blarour lying & bounded in manner fors'd with all right title interest claim of right propperty or possession qch he or his forsds had have may or can claim or pretend yrto in the hands of his sds immediat lau'll superiors of sds lands or their Commissioners haveing power to receive resignations & grant new infeftm'ts as sd is & that infavors and for new infeftment state & seasine thereof to be made given & granted to the sd James Gow and Mary Buchanan & longest liver of them two in conjunct fee & liferent ffor the liferent use allenarly of said Mary Buchanan, not only of an annuity of ffifty pounds Scots money yearly free of all retentions burdens and reductions qtsomever to be payed to & uplifted & taken by her furth of sds lands at two terms in the year Whitesunday & Martinmess by equall portions beginning the first terms pay'tt yrof at the first term of Whitesunday or Martinmess next and immediately ffollowing the decease of sd James Gow in case she shall happen to survive him & so furth to continue dureing all the days & terms of her lifetime yrafter: But also of an sufficient house & yeard w't a cow's grass in summer & harvest & her ffodder in winter & spring upon the ground of sds lands & to the heirs and bairns to be procreat of sd marriage which ffaillzieing sd James Gow or his own oyr nearest heirs or assignes qtsomever in fee hereally & irredeemably in such due & competent form as effeirs PROVIDEING always like as it is hereby speally (specially) provided & declaired that dureing the existence of children one or more to be procreat of the marriage betwixt her and the sd James Gow her future husband the sd Mary Buchanan shall be restricted likeas she hereby restricts herself to the yearly liferent annuity of ffifty merks Scots money but prejudice nevertheless to her to return to sd liferent annuity of ffifty pounds Scots money yearly for all the terms & years subsequent

to the ffaillzieing of bairns one or more of sd marriage DECLAIRING hereby that her liferent of the sd dwelling house yeard cow's grass & ffodder is allways by & attour the forsaid annuity & noways to be restricted in any Case acts instruments & documents on the premises to ask lift and raise and generally all and sundry other things thereanent to doe, use & exerc'e qch is known to the office of proorie (procuratorie) to appertain promiseing to hold ffirm & stable all and whatsomever things his said proors or any of them for him in the premises lau'lly does or causes to be done likeas now as if these infeftments were already passed & expede & then as now the said James Gow binds & obliges him & his forsds to warrand acquitt & defend the same & lands & oyrs forsd to be good & sufficient free & safe at all hands & agst (against) all deadly and sicklike he binds and obliges him & his forsds to content & pay to sd Mary Buchanan his promised spouse her heirs exe'ors or assignes the a'reptive (above respective) sumes of ffifty pounds & ffifty merks Scots of liferent annuity provided to her in the events a'ment'd (before mentioned) as the same shall exist & that yearly & ilk year dureing all the days & years of her lifetime after his decease as sd is at the sds two terms in the year whitt & mertt by equal portions beginning the first terms pay'tt qrof at the first term of whitt or martt next & immediately after the decease of the said James Gow & so furth termly thereafter at the sds terms during her sd lifetime but delay with five pounds Scots money forsd of liq't (liquidate) expenses for ilk terms faillzie in case yrof attour the termly annuity itself and that as well in the case of sd Mary Buchanan her being infeft & secured in the said yearly annuity as of her not being infeft & secured therein & ffurder in case it shall happen that sd Mary Buchanan shall survive her husband in that case he the said James Gow hereby assignes to her, her heirs, exeors or assignes faillzieing of children on life procreat betwixt them at his decease the one just and equal half & in case of children on life at his death the just & equal third part of his haill household furniture & plennishing of his duelling house includeing the heirship movealls and that ffree of all debts & burdens whatsomever with pouer to her & her forsds at & upon his decease to intromett therewith, sell use, and dispone thereon at her pleasure AND IN LIKE MANNER the sd James Gow binds & obliges himself & his forsds that whatever lands heritages tenements a'rents tacks steddings roums possessions goods gear debts & sumes of money hereall as moveall & moveall as hereall he shall happen to conquish acquire or succeed unto dureing the standing of the said marriage betwixt them that he shall provide & secure the same & take the rights & securitys thereof infavours of himself & the heirs & bairns of the marriage to be procreat betwixt them with the burden always of the liferent of the said Mary Buchanan During her lifetime after his decease of the just and equal half of sd conquish which in the event forsd the sd James Gow does hereby provide her and in case of children on life the time of his decease as sd is the sd Mary Buchanan is hereby restricted as she hereby restricts herself to the Annuity of one third of sd conquish in qch event he hereby provides her to the same & further the sd James Gow binds and obliges himself & his forsds that the said Mary Buchanan besides the haill oyr provisions conceived in her favours in manner a'ment'd shall have immediately after his

decease an tydie Cow or the sume of twenty pounds Scots money in lew thereof at her own option which cow or value yrof forsd he also obliges himself to give or pay her at her death as sd is & which obligements & provisions rep'tive a' (respective afore) conceived she with consent forsd has accepted & by these ptts accepts in full satisfaction to her of all terce of lands half or third of moveables or what else may ffall accress, appertain or belong to her be or throw the decease of sd James Gow before her or any other manner of way FFOR THE WHICH CAUSES & on the other part the said George Buchanan binds & obliges him his heirs executors successors & intromettars with his goods & gear qtsomever thankfully to content pay & deliver to the sd James Gow his heirs exeors or assignes in name of dole or tocher good with his sd sister all & haill the sume of ffour hundred merks scots money & that agst the first term of Whitesunday or Mertinmess next & immediately subsequent the death of sd William Buchanan of Blairlusk his ffather but delay with eighty merks scots money forsd of penalty in case of faillzie attour sd prin'll sume together with the ordinar a'rent of sd prin'll sume after the forsd term of payment untill thankful payment of the sume which provision a'wri'n conceived by the said George Buchanan in favours of the sds James Gow & Mary Buchanan spouses they doe hereby accept from him in full satisfaction & contentation to them of all bairns part of gear portion natural legittim successive or accressing right or other pretension they can demand from him or lay to his charge either in be or throw the decease of .....
McKean (Isobel) mother of sd Mary Buchanan or in be or throw the decease of sd Wm. Buchanan, her father, when the same shall happen or any oyr manner of way thereanent & as to all qch the sds future spouses hereby discharge him & all concerned & it is hereby agreed that execution shall pass hereupon at the instance of sd George Buchanan and Walter Buchanan in Wester Cameron & faillzieing any of them by decease the survivors against the sd James Gow & his forsds ffor implementing & ffullfilling of the above whole provisions & conditions conceived in favours of sd Mary Buchanan & the children of the marriage in manner a' narrated & for the more security both the sds partys are content & consent these ptts be regrat (presents be registered) in the Books of Councill & Session or any others competent therein to remain for conservation & if need bees that Letters & exeotts (extracts) of horning on six days and others needful may hereon pass & constitutes

their proors & attour to the effect the said Mary Buchanan may be infeft & seased in the above annuity the said James Gow has made constitute & appointed & by these presents makes constitutes & appoints

& ilk an of them contly & seally his baillies in that part Hereby requireing you that thir presents seen ye pass to the ground of the sds Lands of Blarour & there give & Deliver Liferent state & seasine actual reall & corporal possession of all & haill the forsd lands of Blarour lying in the paroch of Drymen & Sherieffdome of Stirling & bounded meithed & marched in manner mentioned in the originall rights grounds & securitys of the same which are hereby repeatted in the same manner as if the tenor & contents thereof were herein ingrost in manner spei'td (specified) in the dispositive clause

a' insert with and under the restrictions reservations & provisions therein cont'd to the said Mary Buchanan ffor her Liferent use of an annuity of fifty pound Scots money ffree of all retentions & deductions qtsomever to be uplifted by her furth of sds lands yearly att the terms & by equall proportions as above appointed dureing all the days of her lifetime after the decease of sd James Gow & to be restricted to ffifty merks Scots money dureing the existence of children of the marriage & sikelike of an sufficient dwelling house & yeard a cow's grass in summer & harvest & her fodder the rest of the year yearly after his sd decease upon the sds lands & that by deliverance to her or to her certain atturny in her name bearer hereof of earth & stone of the ground of the sds lands & an penny money as use is & all other symbolls necessar to be holden of sd James Gow or his forsds & from them of their immediat superiors thereof in manner forsd & this on no ways ye leave undone to the doing whereof the said James Gow commits to you his baillies in that part contly & seally as sd is his full power by this his precept of seasine. In witnes whereof these presents consisting of this & the six preceeding pages of stampt paper writen by John Buchanan writter in Glasgow are subscrived at day moneth place & year of God first a' wri'n before these witnesses Arch'd Buchanan of Drummie-kiln, Dougall McFarland of Tullichintaell, Wm. Govan you'r of Drumquhassle, Mr. Thomas Andrew Minister of the Gospell, at Kilmaronock, Wm. Wallace, son of Umq'll (umquhill, i.e.—late) John Wallace of Camsiscan, John Gow Portioner of Drumquhasle John Gow his son, Nicoll Buntine son of Wm. Buntine of Auchindrennan, Wm. Buchanan of Ladrishmore & sd John Buchanan

And Buchanan Witnes
Wm. Wallace Witnes
Thomas Andrews Witness
Nicol Bontine Wittness
William Govane Witnes
John Gow Witness
John Gow younger Wittness
Wm. Buchanan Witnes
John Buchanan Witnes
D McFarland Witnes

JAMES GOW.
MARY BUCHANAN.
GEO. BUCHANAN.

SECTION X

DISPOSITION AND ASSIGNATION. JAMES GOW TO JOHN GOW HIS SON, 1746.

BE IT KNOWN to all men by these presents me James Gow of Nether Blarover for the love favour and affection which I have and bear to John Gow my oldest son and heir, and for other grave and weighty considerations to have assignd and dispond, Likeas I by these presents, with and under the Burdens Provisions and Reservations underwritten, Assign Dispone and make over to and in favours of the said John Gow his Heirs, Executors and assigneys My haill goods, gear, Corns, Cattle, Horse, kolt, Sheep, household plenishing, Utensills and Domicills, Debts Sums of money and others whatsomever; pertaining and belonging to me, or that shall happen to pertain and be resting and oweing to me by whatever person or persons by Bond Bill, ticket, accompt, paction, promise, condition or any other manner of way the time of my decease AND particularly but prejudice of the Generality foresaid the sum of one hundred pounds Scots money of principal and haill a'rents thereof since the same was payable containd in a bond dated the twenty first of March jajvij and twenty two years granted by the deceast John Mitchell of Gaddrow as prinl. and me as cautioner to the also deceast James Buchanan in Blackbyre of Spittle, as also the sum of one hundred merks money forsaid, only resting of the principal sum of one hundred pound containd in a Bond granted by the said John Mitchell as principal and me as Cautioner to John Millar in Blarfad of the date the eighteenth of June jajvij and eighteen years with the annualrent effeiring (fitting or proportionate) to the said remaining sum, resting since the same fell due, Together with the liquidate penaltys containd in the two several Bonds beforement'd. Which respective sums are justly oweing to me by John Gow portioner of Drumquhassle as representing the deceast John Gow portioner thereof, who accepted of a Disposition from the said John Mitchell with the Burden of the payment thereof. And sicklike one Hundred pound money foresaid AND one chalder of white Corn resting and owing to me by the said deceast John Gow as the Ballance of a filled accompt subscribed by him and me of the date the twenty second of January jajvij and twenty two years Together also with the sum of ffourty pound Scots as the remains of the price of a mare sold and delivered by me to the said John Gow with full power to my said son and his foresaids to ask crave intromet with uplift and receive the haill Debts and Subjects Generally and particularly before disponed and if need bees to call charge and pursue therefore acquittances and Discharges to grant and generally to do every other thing in relation to the premises that I could have done myself PROVIDEING always that my said son shall be obliged acceptation hereof he binds and obliges him to satisfy and pay not only the liferent provisions and others payable to Mary Buchanan my spouse containd in and due by the Contract of Marriage entered into betwixt her and me of the

date the thirteenth day of March jajvij and twenty nine years But also the sum of Two Thousand Merks prinl. to William Walter George and Isabell Gows my younger Children with a'rent and penalty eiffeiring theirto containd in a Bond of provision granted by me to them of this date and that at the terms, and by the proportions in manner thereinmentd. And Sicklike with the Burden of the payment of my haill other just and lawful Debts ffouneral Charges and Medicaments. RESERVING nevertheless full power and liberty to me at any time of my life to alter and innovate these presents and to dispone otherways upon the subjects before dispond in haill or in part, or to leave such Legacys as I shall think fitt, by myself alone without consent of my said son And in respect the said John Gow my son is under age I hereby nominate and appoint William Buchanan younger of Drumakill George Buchanan of Blarlusk William and William Govans older and younger of Drumquhasle John Buchanan of Ardoch Mr. Duncan McFarlan Minister of the Gospel at Drymen Walter Buchanan in Cameron William McGoune of Gaddrew and the said Mary Buchanan my spouse to be Tutors and Curators to my said son X dureing the years of their minority with full and ample power to them or any of them which are hereby declared a Quorum (the said Mary Buchanan dureing her lifetime being always sine qua non) to mannage my childrens whole affairs and Business and to do everything in relation thereto that any Tutors or Curators, by the law and practique of Scotland can do in the like Cases Declareing that the saids Tutors and Curators shall only be lyable for their Intromissions, but not to do exact diligence, or for omissions and each of them for themselves and not in solidum With power likeways to the persons before named or their said quorum, to prosecute the said John Gow now portioner of Drumquhasle for the recovery of the debts beforementd. due to me by his said deceast ffather in manner foresais, or if they think fitt to enter into a submission with him, thereanent to such person or persons as they think proper, Compone transact and agree thereanent, acquittances and Discharges, upon payment in haill or in part to grant and to do every other thing that I could have done if on life And dispensing with the not delivery hereof I consent that these presents be regrat in the Books of Council and Session or others competent therein to remain for preservation and to that effect I constitute

my pro'rs In witness whereof I have sub'd these presents, consisting of this and the preceeding page; written on stamped paper by John Smith writter in Buchanan at Blarover the seventh day of Aprile jajvij and fourty six years Before these witnesses John Buchanan of Cattermiln and the said John Smith witnesses also to the marginal note on this page wrote by the said John Smith sub'd by me date foresaid

J. Buchanan Witness

John Smith Witnes

JAMES GOW.

SECTION XI

BOND OF PROVISION.

JAMES GOW IN FAVOURS OF WILLIAM, WALTER, GEORGE AND ISABELL GOWS HIS YOUNGER CHILDREN, 1746.

BE IT KNOWN to all men by these presents Me James Gow of Nether Blarover Whereas I have hitherto made no provision for my younger children and it being most just and reasonable the same be done THEREFORE witt ye me to be bound and obliged Likeas I by these pretts bind and oblige me my Heirs Executors and Successors whatsomever to content and pay to William Walter George and Isabell Gows my younger Children their Heirs Executors or assigneys The sum of Two Thousand merks Scots money; To be proportioned and divided amongst them by William Buchanan younger of Drumakill George Buchanan of Blarlusk William and William Govans older and younger of Drumquhassle John Buchanan of Ardoch, Mr. Duncan McFarlan minister of the Gospell at Drymen, Walter Buchanan in Cameron William McGoune of Gaddrew and Mary Buchanan my spouse, or any three of them The said Mary Buchanan, if on life being always one. And that at my said younger children their respective ages of ffifteen years compleat With a fifth part more of Liquidate Expenses In case of failzie, and the due and ordinary annualrent of the said prin'l sum proportionally as said is yearly termly and proportionally so long as the same shall happen to remain unpaid after the terms of payment a'written And in the meantime untill my said younger Children attain to the age of fifteen rexive (respectively) I oblige me and my foresaids to maintain and educate them In Bed, Board, Cloaths and Schooling conform to their station PROVIDEING always as is hereby specially provided and declared that if any of my said younger Children happen to die before Marriage or Majority the portion of such child or Children so deceasing shall fall and auress, one half thereof to John Gow my oldest lawful son and the other half thereof to the surviving younger Children equally and proportionally. And which provisions in favours of my said younger Children is in full of all that they or either of them can ask or crave through my decease, as their portion natural Bairns part of Gear or any other manner of way whatsomever. AND MOREOVER I bind and oblige me and my foresaids to cast winn and lead yearly to the said Mary Buchanan dureing her lifetime after my decease ffourty creels of peats, gratis And that by and attour the provisions made to her by our Contract of Marriage And for the more security I consent to the Registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session or others competent Therein to remain for preservation and if need beis to receive Execution as effeirs and to that effect I constitute

my pro'rs In witnes qr'of I have subscribed these pre'ts; written on stamped paper by John Smith writter in Buchanan att Blarover the seventh day of Aprile jajvij and fourty six years Before these witnesses John Buchanan of Cattermiln and the said John Smith

J. Buchanan Wittness
John Smith Witnes

JAMES GOW.

SECTION XII

JOHN GOW II OF BLAIROUR.

"The life of man, the death of fish,
The boat, the crook the plough,
Horn, corn, lint and yarn,
Flax and tarry woo'."
—Old Scots Toast.
"Tales of the Borders."

John Gow, eldest son of James Gow, I of Blairour, was baptized 11th February 1728. He succeeded his father in Blairour but was not infefted therein until 1st June 1752, about five years after his father's death.

On 24th January 1769 he married Grizel McKechnie, daughter of Alexander McKechnie in Milnfead, late India Trader and Planter; she being twenty years of age, and he in his 42nd year. Both were descended from the Buchananas of Blairlusk. They had, as shown in the old family bible, six sons and two daughters. Three sons, James, and William and George (twins) died in infancy; Grizel and Andrew died at early maturity; and Walter and Mary, prototypes of the Alexander and Mary in the next generation, never married but lived together in Glasgow in their later life, and died there, well along in years.

Another son, Robert, was born 12 December 1763. He married Margaret Wilson of Beith, and had settled in Johnstone, Renfrewshire as a shoemaker. They had ten children, six of whom reached maturity and were well-to-do; and through them this soon became a very large family, amounting at this time to about 600 descendants, and connections. Of these six, all born at Johnstone, George alone remained in Scotland; the others emigrated to Canada, or the United States. Alexander located at Lockport, N.Y.; Robert, at Brockville; James, at Fergus; John, at Guelph; and Margaret, who married George Ferguson, at Gananoque. Robert Gow Sr., married again in 1832, and possibly had further issue. He died in May or June 1846.

John Gow died on the 13th or 14th November 1808, leaving Blairour to his son Alexander, as appears from his Disposition and Assignation dated 5th January 1797. In the said document provision was made for his wife, his sons Walter and Andrew, and his daughters Mary and Grizel. An additional allowance was afterwards made to them, of his own volition, by Alexander, the chief inheritor.

But, from an account of James Fogo, Writer in Killearn, (See Section 14), to John Gow, dated 25th April 1797, it appears that in 1796, in addition to drawing up the Deed of Provision dated 5 January 1797, in favour of John Gow's wife and children, he also drew a Deed of Entail of the lands of Blairour. This

Entail cannot have become effective, for in 1821, Alexander Gow was able to convey Blairour to a trustee on behoof of his creditors, which he could not have done if it had been in force. Possibly it was destroyed by himself or Robert McGoun, the trustee, which they could do, if it was not on the Register of Entails.

The two following stories, handed down by the Lednerew family, are submitted.

The second Laird of Blairour, when his mother's grave was filled in, was taken aside by a kind relative who said in sympathy,—"Laird, I'm very sorry you've lost your mother, and I hope you'll bear up without her," and this was the reply: "Yes, yes, I'm vexed for my mother, but then I'll hae the cottage to let and the cow's grass and what I had to pay her every year," adding finally, "All the same, I'm vexed for losing my mother, for she was a fine haveral body!"

One of the Gows, just which one is not stated, was sent to Stirling to bring out for some purpose, his father's will, which was in the hands of a writer there. On being met and taunted, by a relative, that he was silly to bring the document out without seeing what was in it, he replied that he had stopped at a certain public house, melted the wax seal and glanced over the document, and, he added, "Do you think that I was going to carry out a pig-in-a-poke?"

As the Blairour family appear to have employed Writers in Killearn, Buchanan or Glasgow, perhaps the last story refers to another branch of the family.

The national spirit in Scotland "wouldna ding". "Scotland, in spite of English law and English custom, and even, to some extent, English speech, was still Scottish; sufficiently English to form one nation with the men of Lothian, but sufficiently Scottish to remain Scotland." It asserted and maintained its independence with the sword. The pride of Highland Chief or Lowland Laird in his ancient lineage, his leal followers, and his estate, whether great or small was born of the same spirit, and the record in his Family Bible was visible token of the same. The well-worn Bible of John Gow, II of Blairour, has been preserved. It was printed at Edinburgh in 1746, and is protected by a homespun woollen cover which fastens with a brass button. The record is as follows:

Blarour 30 June 1773 born 27th John Gow and Grizal McEchny had a child baptized caled Mary.

Blarour December 29 1777 John Gow and Grizal McEchny had a child baptized caled James.

Blarour December 29 1777 John Gow and Grizal McEchny had a child baptized caled Alexander.

Blarour Agost 12 1780 John Gow and Grizal McEchny had two children baptized caled William and George.

Blarour October 16 1781 John Gow and Grizal McEchny had a child baptized caled Grizal.

Sd persons had a son born the 2nd and baptd. the 5th July 1784 named Walter. (This entry in another handwriting.)

Blarour (date obliterated, but Parish Register gives 20 March 1787) John Gow and Grizall McEchny had a child baptized caled Andrew.

Deaths:

Died at Blairoer on the 17th (perhaps, 12th) April 1800 Grizel Gow in the 18th year of her age.

On the 9th June 1808 Andrew Gow in the 22nd year of his age died at Blairoer.

At Blairoer on, the 14th day of Nov. 1808 John Gow of Blairoer in the 80th year of his age. (This and following entries in another handwriting.)

At Blairoer on the 27th May 1820 Grizel McKechnie in the 69th year of her age.

At Balfron on the 24th Augt. 1838 Alexr Gow late of Blairoer in the 60th (or 61st) year of his age.

At Glasgow on the 8th May 1845 Walter Gow in the 61st year of his age.

At 28 Garscube Place Glasgow on the 8th June 1846 Mary Gow in the 73rd year of her age.

The inscription on the gravestone of John Gow in Drymen Kirkyard reads as follows:

This is the Burying Place apponted
For Jn Gow & Grizal McEchny &
their children.

SECTION XIII

DISPOSITION OF JOHN GOW, 1797

I, John Gow of Nether Blairour Considering that I have of this date Executed a Disposition and Assignation of my lands of Neither Blairour upon Alexander Gow my eldest son, whom failing upon the other persons my children as therein named But considering it to be also my duty to give suitable provisions out of my movable subjects to the said Alexander Gow and to my younger children and also an additional provision to Grizell McKechny my spouse in case she shall survive me over and above the sums to which she is provided by the Contract of Marriage entered into betwixt her and me Therefore wit ye me to have Disponed assigned and made over as I hereby Dispone Assign and make over from me my heirs Executors and successors To and in favours of the said Alexander Gow my Eldest son, and to Walter Gow my second son, Andrew Gow my third son, Mary Gow my eldest daughter and Grizel Gow my youngest Daughter all debts and sums of money whether due by Bonds heritable or movable, Bills, Promissory notes, accompts or any other manner of way whatsoever Together with my whole stocking on my said Lands of Neither Blairour, such as Horses Nott Cattle Sheep and Corns whether growing or in the Barn or Barnyard, and generally all and everything that shall be pertaining to me at the time of my death Dispensing hereby with the genrality hereof and addmitting the same to be as effectual a conveyance as if each particular debt and thing had been herein specially enumerated Turning and Transferring the same from me and my forsaids to and in favours of the said Alexander Gow, Walter Gow, Andrew Gow, Mary Gow, and Grizel Gow, whom I hereby substitute in my place of the premises Declaring always however that the said effects shall be divided among my said children at my death in manner after-specified viz't The said Alexander Gow my eldest son shall have the whole Stocking on my said farm of Neither Blairour such as Horses Cattle Sheep and Corns whether growing or in the Barn or Barnyard and farming utensills But which shall be burthened with the payment of all debts that may be due by me at my death and sickbed & funeral expenses, and all the sum of Fifty pounds Sterling to my spouse as aftermentioned And all the other moveable subjects that shall be pertaining to me at my death Shall belong to and be divided among my forsaid other children by the proportions aftermentioned That is, One third thereof to the said Walter Gow my second son, another third thereof to the forsaid Andrew Gow my third son And the remaining third thereof to the forsaid Mary and Girzell Gows my daughters equally, and which said provisions shall be in full, that all or any of my said children can ask or demand out of my said moveable Estate at my death in virtue of Bairns part of gear Legittim or Deads part upon the death of their mother, when such may happen, or upon any other account what-

soever And I hereby Burthen the forsaid Alexander Gow my Eldest son with the payment of Fifty pounds Sterling out of the share of the effects now made over to him, to the forsaid Girzell McKechny my Spouse incase she shall survive me, payable to her at the first term of Whitsunday or Martinmass that shall first happen after my death, and which sum is to be Liferented by her and to be subject to her disposal among my said children in whatever manner she may incline at her decease. Declaring always that in case of the death of any of my younger children above named without being of age, then the share of the person so deceasing shall belong to and be divided equally among the survivors of my said younger children exclusive always of the said Alexander Gow to any share thereof And in regard that my said children may happen to be minors at the time of my decease Therefore I hereby nominate and appoint James Munoch and George Munoch both manufacturers in Glasgow, and George Gow my brother any two of them to be a quorum and if reduced by their death the surviver of them To be Tutors and Curators to my said children during all or any of their minoritys And as an Inducement to them to accept of the said office I hereby declare that they shall only be lyable for the Intromissions severally had by them But noways for any omissions And each of them only for his own actual intromissions after deducting all their Expences in the management of my said childrens affairs Lastly I hereby Reserve full power and Liberty to me to alter Innovate and change these presents in whole or in part at any time in my Life Declaring however if the same shall be found lying by me at my death or in the custody of any other person unaltered then these presents shall take effect in the same way, as if they had been delivered by me in my Lifetime with the not delivery I hereby dispense for ever And consent to the Registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session or any other Judges Books competent therein to remain for preservation and that all execution necessary may pass thereon and thereto I constitute

My Procurators. In witness whereof I have subscribed these presents Consisting of this and the Two preceeding pages written upon Stamped paper by James Fogo writer in Edinburgh At Neither Blairour the Fifth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven before these witnesses the said James Fogo and William Fogo his son, the place date witnesses names and designations being filled up by the said William Fogo

JAMES FOGO Witness JOHN GOW.

William Fogo Witness

* * * * * * * *

I Alexander Gow lawful son of the aforementioned John Gow of Nether Blairour, having seriously considered the preceding pages, settled in my own mind that the provision made by my father for the rest of the family is too small; Do hereby subjoin to said settlement that I am willing & do positively promise to pay to the persons mentioned as named in the precedeing pages of this settlement incase I should survive my father. Viz To Wal'r Gow & Andrew Gow my two brothers to each of them the sum of One hundred pounds Stg. &

to Mary Gow my sister the sum of Fifty pounds, these sums to be paid at the end of twelve months after the death of the said John Gow, or to grant Bills & security to their satisfaction onley that none of these sums shall carry Interest till after the twelve mo's above specified, as also that the said Wal'r & And'w Gows shall be furnished in Articles, the product of Blairour such as they may need till the youngest of them have finish'd his twenty fifth year And Further I oblige myself to give Grizell McKechnie my mother a convenient dwelling house & garden a Milch Cow kept summer & winter, together with two Bolls Oatmeal yearly, potatoes what she needs & fuel what is necessary, should circumstances require these things, Over & above her jointure by contract of marriage, being 10 Stg. yearly & the terms of aforesaid Latter will. This I do with my own hand this sixth day of October one thousand eight hund'd & six years before these witnesses John McKechnie Farmer in Legnaba & Duncan Ferguson serv't With John of Nether Blairour

John McKechnie Witness

Duncan Ferguson Witness

ALEXR GOW.

SECTION XIV

JAMES FOGO'S ACCOUNT.

Killern 26th April 1797.

Sir:

According to your desire I have sent this which will be delivered by my Tenant John Yuil, to whom youl please give the money which I have charged as below.

1796 Mr. John Gow of Blairour, Dr.

To drawing a Deed of Entail by you settling your Lands of Blair and extending the same on stamped paper	£2	2	0
To ditto of a deed settling provisions on your spouse and children and going to Blairour to get both deeds signed by you	1	1	0
To two sheets of stamped paper one of ditto large		12	2½
	£3	15	2½

I am

Sir

Your most humble servant

JAMES FOGO.

SECTION XV

GRIZEL McECHNY, (1749-1820)

"A good wife commands her husband."

Alexander McEchny was a trader to the British West Indies after his wife died, and possibly before. His father, John McKechnie was a Glasgow merchant who lived in the Trongate, and John McKechnie, his son, lived in Bridggate. William Campbell of Chatham, England, and James Gardner of Glasgow were relations, and as these names were also borne by farmers in the Blairour neighbourhood, we may assume that the McKechnies were familiarly associated with Strathendrick. This is borne out by mention of the name in the Parish Records, for we find a Donold McCaichnie in Kilmaronock Parish in 1648, and an Alexander M'Kechnay in Buchanan Parish in 1663; and in 1737, one Kathrine M'Caithney was reported with her husband to the Kirk Session of Kilmaronock for violation (pulling lint) on the Sabbath day. The Alexander M'Kechnay of 1663 looks like an ancestor of our Alexander McEchny who was probably born soon after 1700. In 1806, John McKechnie, "farmer in Legnaba" was a witness for Alexander Gow. He may be the same John who, years before, was assisting his father in Glasgow, in the management of some old properties for Alexander McEchny during his absence in the West Indies. In 1815, James McKechnie "of Wester Balfunning" lost his young wife.

The probability is however, that for some considerable time the McKechnies had belonged to Glasgow, and were in a position to assist Alexander in his trading expeditions. He made voyages to the West Indies and the Colonies, selling his own goods and consignments. Sometimes a voyage lasted several years. In October 1674, he sailed from London to St. Croix and St. Kitts. There he found the market glutted and payments slow, so he took a job as planter while waiting for collections, and returned to the Islands in 1767 to secure the balance of his money before returning home. Did he make a fortune, and if so, did he lose it again? No tradition in the family answers these speculations, but an inventory of his "goods and gear" made after his death, refers to him as a "merchant in Glasgow," and shows that he had died towards the end of the year 1770, in very humble though solvent circumstances.

Alexander evidently married a daughter of Walter Buchanan in Cameron and his wife Grizel Buchanan of Blairlusk. Whether he had made money abroad and retired to take up farming about the time of his marriage, or that he had long been farmer in Milnfead cannot be said, but there is no doubt that he did well to secure one of the Cameron daughters.

Milnfead, which we identify as Millfad, a farm to the West of Finnich and North of Cameron, made him a near neighbour to the Stevens in Finnich and

the Buchanans in Cameron, so that he did not go far afield for his courtship. Evidently his wife did not long survive her marriage, but left a daughter Grizall McEchny, or as it was spelled later, Grizal McKechnie. If Alexander had not been a trader before, he now took up that calling, leaving Grizal in the care of her relations. She was boarding in Glasgow in 1756 and no doubt going to school. Later, she was living with her grandparents in Cameron and her Uncles in Finnich. This information is gained from Alexander's letters to her, and gives us good reason to assume that her maternal grandparents were Walter and Grizel Buchanan, and her Uncles, Thomas Steven in Wester Finnich-Tenant, and Moses Steven in Easter Finnick. Mr. Guthrie Smith mentions that Walter Buchanan in Cameron had at least three daughters, one being Mrs. Ewing of Balloch, and one Mrs. Thomas Steven of Finnick. Besides, it is to be noted that thus Grizal's name agrees with that of her grandmother Grizel Buchanan. Her mother would be the youngest of the Cameron daughters. And while Mrs. Alexander McKechnie and Mrs. Thomas Steven probably were sisters, the grandson of the former, Alexander Gow of Blairour, did marry Janet Steven, grand daughter of the latter!

In 1766, Alexander wrote Grizal:—"My compliments to Grizal Steven and her husband. Wish them joy for me." As Grizal, daughter of Thomas Steven, married Alexander Glen when she was 42, this evidently points to an earlier marriage when she was 23, but there is no other evidence of this. (See Genealogical Table I. VI.)

His letters, from the West Indies, to his young daughter are typical of their day, full of wise counsel, and exhibit his anxiety for her welfare. He wrote her on 30 August 1765:—"Pray avoid all extravagance and all joliness, and see that you are Constantly Imployed in something that is useful and Comendable. Be very careful to Distinguish betwixt your real and pretended friends. Be much upon your gard against all flatrey, come from whom it will, and look upon all flaterers as secret enemys. Behave yourself wisely and Discreetly toward every one but be very careful whom you make your Comerads or Confidents. Consider that the paths of youth are slipry paths and that you had much need to be on your gard. Prais God and be ever mindfull of your Religious concerns and be attentive to Improve be every Religious advantage you are favoured with and then you may hope for the favour and blessing of Heaven. I hope you shall never have cause to blush on my acct., Soe I hope also you will behave in such a way as may be a comfort to all your friends but especially to your Father who is doing all he can for you and who has nothing more at heart than your well being and Happiness hear and Hearafter."

On 24th June 1769, Grizal married John Gow of Blairour. They had a family of eight children (including twins) three of whom died in infancy, two at early maturity and three in advanced years. John Gow, who was about twenty years older than his wife, died in his 81st year, and she survived him twelve years. Her diary, covered in sheepskin, and inscribed with her name,

"Grizal McEchnie 1764", has this entry:—"Died at Blarour, Nov. 13th 1808, John Gow of Blarour, aged 79. Retained his memory and every part of his facultys to his last." Althogh she is out a year in her reckoning, the item is interesting. Five months before, she had lost her fine son Andrew, then in his 22nd year.

Alexander Gow, the eldest son, inherited Blairour but his mother and sister Mary continued to live with him until his marriage in 1810, when he provided her with a house at Cairnlea or Cairnlae, in accordance with his generous augmentation of his father's will, by which he promised "to give Grizell McKechnie my mother a convenient dwelling house and garden, a milch Cow kept summer & winter, together with two Bolls Oatmeal yearly, potatoes what she needs & fuel what is necessary, should circumstances require these things, Over & above her jointure by contract of marriage." Cairnlea was about one half mile North east of Blairour, and was leased from Wm. Finlay of Moss. The grazing and farming privileges were sub-let to John McKechnie till 1817, and afterwards to Peter Campbell.

Her son Walter was in Glasgow, and in her last years his doting mother wrote him very regularly in a finished flowing hand. The Carrier, or a chance traveller, were the means of communication for letters and parcels. Walter's laundry and mending; butter and eggs for trading; a notched stick as measure for a pane of glass; thread, yarn dye-stuffs, and potash were among the exchanges. "Send out a new-baked loaf",—"Have in readiness for the carrier four neat tody glasses and a white stone hand-bason".—"Send a small sugar-loaf."—"Get from Robert Gow (of Johnstone) a pair of light shoes for me of the cheap kind, and a pair of the neatest kind of black morokko shoes for Mary." (Mark the self-denial.) "Study to behave wisely and cautiously at all times whether prosperous or adverse."—"Bring a blue and white teapot." "Am sending you a big stout harnpock (coarse linen bag) to send out your clothes in." "Shun idle company and those who have a regard to the publick house, the straight road to destruction."—"Pray behave yourself and seek to be in favour with God through our Mediator."—"I have nothing more, only bee earnest at the thron of Grace that you may be kept from the snars and temptations of a wicked world that daily surround you."—"I am, dear child, your affectionate parent while Grizie Gow." These are fragments from the letters of this old lady of 75 to her son of 34, whom she often addressed as "Watie."

Her last letter is dated Dec. 1819. She was then very poorly and in a shaky hand she writes:—"I wrote you last week along with the basket which I hope you received. Att that time I was rather complaining but ass I hop'd to get soon better, I thought it not proper (to tell you) My reasons for writing you att presant is lest you might hear it from some other quarter and not in such a favorable way,—which often hapens. It seems to bee some kind of a cold. It is not my old complaint at all. I have complaind of a pain in my bones and my head, also a sufling in my breast and a fetch in it. However I have great reason

to bee thankful that these complaints are in a great measure remov'd,—only my breast."

Her language was the English of the Glasgow school and not the doric of the country side. She died at Blairour on the 27th May following this letter, and was buried in the lairs of her brother-in-law, the Bailie, by permission of Robert Craig, his grandson, place unknown. Her death anticipated the sale of Blairour by about a year, and she was spared the witnessing of this distressing family calamity.

SECTION XVI.

ALEXANDER GOW, III OF BLAIROUR.

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in their dust!"
—James Shirley.

Alexander Gow, eldest son of John, II Laird, was born at Blairour on 29th December 1777. He succeeded his father in Blairour in 1808, when he was almost 31 years of age. Two years before, on 6th October 1806, he had added a postscript to his father's Disposition and Assisgnation, by which he made further provision for his mother, brothers and sisters, out of the portion of his father's estate which might fall to him. This magnanimous act seems to have been typical of the man, for when he afterwards fell into difficulties, it was because of the assistance, all too liberally bestowed upon his friends. His father died on 14-15 November 1808, in his 80th year. On the 19th July 1810, Alexander was married to Janet, daughter of Moses Steven and his wife Mary Leckie. As already stated, both were descended from the Buchanans of Blairlusk, his grandmother Mary and her great-grandmother Grizel being sisters.

A week after his marriage, Alexander wrote to Walter in Glasgow,: "It will always be a pleasure to me to give you all the support in my power, and I trust you shall never find me awanting in any point that either my ability or word can procure." And in relation to his mother and sister Mary who were now, as provided by his mother's Marriage Contract, lodged in Cairnlea, he wrote,: "I am firmly in the belief that I shall ever be enabled to perform every act of kindness towards them to render their life easy and comfortable."

Information about the young Laird is scanty. There was a good deal of intimacy between Blairour and Balat, with visiting to and fro, the families being cousins, and Walter often came out from Glasgow for the week-end or a day's fishing. On one of the latter excursions he was to be accompanied by some friends, and Alexander wrote Walter in anticipation: "Tell Mr. Thomson that perhaps he may fall in with a blythmeat. This is no new thing I suppose to him, but will be a great treat to Mr. McWhannel. I am sure he will be very welcome to it however and shall give him a dram in his last cup, and insist on Mr. T's taking another,—if all goes well." A "blithemeat", it may be explained, was cheese and crackers or other light refreshment offered to callers shortly after a birth in the family had taken place. Evidently Alexander took great pride in his growing family and his inheritance.

But clouds were gathering on his horizon. He had waited long and served the time appointed for his preferment, and when it came he liberally

fulfilled all the duties placed upon him. Walter was making a bid for big business in Glasgow, and Alexander, proud of his brother's undoubted ability was glad to be in a position to help him. Immediately then, after Alexander came into possession, Walter began his appeals for assistance. He and his partner, Mr. Brown, were doing considerable business as wholesalers or middlemen in the weaving trade, but the business of the country was declining owing to war conditions, and after the fashion of the times they sought to stave off threatened disaster by borrowing from their friends, —a course which only prolonged the agony and usually involved others in their downfall. Walter had doubtless sunk all his own patrimony some time before, and an appeal to his brother was answered in this way,: "You well know that I was the firstborn, and of course was heir to my father after paying the several portions due to you as my father's children—which I have done in a conscientious manner. Notwithstanding, I am willing to do farther to relieve you and if you can procure it shall give a Bond on my property for the same. It extende to 74 acres of as good arable land as is in Scotland, with a complete steading of houses which I am not ashamed to show. I have let this at the yearly rent of £150 besides publick and parochial burdens, which the tenant pays and which are but triffeling being free of Mill thirlage." It is not just certain what property he was describing, however he goes on,: "My debts are £1000 wholly laid out in improvements, documents for which I am able to show, and for which sum I granted a Bond to Major McGaddes of Stirling some years ago. I am not encumbered otherwise. If therefore you can borrow £1000 from the gentlemen you speak of, they are welcome to take infeftment anyday, and were they disposed to search all the records in Stirling will find it just as I say." The balance sheet was still good.

James and Andrew Monach, who had built the first cotton mill in Glasgow, were his cousins and his father's executors. In 1813 they were regularly receiving accommodation on their paper from Alexander Gow, and on 20th March 1816, Andrew Monach wrote him announcing their failure and inability to pay their debts, and expressing his regret that Alexander should suffer thereby. One item, at least, which he had to make good for them was £200 borrowed from Mr. Laing on his security.

It was an unhappy time. Alexander admitted,—"It has been my loss all my life that I have been too easily advised." He should have in justice to his family refused any further assistance to Walter and others long before, but many a good pound had to follow the first unlucky penny. The story of Walter's struggles is told elsewhere; suffice it to say here that in a few years Alexander had backed upwards of £7800 of Gow & Brown's paper, and by April 1821 had surrendered all his securities to Walter. The latter was seriously involved, and must have had great stress put upon him by his partner and others to keep their schemes agoing. He was not the kind of man to be indifferent to his brother's welfare, but no doubt hoped to be

able to weather the storm and make full reparation. At the most crucial period when Walter was at his wit's end in Glasgow, and Alexander in Blairour, was gnawing his heart out at the impending disaster, their letters though bitter enough never ended in other than affectionate terms.

Including the Bond to Major McGaddes and the debt to Mr. Laing, there was a small amount due to Mr. Macadam and two others amounting to £1590 in all, besides what he stood to pay for Walter. Creditors began to press and in 1821 he was obliged to execute a Disposition in Trust, on behoof of his creditors in favour of Robert McGoun, and thus Blairour, which had belonged to the Gows for upwards of 100 years was lost to them. In the bitterness of the moment Alexander was disposed to think he had been "squeezed" and that given more time he might have sold to better advantage, and could have so managed that something might have been left for his family. It is hardly likely though that he could have overcome so great a handicap as he would be placed under. The firm of Gow & Brown went under just before the sale of Blairour, and Brown was imprisoned for debt. Alexander was blamed for not coming to the rescue, but his own disaster would reveal the true state of affairs. The forced sale of Blairour brought £2525 Stg., and presumably there was nothing left after his engagements were met.

Walter struggled to his feet and became partner in another concern,—"Wardrop & Gow," but without capital it soon collapsed and an assignment resulted in Nov. 1827. The various amounts for which Alexander was bound on Walter's account were upwards of £3340. This indebtedness was materially reduced by Walter in after days by payments made to Alexander, his widow and children, as well as by his estate at death. Walter was deeply sensible of his obligations and did everything in his power to aid those who had suffered by his misfortunes.

For a few months after leaving Blairour, Alexander lived at Wester Gateside (of Blairnavaids) and then went to Glasgow where he lived an unsettled life for some years. He resided at Port Dundas, Hutchisontown and North Woodside Districts, and during this time his last three children were born. He was bred to a country life and it was difficult to secure anything like suitable employment, so about 1830 he returned and took a lease of the small holding of 'Ballindalloch Cottage," where, almost in sight of Blairour, he managed to eke out a small living. The said lease covered "All and Whole that piece of ground above Ballindalloch Bridge bounded on the North and West by the Turnpike road on the South by the Water of Endrick, and on the East by the road leading across the water to Branshogle (excepting the corner on which the saw mill lately stood) with the whole houses thereon. Also that piece of ground immediately East of the ground first mentioned bounded on the North by the Turnpike road on the South by the Cotton Mill tail race on the East by the lands belonging to the Cotton Mill Company and on the West by the foresaid road leading to

Branshogle lying in the Parish of Balfron and County of Stirling all as formerly possessed by Hugh Nicol Nurseryman and presently occupied by George Maxwell Vintner in Balfron with liberty to the said Alexander Gow of casting winning and leading peats in the Moss of Ballindalloch for one family only but the liberty is not to extend to that part of the Moss where the said Samuel Cooper (the lessor) is in use to cast his peats and if it shall at any time be found that the said Samuel Cooper has no right to the Moss the said Alexander Gow shall have no claim of damages or deduction of rent on that account" and so on with various other stipulations and provisions, such as the keeping of the water-bank in good repair except such damage as might result from sudden flood, and the proper rotation of crops, quantity and kinds of seed to be used when seeding for pasture, the compulsory consumption of all the fodder produced and the disposal of manure.

The question of employment for his sons Alexander and Walter then came up, and various trades were discussed before Alexander was placed with Mr. Smith of Deanston and Walter sent out to the West Indies. His idea of what was wanted may be gathered from the following letter, dated 26 May 1836.

> Dear Sir: I should have before now shown you my two boys; but on going over the sound reasons, coupled with the non-approval of Mr. Smith, for taking them as apprentices at your work, I deem'd it improper, and while I feel exceedingly obliged to you for the offer of such employment as you then had to give, must assure you that to any (no) publick work whatever shall they ever go unless to learn something whereby they may after learning, earn their bread if it should be with the sweat of their brow, and altho' I would be sorry to think little of any honest employment however mean, yet the fireing of an enjin or carrying cotton thro' a mill could not maintain them. I remain, Dear Sir, Yours mo: truely, A. Gow Sr.

Another view of his character is afforded by the following story, which indicated his standing in the village. Auld Jenny Gunn lived in the neighborhood. Fate had dealt sparingly with her and she was sair put on to provide for herself and her boy. One day she decided to visit Alexander Gow's field and get a bagful of potatoes. She arrived duly, and getting across the dyke, (low stone wall), into the field, dug up the potatoes and filled her bag. She started for home, but could not get across the dyke with her heavy pock. She then began to cry, and prayed that if anyone came and caught her, it would be the Laird himsel'. The Laird did indeed happen along, and spying Jenny, called: "What are ye daein' here Jenny?". She then confessed her situation and her difficulty. So the Laird, telling her to wait a wee, crossed, and getting the bag over the dyke set it on her back and sent her on her way rejoicing. "Gentle deed maks gentle bleid."

On one occasion James Gow wrote the following description of his father:

> "He was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He was possessed of large intelligence and good judgment. He was of a solemn and religious disposition, but

not austere or bigoted. He enjoyed social intercourse, was an excellent singer, and could when occasion required take the precentor's place in church, although I only remember of his having to do this once, when through some cause the precentor failed to put in an appearance. In politics he was an ardent Reformer, and I recollect attending a political gathering with him. He had considerable influence, which he exerted in favour of Admiral Fleming, a Reformer, who contested Stirlingshire with Mr. Forbes of Callendar who represented the Conservative interest. He was a member of the Relief Church."

"In personal appearance he was what would be called good looking. His height was about 5 ft. 10 to 6 ft. His manner was gentlemanly and polite. His misfortunes weighed him down and I have no doubt hastened his death."

He died an early death, on 24th August 1838, at the Old Nursery, Balfron, and was followed by his wife in 1841. "He dying, bequeathed to his son a good name, which unsullied descended to me." Both lie in the same grave:—

"in the lairs of the Buchanans of Blairennich, in the shadow of the Old Kirk of Balfrom, next the ashes of Rev. Decision Laing, whose wife Jean Buchanan of Blairennich was a cousin of my mother." (Letter from James Gow to Donald Cameron.)

A few years ago, Alexander Gow, son of James, was in Balfron and met Sandy McLean, an old schoolmate of James'. Sandy, no longer young, had become truant-officer in the village, and was called by the boys, "the Diel's whup." He told Alexander: "Your grandfather was a fine old gentleman with white hair, and, seemingly, a broken heart; a very genteel tasty man, out of place in his surroundings. When he died, I mind, his dog never left his coffin until his remains were laid away."

A curious memorandum of the expenses attendant on the funeral of Alexander Gow remains; amongst the items are: Wine and Biscuits, £1/18/6; Tea and Sugar, 9/5; Beadle and Watch, 15/-; Coffin and Mounting, £1/18/6; Funeral Letters, 10/-. His son James, and others, kept night-watch over the grave for some weeks afterwards, for fear of grave robbers.

A sheaf of old accounts gives other interesting bits. Wm. Mitchell of Ardoch, in account with Alexander Gow of Blairour, shows: To wintering 10 queys at 15/-; To 320 stones meadow hay at 5d; to 8 bolls Oatmeal at 24/-; and per contra, By a boll of Highland Salt at 35/-; By 4 Highland lambs at 2/6; By 2 stones Tarry wool at 6/-. Tarry wool was from sheep that had been tarred to keep out the wet and prevent disease, and was sold cheaper than ordinary wool. The old ballad informs us:

"Tarry woo, tarry woo,
Tarry woo is ill to spin.
Card it weel, card it weel,
Card it weel ere ye begin.
When tis carded, row'd and spun,
Then the work is halflens done;
But when woven drest and clean,
It may be cleading for a queen."

Larch fir and Scotch fir were bought for the new steadings from James Angus of Croy Leckie. A Glasgow tailor billed him £3/6/6 for a "shout of clothes." J. Haldane of Stirling supplied tweel'd black sarcinet at 8/- per yard, and bombasett at 2/2; while Wm. Jameson charged 1/6 for gray rowans, 3/3 for duffle blue, and 1/- for bratts, and for broadgreen.

Alexander Gow attended the Relief Church (sitting under Rev. Decision Laing until he died. In 1821, however, he must have been going to Kilmaronock as we find a receipt for two guineas for seats in the Relief Society of Kilmaronock. His surgeon, Dr. John Rankine charged him 1/2 for bleeding and a dose of physic, and again, 12/- for 18 visits. Duncan Donald charged from 1/6 to 1/8 for a day's "shewing" (sewing), and perhaps a shilling extra when he was accompanied by his apprentice. Old Glasgow tax bills show that the rates included taxes on the number of windows in a house, wheel carriages, male servants, armorial bearings, and on hair powder!

His uncle, George Gow, brother of the Bailie and of Walter Gow in Lednerew, lived with him at Balfron for some years. George apparently, had lived in Glasgow, and his name appears as Trustee of William Hill's Estate, and as Cautioner on sundry notes, but he chose to spend his declining years with Alexander Gow. He was bedridden at the last and occasioned Mary Gow a lot of nursing. What little he had to leave behind him was willed to Alexander, Mary and Walter Gow, equally. His will is dated 1820.

Of his spouse, Janet Gow, it was often remarked what a fine-looking wife she was. She was a capital walker, and it stood her in good stead when the carrier's fare was not available, and she had to travel "shank's naggey." She was the only one of her father's family, so far as known, to leave issue, except Agnes (Aunt Nancy), whose daughter was Mrs. Mary Swan of London, Eng. When Alexander wanted to call one of his boys Thomas, after his wife's grandfather, she warmly refused, declaring; "Wha iver heard o' a Tam Gow!"

She survived her father by about seven years and her mother two years. Their prospects, like her own, had declined sadly, and they were in reduced circumstances towards the end.

Alexander and Janet Gow had eight children. Moses, John and Grizel died in infancy; Mary, Alexander and James emigrated to Canada, and died in old age at Windsor, Ont.; and Walter and George emigrated to British Guiana. Walter died in Demerara, and George died in Glasgow shortly after his return home.

SECTION XVII.

ENTRIES IN ALEXANDER GOW'S BIBLE.

Births and Marriages:

Married at South Finnich, in the Parish of Drymen, Stirlingshire, on the 19 July 1810, Alexander Gow of Blairour to Janet Steven, eldest daughter of Moses Steven. They had the following children:

Mary Gow was born at Blairour on the 17 Sept. 1811.

John Gow was born at Blairour the 30 Jan. 1814.

John Gow died on the 4 May 1814.

Moses Gow was born at Blairour on the 19 Apr. 1816.

Moses Gow died on the 11 June 1816.

Alexander Gow was born at Blairour the 13 March 1818.

Walter Gow was born at Blairour the 12 Oct. 1820.

Grizel M'Kechnie Gow was born at N. Woodside on the 17 March 1824. She died the 31 March 1824.

James Gow was born at Port Dundas the 17 Oct. 1826.

George Gow was born at Rose St., Hutchesontown, Glasgow, on or about May 1829, which was told to his brother James, by his Aunt Mary Gow, as his father had neglected to enter his name along with the rest of the family. This seems the best authority for the date of his birth. (This entry and the following are in the handwriting of James Gow.)

Deaths:

Alexander Gow, late of Blairour, died at Balfron on the 24 day of Aug. 1838, in the 61 year of his age.

Janet Steven, his wife, died at Balfron, on the 18 day of Sept, 1841.

George Gow died of Cholera, at Glasgow, on the 24 Dec. 1848, aged about 20.

Walter Gow of Berbice, British Guiana, died at Demarara, on his way to the West Indies, for the recovery of his health, on 9 Nov. 1849.

Mary Gow died at Windsor, Ont., on the 4 March 1893. She emigrated to Canada from Glasgow in May 1851.

Alexander Gow, died at Windsor, Ont., on the 22 May 1895. He emigrated to Canada from Glasgow, in 1848.

SECTION XVIII.

BLAIROUR SUCCESSION FEES, 1809.

NOTE of the Fees &c payable by Alexander Gow of Blarour for an Entry with Mrs. Macdonald Buchanan Superia of his lands of Blarour.

To drawing Precept of Clare Constat in favour of Mr. Gow as heir to his father	£4	4	0
To paid vellum for do.		10	2
To paid extending do.		15	0
To engrossing do. in the Cartulary		15	0
The composition being taxed at £20 Scots			
To paid vellum for sasine or receipt		10	2
To drawing sasine	3	3	0
To paid drawing and extending do.		15	0
	10	12	4

The above Ten Pounds twelve shillings and four pence paid to me and Stamp receipt.

ANDW. SPALDING.

To amount of the composition due to Mrs. Buchanan for the Entry £20 Scots,—£1:13:4, with above £10:12:4 equals £12:5:8.

Ross. 10 Sept. 1809 Pay the above to Mr. Robt MacGoun Drymen whose receipt shall be sufficient.

N. M. BUCHANAN.

Drymen, 23 Sept. 1809.

Sir: You have this day paid me the above sum of Twelve pounds five shillings and eight pence Stg for behoof of H. M. Buchanan.

To Mr. Alex. Gow of Blairour.

SECTION XIX.

WALTER GOW, 1784-1845.

"Sit ye doon here, my cronies, and gie us your crack,
Let the wind tak' the care o' this life on its back;
Our hearts to desponding we never will submit,
For we've aye been provided for, and sae will we yet!"
—*Walter Watson.*

Walter Gow, fifth son of John, II Laird, was born at Blairour on 2nd July 1784. We know little of his boyhood. His manhood was to be clouded by the family misfortunes and a long up-hill struggle, but his youth was passed mid quietness and plenty. Andrew and he were fond of fishing and hunting, and this propensity is not yet an extinct strain in the breed. In a letter, he asks a friend in Drymen to secure him some brandling worms, "which answer the Endrick well." As occasion offered, he would get away for a day or two with the trout on the Endrick, or to try his luck in Loch Lomond.

Knowing that Blairour was to go to Alexander, on the death of their father, Walter and Andrew went to Glasgow to seek their fortunes. They took opportunity to perfect themselves in writing and arithmetic, and had Robert McGoun, a copperplate penman, as tutor. We first hear of Walter in business, with James Graham and Andrew Young, under the style of "Graham, Gow and Young", in Bell St. This lasted from 1808 to 1813. Walter, no doubt, got a start with his share of his father's estate. In 1813, the partners agreed to disband by drawing lots, the successful one to be given the warehouse and continue the business. It fell to Walter, and he continued alone for a year, when he took Wm. Brown as partner in a new concern, "Gow & Brown" of Miller St. This business had a precarious existence for several years, eked out by the too generous and ready assistance of Alexander Gow. Brown, it may be added, afterwards went to New York, where he became a book agent, and married an American lady.

"After the manufacturing business was blown up" about 1821, to quote Walter's own words, "I had some struggles to encounter, and among others, in 1823, began an auctioneer business with a young man of the name of Wardrop. This concern was carried on till 1827," (Wardrop & Gow, 146 Trongate, assigned about 14 Nov. 1827, for £427.), " when he took short leave for Rotterdam, and took with him all the tangible cash, and left me to fight the battle. I carried on for one year on my own account, but it would not do; the burden was too heavy to overcome. After this second attempt, I took a situation in the most respectable of our auctioneer concerns, (Barclay & Skirving, 11 May 1829 - 6 November 1831), and remained

there till the end of 1831, when their principal cash-keeper and myself, began the same line on our own account, which we have carried on ever since, and although not making a fortune, we are able to live by the way, and pay our debts in a regular manner, and are getting a share of the business with our neighbors."

In the above quotation, Walter has lightly glossed over the many difficulties he had to contend with. He was much reduced, and the more genteel possibilities had all been exhausted, before he entered the auctioneer businss; but in all probability his entry into that occupation helped to raise the standard. He found though, that some of his old friends did not recognise him in his misfortunes.

Although Wardrop had not brought any money into the partnership, Walter expected that his name and influence would be valuable. This expectation was not realized, as few friends lent countenance to their efforts, and Walter, as his share, only netted about £25 a year. Things were in a bad way during the war, and many business houses fell. In 1815, he wrote a friend: "We were expecting a good spring trade this year, but our hopes have not been realized. That scourge of the Human Race (Napoleon) has again got loose, and in all probability will very soon be on the Throne of France again, and will soon have all the nations of Europe in others ear."

While the partnership begun with Peter Burn in 1831 survived as "Peter Burn & Co.", Auctioneers and Valuators, 9 Exchange Place, Glasgow, there was another partnership—"Thomson, Gow & Burn," Auctioneers and Appraisers, 5 Hutcheson St., which evidently was given a trial, and presumably was short lived. As Manager of Peter Burn & Co., Burn had a small salary, and the profits were equally divided by Walter and himself. At the same time Walter carried on a similar business in his own name at Melville Place, 132 Trongate. This stand is still occupied by an auctioneer and the premises seemingly little changed from what they were 80 years ago.

In March 1841, his premises were broken into, and watches and other articles to the value of about £60 were taken. By this time, however, Walter had weathered the storm, and had the call for the most important sales in town and country. He even found that some former acquaintances deigned to notice him again.

His actions towards his brother, who had suffered by his reverses, is told elsewhere. For several years, probably from 1827 till Alexander's death in 1838, he managed to pay the latter's rent, besides some other assistance, and this was continued to his widow as long as she lived. He kept in close touch with the growing boys, and interested himself in seeing them started in life. Stern, at times, but always just, he retained their whole-

hearted affection. He gave good counsel to the lads, insisting on Sabbath observance, church attendance and good companions. He helped to get Walter and George away to the West Indies, and urged them all on to well-doing, and lives of usefulness. He and his sister, "My Uncle Walter" and "My Aunt Mary" were ever spoken of possessively and with the greatest veneration by Mary, Jr., Alexander and James. A man of the highest principles who did not grow rebellious under chastening; he was a father to his brother's children, and a support to the widow. When she died he took the children to live with him, in Glasgow. He had scolded Janet for walking home from Glasgow in the rain, when she went to say good-bye to her son Walter; and again we see his fine consideration when he wrote Mary shortly before her mother's death:—"I would faine trust that your Mother's a little in the bettering way. However we can say little about that, as it is beyond our reach."

In 1832, he had a visit from Robert Gow of Johnstone and his new (second) wife; and he wrote of her: "She is not so young as George and his wife represented her, but 'a fine like body,' I think."

In the same year, Walter wrote: "The city and neighborhood is at present in a terrible state of agitation from the dreadful extent that cholera has arrived at, particularly the last two days. In Glasgow on Saturday the new cases were 119, and 41 deaths; Sabbath in Glasgow, 79 new cases and 51 deaths. In Barony, Saturday, 62 new cases and 23 deaths, and Sabbath, 58 new cases and 29 deaths. This short statement will explain in some degree the state of the public mind. These matters are of such a distressing nature that all considerations of a political kind may for the present be laid aside. Such occurrences have taken place of late, that it is not proper in any person to leave town, for while writing the above, a person has called to settle up his wife's accounts, she having died of cholera while he was away at Liverpool. He left her well, and on his return found that she was dead and buried."

* * * * * * * *

"May choicest blessings aye attend
Each honest open-hearted friend,
And calm and quiet be his end
And a' that's good watch o'er him!"
—"Tullochgorum." Rev. John Skinner.

Walter began to show signs of infirmity, and in April 1843 went up to Bridge of Allan for a change of air and a rest. His nephew James went with him, and more than once in this waiting time heard him pray for a calm dismissal! At other times, James, as they lay in bed, was drilled in the Psalms, but when he was restless, was ordered to "Lie plumb, Man!" Mr. Lawrence Hardy of Edinburgh, another invalid at the Bridge, wrote James

after Walter died,: "It must now be a great source of consolation to you that you did your duty by him, and that every means which affectionate kindness could devise was used by you for the mitigation of his sufferings and for his recovery,—a fact of which he was himself perfectly conscious, for he expressed to me frequently his sense of your unwearied kindness."

Another visitor to Bridge of Allan, at this time, was Rosina Gow, (Lednerew family), not long married to David Stevenson. She ever gratefully spoke of James Gow's kindness to her and her young son.

On 24 September 1844, Walter bought three lairs in Sight Hill, at 55 shillings each. (Sight Hill was so named by Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing, when he owned the land.) Eight months later, on 8th May 1845, Walter died at 28 Garscube Place, Glasgow, and was buried in one of these lairs. His pall-bearers were:—Alexander, James and George Gow; Andrew, Duncan and James Monach; Robert Craig and John Laing; all of them relatives of the Gows or Stevens. The ownership of the lairs in Sight Hill, still rests with the family of James Gow.

Walter was a chunky, burly, tall man, with small hands. He always dressed well; a matter which rested somewhat on the conscience of his old mother. He took an interest in political matters, but did not commit himself in speech or association with any party. He had many cronies, especially in his younger days; among them being his cousins, John Buchanan of Deanston; George Buchanan of Edinburgh, afterwards of Kingston, Jamaica, and James Monach; besides William Buchanan of Dunblane; A. and D. McFarlan, who went out to Antigua; William Risk and John McWhannel of Glasgow. Three of them, George Buchanan, James Monach and William Risk died in 1827, and he felt their deaths keenly.

* * * * * * * *

"Then fling on coals and ripe the ribs,
And beek the house baith but and ben;
That mutchkin stoup, it hauds but dribs,
Then let's get in the tappit hen!"
—Alan Ramsay.

"If a bowl was mentioned,
The Captain he would ring,
And bid Nelly to the West Port,
And a stoup of water bring;
Then would he mix the genuine stuff,
As they made it long ago,
With limes that on his property
In Trinidad did grow."
—*Lockhart's "Lament for Capt. Paton."*

An evening in his house was not complete without the toddy. It was given all the honours and duly pree'd. Someone prepared it, and dealing out

a taste to each, anxiously enquired if it was to their liking. As soon as the knowing ones agreed that it would do, a glass apiece was ladled out, and the stories began. Old stories, old friends, and generous hearts to gar the auld look new. Mary Gow Sr., speaking of these friendly sessions, said:—"They were an unco lot. They laughed immoderately at their own jokes!"

That Walter had a gift of humour is brought out in the two following extracts from his letters. In August 1835, he wrote John Buchanan: "I can ill get away. Business is so very irregular that I cannot almost fix a time with any person, for although my friend Mr. Brown, has a license, he is not so much given to *public speaking as I am,* besides he does not like it, and on this account several of our friends are kind enough to give me the preference. (Send us aye a guid opinion o' oursel's)." Again in 1841, before the sale of the effects of his sister-in-law, recently deceased, he wrote to Mary Jr. that she and Alexander were "to keep what things of their mother they wanted, and James and George, although they can form no right idea of what they would like, are to have the same privilege as the rest, *keeping the cow and the cock out of the question,* as we have no room for such commodities here." Walter, be it remembered, fell heir to his sister-in-law's effects, by the arrangement between them, and so there is no discount on his offer to the children above quoted.

His father had belonged to the Yeomanry for many years, and Walter evidently did duty as well. A little note is addressed to: Gow, Private; Weaver Company G.S.S., and reads: "Johnny Samson is to eat an egg with me to-night, and you are requested to parade at 88 Rotten Row, at 8 o'clock in full eating and drinking uniform. No sleeping. (Signed) Cosmo, Private." The address in Rotten Row, was the residence of Mr. Andrew Monach, and Cosmo was the nickname of one of his sons.

In 1827, he wrote to his late partner Wm. Brown of New York:—"The Strath Endrick Club dines together this afternoon, to celebrate the 26th anniversary of said Club. There are 18 names at the paper and your humble servant is to act as croupier. Our dinner is to consist chiefly of sheep's head, kail and Scotch haggis. Pray what would Mrs. Brown say to "sic a dinner?"

"John Anderson, my jo, cum in as ye gae by,
And ye sall get a sheep's heid weel baken in a pye;
Weel baken in a pye, and the haggis in a pat;
John Anderson, my jo, cum in, an ye's get that!"
—Old Song.

Such dinners as the one referred to, usually took place about 4.30 o'clock.

Walter and Mary attended different churches, though they would set out together and walk as far as their roads lay in common. Walter attended

the High Church, sitting under Principal Macfarlan. He was punctilious in his attendance, and would leave the door if two minutes late. A church "sitting" was rather a serious matter, and on one occasion Walter prepared a petition like this: "Unto the Honourable the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the City of Glasgow,—the Petition of Walter Gow, Manufacturer, who is at present resident here, and has been for the last seventeen years, Humbly Showeth that the said Walter Gow is solicitous to procure Two Seats in St. James' Church, (the lower part of the church would be preferred), your petitioner therefore hopes your Honours will consider his case and grant him the present request, and your petitioner shall ever pray, etc., etc.—Walter Gow."

Principal Macfarlan, at the head of Glasgow College, was born at Drymen in 1771, and was greatly beloved and venerated by all the Gows. He granted "characters" to Alexander Gow and his sons, as they were needed. He died in Glasgow in 1857.

It was an old custom to pass the snuff-box in church. It usually went to the end of the pew, and perhaps into the neighboring one, before it was returned to the owner. In this way, Walter lost his "sneeshin-mull" one day. Long after, a fine gold box was passed into his pew, and when it reached him, he took a pinch, and pouched the snuff-box. It was his own come back again!

This account began with a reference to Walter's fondness for hunting and fishing, and at the risk of wandering from our subject may well end with two or three bits from his old friend, and perhaps relation, William Buchanan, who had retired from Glasgow to Dumblane on account of ill-health. In 1844, he writes:—After this week I must have a day's shooting with the game-keeper, who is very obliging, I am told. You are allowed to shoot such game as he requires for the use of Mr. Sterling's (of Keir) friends, and as a matter of course he carries them off. There is a wood Pidgeon which has teased me for three days past. It comes and sits on a tree at my very nose, but I do not wish the report of the gun to be heard at my house untill the keeper knows me a little better. Last night, however, at dusk a heron came and lighted on the bank of the little burn in front of the house. I thought this too good an opportunity to let slip, so I loaded the gun and went out; but it was then so dark I could not see her. She however arose and I let skelp at her, when she came down like a bunch of old raggs. This is all the powder which I have yet burnt here. From the distance at which she was and the quantity of the shot which struck her, I have a good opinion of old Janet that she will do her work if in good hands." Next year, he wrote again in January: "The frost has again set in, and that pretty severe. The Dunblane folks are rejoicing at it, for Thursday first is the day fixed for the grand trial of skill at Curling, being a contest between the South and North of the Forth. There

are 650 players entered, and is to take place on Airthray Pond, which has been granted to them by Abercrombie." . . . "I have had one day's shooting since I wrote last. In company with Dr. John Buchanan, I killed 2 hares and 1 snip. I missed one very distinctly as John in Gorban used to say, not having the gun on cock, which I did not percieve until she was out of reach for a death shot; but I presented her with a few of No. 5 in her hinder parts when taking into a planting." We are to have a day at the wild ducks up the water."

SECTION XX

MARY GOW: 1773-1846

"Grace gangs no by generation."

Mary, eldest child of John Gow, II Laird, was born at Blairour on 27th June 1773. Her life appears to have been spent mostly for others. At Blairour, and for a time afterwards she took part in the occasional balls and other festivities of the neighborhood. In 1808, she saw her father laid away, and a year or two later went with her mother to Cairnlea, where she managed the cow and the various affairs of the little household, besides looking after Walter's washing and mending which came out periodically from Glasgow. In return, Walter did good service at the other end, in buying and selling for them and for Blairour, as needed. He sent out "swatches" or samples, when prints, cambrics and such like were wanted. The medium of transit was the carrier's van, and the goods were sent in a box or a bag for about 6 or 9 pence, according to size. Peter Dickson and Willie Reid made two trips a week, on alternate days, picking up letters, pocks, parcels and passengers, as offered. Maxwell's stage coach was a more speedy and pretentious four-horse affair, and got 9 shillings for inside and 7 shillings for outside passengers, whereas the vans only asked 3 shillings. Great economy was practised, and most people walked the 19 miles to Glasgow and saved the 3 shillings.

In the troubles that followed the loss of Blairour, Mary, no doubt, helped to preserve the peace, for she appears to have been endowed with much kindliness and strong common sense. She wrote to Walter, about this time: "You are both my brothers, and what can I say between you? Only, I regret much that you should be the means of putting them to the door. My heart is sore when I look at the children; and little Sandy would vex any person to hear him talk of his parks and his cattle, and that he will put away Gray, and go back to Blairoer and be a drover."

The family pride ran high. They had been taught to consider Blairour as their own, and keenly as Mary felt it, no doubt Walter did too. It's loss took away Alexander's ambition, and brought him to an early grave. Long after the remnant of the family emigrated to Canada, they nursed a hope that Fortune might yet restore their ancient family holdings. In a letter, Mary says: "Ballat is sold at last. It is a pretty place, and so was Blairour!"

As in all Glasgow letters of the same time, Mary makes frequent mention of the dreadful Cholera scourge. She warned Alexander not to come into the city because of the danger. "Our news is truly distressing. This may be the last letter you will receive from me. When we see our friends to-day, we

are afraid of their being in their graves to-morrow." And again, "on Saturday the cases of cholera were much fewer, but there is a death in our immediate neighborhood this forenoon. The Cholera hearse passes this moment for Port Dundas. Of all the deaths I have heard of, none struck me more than poor Mrs. Finlayson's. She was here on Thursday in great good health. She spoke much of your kindness, and said you asked her to stay another week, and am sure you will now be glad you did so."

Her mother died in 1820 after some months of illness. Next year she had to nurse George Gow Sr. who was in a helpless state. By this time she was in her 48th year, and she took up her abode with Walter in Glasgow. They lived at Quarryton; 3 Cowcaddens; Upper Nile St.; and finally at 28 Garscube Place. She wrote Alexander: "I should like very much to see you all, particularly the children, who is so kind to me, but can't think of leaving home at present. The little Misses Monach has said much of the attention paid to them at your house." Her letter ends, "Remember me in love to you all, particularly to James and George, and believe me to be, your loving and affectionate sister while, Mary Gow." Bye-and-by, she got the children with her in Glasgow, and mothered them truly. They revered her and showed the result of her training and oft-quoted admonitions. One advice she gave them, was,—"Always keep company with someone better than yourself." Her niece, Mary, like herself the eldest of the family, evidently inherited a good deal of her practical management and common sense from her Aunt. Neither of them married; both devoted themselves to the welfare of their brothers, following their fortunes uncomplainingly, and no doubt these brothers were "by many a well-dropt word of woman wisely led."

She died on 8th June 1846, in her 73rd year, just 13 months after Walter. Her nephew George soon followed, and the three lairs in Sight Hill were filled. She had inherited her brother Walter's estate, and by her will all was left to Alexander's children, except a small legacy to Robert Gow of Johnstone. Special legacies were, to Mary an additional £20; to James, his Uncle's sideboard and the two sewed pieces executed by Grizel Gow; and to Alexander, his Uncle's snuff-box.

Funeral invitations were sent to the following of her friends: Mrs. John Jameson of Gartness; Mrs. Buchanan, Auchmar Cottage; Miss Blair, Broomielaw; Mrs. John McGrouther, Dumblane; Mrs. Wm. Buchanan, Kippendavie Cottage, Dumblane; Mrs. John Buchanan, Balfron; Mrs. George Gow, 1 Sauchiehall St., Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Gow, Portland St.

SECTION XXI.

GRIZEL GOW, 1781-1800

"Confide ye aye in Providence, for Providence is kind
And bear ye a' life's changes wi' a calm and tranquil mind.
Tho press'd and hemm'd on every side, have faith and ye'll win through,
For ilka blade o' grass keps its ain drap o' dew."

Graizel and her sister Mary made occasional visits to their cousins Grace and Mary, daughters of the Bailie, in Glasgow. It was on one of these occasions that Grizel sewed the two small silk tapestries, which were willed to James Gow by his Aunt Mary, and which are now at Blairour, Windsor. Frequent visits and little courtesies passed between the two families.

In 1906, Margaret Gow of Windsor, discovered her grave in Drymen Churchyard, The stone over it bears this inscription:

"Here lyes the corpse of Grizel Gow, daughter to Jno. Gow, Blairo'er, who died the 12th April 1800, in the 18th year."

SECTION XXII.

ANDREW GOW, 1787-1808.

"Life's life, onygate."
—Old Mortality. Ch. 8.

Andrew, sixth son of John Gow, II Laird, was born at Blairour on 17th March 1787. As we have already seen, Andrew spent some time in Glasgow with his brother Walter. On account of poor health he had to give up the work in a warehouse, which he had attempted, and returned to Blairour, where he died a few months later. One brief letter of his which has been preserved, indicates by its matter and penmanship, a lad of dash and spirit, with an artistic tendency. It was addressed to Walter, and reads:—"I will surely expect to see you Saturday, if the day is anything favourable at all. Alex'r desires me to inform you that we are carrying on exceedingly, but will give you the particulars at meeting, as I am in a great haste just now to make ready to go to Gartness, as there are to be some company there to-night and we have just now got notice." Dated, Blairour, 20th August 1807.

After he died, Andrew Monach of London wrote of him to Walter:—"He was a youth for whom I had the greatest regard, and would (had he lived) been an ornament to the family." His brief life is best summed up in the words of his mother, who noted in her diary:—Died at Blarour, June 18th 1808, Andrew Gow, youngest son to John Gow of Blarour, aged 21 years. His appearance was comely and his maner agreeable and active; hee was mutch and justly regrated."

MARY GOW

SECTION XXIII.

MARY GOW, 1811-1893.

"Hoo are ye the day?"
"I'm gaelies, I'm brawlies,
I'm no vera well;
Thank ye for speirin'
Hoo are ye yoursel'?"

"Come in and rest ye, and tell us how they drest ye, and hoo ye won awa!"

"Come awa' my auld friend, take the cloak off your back,
Draw your breath, tak your mouthfu', then gie us your crack!"

—Malone.

Mary, eldest child of Alexander Gow, III Laird, was born at Blairour on 17th September 1811. She lived at Balfron until her mother died, and then with her Uncle Walter and Aunt Mary until they too died. At Glasgow, she got some writing and arithmetic from George Murray at the Black Quarry school. When her Aunt Mary died, she kept on the house for her brothers at 42 Argyll St., and later on at 28 Cowcaddens, until they all went to Canada in 1851. She spent the remainder of her life with her brother Alexander. Her brother James' ideas of a family community in Canada or elsewhere had always found her sympathetic, and nobly she played her part when the time came.

How quickly she mastered the management of the farm duties that fall to woman's lot, was a wonder to her friends. She became famous in the neighbourhood for her butter and cheese, and Miss Gow's shortbread was known far and near. She mixed and baked with judgment; a cupful, a handful and a lump being handy measures. Her youthful visitors were duly appreciative. Crying,—"Hae! Hae!"—she offered them a slice of Gingebread, or a bit Shortbread, the latter perhaps adorned with coloured "carvies". Or, it might be that the cake boxes were brought out, and the little hands thrust through the circular openings could tell by the feel whether they had got hold of a sweet one or of an Abernethy with carroway seeds in it. Her tarts on the Saturday, were bestowed for good behaviour, but were not hard to win, and they were always perfection. When a new cheese was taken from the press, there were savoury bits of curd which lay in the folds of the cloth. She made her own soap and tallow candles. When the weary children, her nephews, were deposited in the soft feather bed, and the candle blown out, the kindly voice, the pungent reek of the candle and the slowly expiring spark of the wick, were the closing events of the day. In the winter mornings they descended the creaking stairs to the warmth of the crackling kitchen stove, and were dressed at such intervals as the careful stirring of the porridge would allow. The room was cold but the smell of the porridge,

the pleasant tang of the wood smoke and the blue wraiths rising from the lips of the men who were having their first wee draw at the pipe, were cheerings sings. Ere long, the thick porridge, in the deep iron pot with a long stiff handle, was given a final stir with the spurtle, and then amid clouds of steam, poured into the bowls on the table. The bowls were wooden or stoneware, and beside each there rested a bowl of milk which had stood over night and was covered with cream. The men did not fash themselves with sugar, but the children did, and often were pressed to "hae a wee puckle mair" from the little black sugar-bowl.

On the farm, besides the dogs, she had a pet lamb which she had raised by hand, and certain hens to which she was partial. There were favorite apple trees too,—Tolman Sweet, Pippin, Russet, and one with the delectable name of "Nummy Good." She made her own yeast, of which some one had given her a "starting." She kept it for many years, and so methodical was she, that although others came to her for a new start, hers never once lost its vitality.

She was short and stout in stature, but walked briskly. After middle life she had white hair, and wore a mutch, which was piped and fluted on a "tallow airn" or Italian iron. On week days she wore a Paisley shawl, but on the Sabbath a silk goun and bonnet. In her bible she usually carried a bit Southerwood, a leaf of Sweet Mary, or sprig of Sweet Briar. This was an old custom, and Sweet Mary or Rosemary was in America, sometimes called "Bible Leaf."

When the children asked,—"How old are you Auntie?" she would reply, —"I'm as auld as my little finger, and a little aulder than my teeth." Another time she would offer us "a wheen sweeties" (a few candies), or at breakfast we were pressed to have "a wee hewie" more milk "tae yer parritch."

Her greetings were characteristic. When we went in, we were welcomed: "Hoo's a' the day! Come awa' ben. Come an' gie's a bit crack," or, by way of a joke,—"Come in, if yer feet be clean," or, "Come in an' gie's a bit o' yer ill tongue." Sometimes she amused us by reciting,—"The Laird o' Cockpen," "Here Comes I Galashins," or "Babbity Bowster"; or she helped us to play "Neevie, Neevie, Nick-nack," or, "Hickory, Pickory, Pease-scone." When amused, perhaps at her own thought, she uttered a short Hech!, with a little laugh. When asked as to her health she would answer,—"Gey weel, and thank ye for speirin'," and on departing, as if impatient with our short visit, she would cry,—"Haste ye! Haste ye! Rin. Rin."

In earlier days, she might have had numerous offers of marriage, but she discouraged them all, and remained loyal to her brothers. She explained it:—"Them that wantit me, I wouldna hae; an' them that I would 'a haen, I

couldna get." To all intent she was a grandmother to James' children, and they were always welcome. The eldest boys had experienced the full joy of expectation and realization sung by James Whitcomb Riley, in his lines:

Was'nt it pleasant, O brother mine,
In those old days of the lost sunshine
Of youth, when the Saturday chores were through
And the Sunday wood in the kitchen too
And we went visiting, me and you
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

It all comes back so clear to-day
Though I am bald as you are gray;
Out by the barn-lot, and down the lane
We patter along in the dust again
As light as the tips of the drops of the rain
Out to old Aunt Mary's.

From the time when she and James had held George in their arms, as he lay dying of Cholera in Glasgow, she had been a tower of strength to James. He loved her greatly, and spoke of her speech as the pure Doric; and this alone, her voice, could bind his and our hearts to Auld Scotia.

Four years before she died, in addition to blindness from cataract, she suffered from a stroke of paralysis. She was removed to Blairour, and from this time on, was faithfully ministered to by James' wife. The Doctor came to see her at times, and once, when he apologised for an unusually long absence, she answered: "Weel! I wis muckle obleeged tae ye for no comin'." She, in her long life, had had little need for doctors. Uncomplainingly during these weary years, she endured her blind helplessness, and with no assumed humility, but with true meekness, accepted the discipline of life. When commiserated with, for her affliction, she refused to rebel or abjure her faith, and quietly explained: "It was a kindly haun that did it." Than this, she needs no better epitaph. For her many virtues, her self-abnegation and blameless life, and for her unfailing goodness, she endeared herself to those who will cherish her memory while life shall last.

SECTION XXIV.

ALEXANDER GOW, 1818-1895.

"The fient a' pride, nae pride had he."
—"The Twa Dogs." and "Extempore Verses."

"They say!—what say they?—let them say."
—Motto of the Keiths.

Alexander, eldest son of Alexander Gow, III Laird, was born at Blairour on the 13th March 1818. Though born as "the young laird," by virtue of the entail of Blairour, Alexander saw his patrimony snatched away by his father's misfortunes. He lived at home until his father's death in 1838, and about 1840 or earlier, was put to work under John McKinlay, overseer, on the model farm of his mother's distant relation, James Smith of Deanston, and spent at least three years there. He was anxious to go out and join his brother Walter in Berbice, but never got to the starting point, and ultimately was persuaded that he was too old to accustom himself to the climate. He next worked for James Donaldson & Co., cotton brokers in Glasgow. He was also a porter on the Paisley & Greenock Railway, until October 1844. On the 19th April 1848, he sailed for Canada, on the Erromanga, landing at Montreal, after 32 days. His passage cost £20, but the food supplied was salt provisions, and very poor and distasteful.

At Montreal, he spent a few weeks, and met his brother George, who had just arrived from Berbice. George looked so near dying, that Alexander felt he should take him home at once, but George would not hear of it, so he proceeded up country. For the care of some horses which he took to Buffalo, he got a free passage. There, he at once found employment with H. A. Goodenough, a grocer, at 12 Main St. On hearing this, Capt. Bob Leckie of Montreal, whom he had lately seen, wrote him, advising him not to stay there, but to go West, and beware of the Yankees!

On landing at Montreal, he had been rather disappointed with the country, but liked Buffalo, and Hamilton whither he next went. In Hamilton he found work with Mr. Young, a relation of the Buchanans, and afterwards with "Buchanan, Harris & Co.", of which firm the Hon. Isaac Buchanan was a partner. (See Section 57.) This Isaac Buchanan was always the friend of the Scotch immigrant, and was universally respected. Writing from Hamilton in January 1851, Alexander speaks of the building of the Great Western Railway, and of Hamilton Market, "where you can buy beef at two and three coppers the pound." Hamilton Market!—famous then, and famous still!

When James and Mary came out in 1851, they lived in Hamilton with Alexander, until the spring of 1852, when they moved to the Eramosa farm.

ALEXANDER GOW

James assisted in the farm work until the end of 1854, and then left Alexander and Mary in possession. In June 1855 they raised a new barn, fifty men participating in the event, and we may suppose that Mary had a busy time preparing to feed so many. James sold his half of this farm to Alexander, in March 1869, in order, no doubt, to facilitate its sale and transfer to other parties, as Alexander had already purchased another farm and was moving into it. The new place, one and one-half miles out of Guelph, was bought from John McCrae, on 27 February 1869, for $5625., and contained 110 acres. This convenient location enabled James to walk out frequently to see them as he often did on Sunday mornings, driving back with them to church. The new neighbors were Mickle, Snodgrass, Chipchase, Capt. Vail and "Gentleman" Brodie. Mickle was a nephew of Wm. Julius Mickle, the disputed author of "There's nae luck about the hoose."

A young woman who worked with them here for a number of years, was "Mandy" or Amanda Darby, who afterwards married Jones. She was a great worker, and a fisher as well, being expert at jumping among the stumps about the river, where the speckled trout were to be had. In the swamps she trapped mink; and could show the boys where the Geese and Ganders (Red and White Trilliums) were to be found. She was followed about by Dutchy and Endrick, the two farm dogs.

Alexander did some stumping on this farm, but the work became heavy, and having earned a competence, the place was sold on 2nd October 1875 to Elizabeth Bain for $7000. This farm had a fine orchard, and he sometimes varied the monotony in the fall, by taking a load of apples up into the north country, about Arthur and Mildmay, where apples were scarce and welcome. He accepted whatever was available, in exchange. Once, he got several tanned lambskins and they were in use for many a day. It was quite common in those days to see the skins of domestic animals, the cow, horse, dog and sheep in use, as mats on the floor, or as cover for lounge or settee, or high-back rocker, He was also given to trading horses, and as was his nature, no doubt keenly enjoyed the preamble of talk and opinion that led up to the bargain. The farm stock and effects were sold at auction, on 26th October 1875, and realized $1,086.35.

He once had a visit from an Eramosa woman and her son. She wanted the boy to see Sandy Gow, "the man that drove 10 miles to fetch the doctor, when you were sick and like to die."

From the farm he went to live in a cottage near May's Hill in Guelph, and then to a small farm in the rear of Beech Grove, the estate of Peter Gow. He did not, however, farm this place. Instead, for some years he acted as Bailiff, and in other ways assisted Sheriff Gow. His last house in Guelph was on Norwich St., which was more convenient for all concerned. Finally, about 1886, at the solicitation of James, he and Mary moved to Windsor, and occupied a small house which James had erected for them on his property.

At Guelph he was a familiar figure on the streets, and was commonly known as Sandy Gow. In earlier days, he was sometimes called, "Big Sandy" to distinguish him from another and smaller Sandy, Alexander Gow of Mount Forest, but then of Guelph and Berlin. He was a friendly man, outspoken, and had many a "crack" with the passing wayfarer. His Uncle Walter once said, a little hardly, he was "wanting in energy and activity,—not for want of integrity, but of ability." He was however steady and honourable, even though he saw no indignity in being porter on a railway. He made little distinction, if any, in race or position, but was rather prejudiced against Tories and "Cawthlicks" as classes. Even when receiving an anaesthetic, preparatory to undergoing an operation on his eye, he was heard to exclaim against "thae damned Tories."

He made a visit to Scotland in 1883, but found few of his kindred remaining to welcome him. His vision failed him in latter years, and twice he had cataracts removed. He died on 22 May 1895, and was borne to his grave in Windsor Cemetery by his brother and five nephews.

He was strong and thickset in build, and of great strength, resembling his father. Stories are told of his strength. He was fond of dogs, as most Scotch people are, particularly of those he classed as "tarriers." On one occasion in Glasgow, he had bought on the street, for a shilling, a bull terrier,—Rory by name. Some time afterwards, a man met and accosted him on the street, claiming the dog. They came to blows, and Sandy felled his man. The dog escaped in the melee, and turned up at the house afterwards. He was a prime favorite, and when Sandy left for Canada he gave him to Willie Leckie, who had him for many years.

Another instance occurred at Guelph, during a meeting held in the interests of Hon. Peter Gow, who was running for Parliament. Peter was trying to speak, but suffered from the interruptions of two Tories in the back of the hall. Sandy Gow is said to have jumped up, and grabbing the two men by their collars, picked them up, dinged their heads together, and cast them upon the floor.

A further story is of summary justice, meted out to a horse-trader, who had sold Sandy an animal which did not come up to description. He kept his eye open, and ere long they met on the town square. The altercation which followed, led to blows, and the gypsy was taken home with a broken jaw.

In case these stories give the impression that he was a quarrelsome man, it must be said that he was far from this. On the contrary, he was lovable and good natured, but naturally resented being imposed upon. That he could be gentle was amply shown when old Dr. Barrie lay dying in Guelph. He had been the Minister in the church at Eramosa, and all the Gows loved

him greatly. In his last illness Sandy Gow had helped to lift him one day, and after that Dr. Barrie would have no one else. He said Sandy could lift him "like a babbie." So Sandy went daily for this purpose, until the old man died.

He had been a fine penman, and after he became blind from cataract, could still write his name in a large clear script, much like the old copy book headings.

When he died, Donald Guthrie wrote of him:—"He was a bluff whole souled Scotchman, and a staunch friend. While he was living here I very often met him and came to have a warm regard for him,—long, long ago,—which grew upon more intimate acquaintance. I remember Sandy was on the Jury Panel shortly after I was called to the bar. He was foreman of one of the juries which gave me one of my early verdicts, and I am sure it gave him intense pleasure, especially as he could do so without injustice."

By his will, his estate was left to his brother, to be divided equally amongst his nephews and nieces. His goodness to them, and his confidence in them, was supreme. They could not deserve all he thought them, but his confidence was not misplaced. Like a balsam upon the mountain side, his memory is evergreen and fragrant.

SECTION XXV

WALTER GOW, 1820-1849.

"O little did my mither think
That day she cradled me,
What land I was to travel ower
The death I was to dee."
—The Queen's Marie.

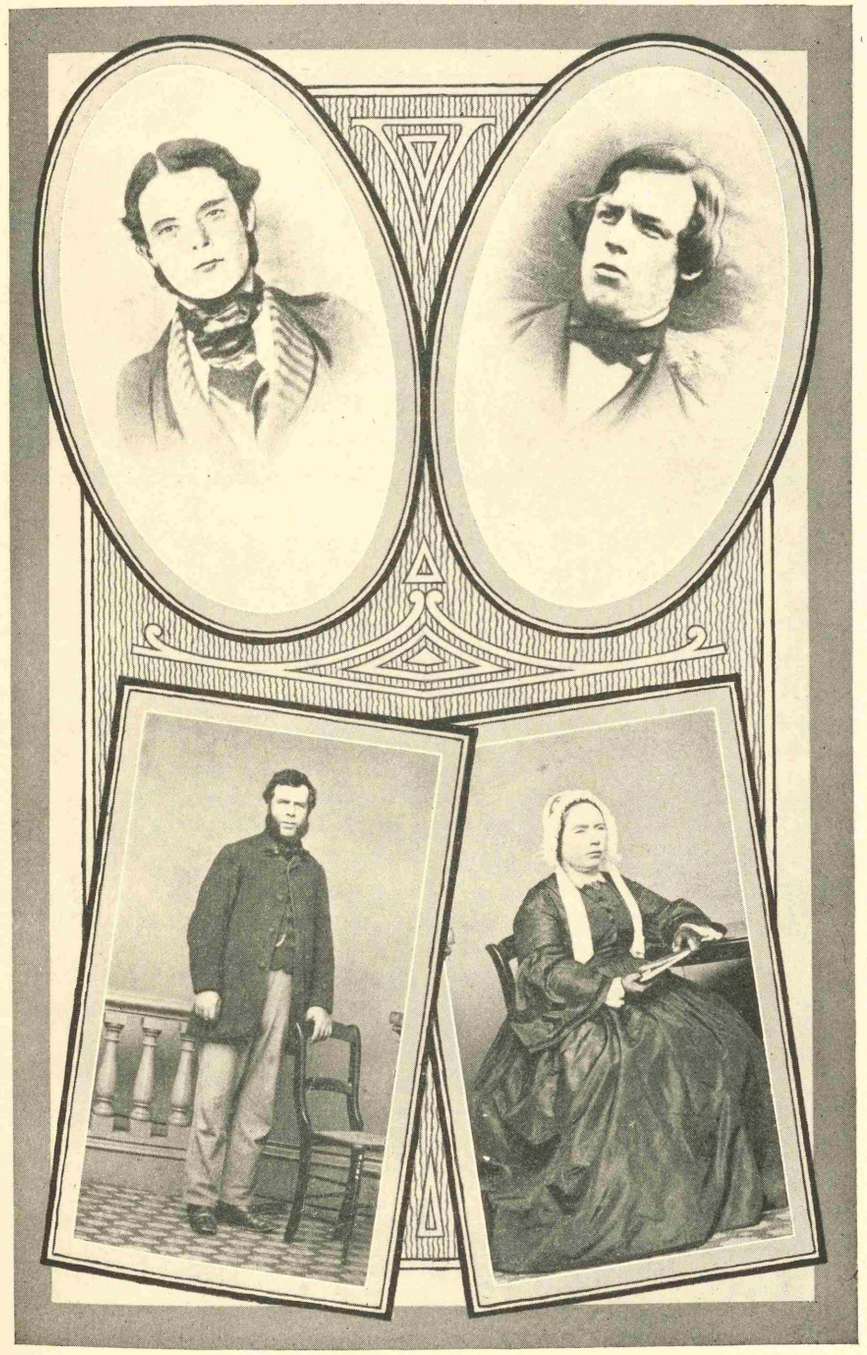
Walter, fourth son of Alexander Gow, III Laird, was born at Blairour on 12th October 1870. At birth, someone pronounced him the very living image of Auld Blairour! For some time he lived with his grandfather, Moses Steven, and went to school, his parents then being in Glasgow. Like them, his grandfather had'na muckle o' the warld's gear, and we find him writing to Glasgow:—"Send out shoes to Watie as soon as you can, as he has to go bairfooted to school." "Send buttons for clothes to Watie, as he is wearing his bed clothes, and is getting new ones." In another vein, we read:—"Watie is coming home almost every night with the medle, and is very bold."

His schooling at an end, it was hard to discover what he and Alexander should be put at. They would both have liked to farm, but farms were not easily come by. Trades offered little inducement. All the youth of Scotland looked to the Colonies for relief, where sudden fortunes could be made and lost family heritages recovered. Walter set his hopes on the sugar plantations, and finally arrangements were made with Mr. John Laing of Glasgow, that Walter should be placed with his brothers, William and James Laing, at Berbice. Consequently he sailed on the "Guiana," 21st May 1840, in company with his second cousin, John McGoune. This John McGoune, went to America in 1842, and back to Scotland in 1844.

After a passage of 47 days, Walter was met at Berbice by James Laing, who had him at once put to work under the best and strictest planter in the Colony, on the Friends Plantation. He had seasoning fever, but speedily became acclimatised. In 1842 he was on Hampshire Ptn., and subsequently on Prospect, Smithson's Place, and Smithfield's Ptns. On the latter, in 1847, he had 1000 guelders, as Overseer.

An early letter says:—This is quite different from home in regard to food, —no paratch nor cale, but plenty of good meat (food)." Also, "I am very happy to hear that James is in with my Uncle Walter at the shoules (school). He will make a good shoullar, I think, and I hope that little George is persevering with Criple Edmond."

In an adventure, he, and one of the drivers of his gang, managed to shoot a tiger on the back of the estate. This was of great interest at home, as it smacked of high adventure, and Alexander wrote James:—"Walter will be a very long fellow now, about the killing of the tiger." Walter however, had given them no details, but promised to send the skin home as trophy and evidence.



WALTER AND GEORGE GOW
ALEXANDER AND MARY GOW

As the curing of the skin was badly done this intention could not be carried out. At another time George was anxious to send home a collection of snakes, but James would not hear of it.

Walter met with a bad accident just before George arrived. A mule, which he was riding, ran away, and his foot caught in the stirrup as he was thrown, so that he was dragged at the mule's feet for about two miles. He recovered, after having lain insensible for three days, but had suffered very severe injuries, and was never quite the same again.

His savings had been left with the Laings, who were Bankers and Merchants. Owing to the abolition of slavery, and consequent disturbance of the negro labour market, their business collapsed, and all Walter had with them went in the crash. A little later, this loss, his failing health, and the unpromising outlook in the West Indies made him decide to go to Canada and join his brothers, but the decision was delayed too long. He tried to book passage in a ship bound for Scotland, but was unsuccessful. A trip then might have saved him. When he did start North shortly afterwards, he only got as far as Georgetown, Demerara, where he was taken sick, and died on 25 November 1849.

Strange but kind hands laid him to rest in Georgetown, and administered his estate, some £717, all of which was required to meet his obligations there. He had written James on the 30th October without mentioning his ill-health, and the news of his death in consequence, was a great shock. He had from time to time sent home amounts aggregating £60 to £70 to repay his Uncle and Aunt for their outlay on his account. His gold watch was bequeathed to James, and after some delay it was sent out to Eramosa, via Glasgow, by John McLeod, his executor. This watch had originally belonged to a planter, who sold it in Glasgow. Walter Gow Sr. bought it and carried it till his death, when it was left as a legacy to Walter Jr. James carried it for 50 years until his eyesight failed, when he gave it to his son John, who now retains it. It was not an Ingersoll!

Evidently Walter had considerable capacity. He had been a hard worker, and thrifty. Like George, he was indignant at Alexander's lack of high ambition, but probably resembled him in general, and more than he did George. His last letter addressed to his mother was written the day after she died.

William Laing and his brother George, both died at sea; William in 1858. A handsome monument to the memory of George, stands in Colony House, Berbice. It was erected by public subscription to commemorate his activities in bringing black immigrants from the West Coast of Africa, after the abolition of slavery, under what was known as the apprentice system. Mr. James Laing died at Berbice in 1861. His son John B., was, till recently Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Georgetown. John Laing, the fourth brother was a Glasgow confectioner, who died in 1858. He was a true friend of the Gows all his life, as well as a relation. His business failure was possibly an accompaniment of his brother's misfortunes in Berbice.

SECTION XXVI

GEORGE GOW, 1829-1848.

"It's a weary warld, and nobody bides in it."
—J. M. Barrie.

George, sixth son of Alexander Gow, III Laird, was born at Rose St., Hutchesontown, Glasgow. Perhaps the family misfortunes at this time discouraged pride in the genealogical record. At any rate, an entry of George's birth in the old family bible was neglected, and the date can be stated only roughly as about May 1829.

We have one glimpse of his childhood. His father, then living at the Old Nursery, writing to his brother Walter, says:—"George is by me, and sends the following message. 'Tell Uncle Walter to come out and see me. I never saw him but ance, and I got the full o' my bonnet o' sweeties fae him.' So I think you might comply with his request."

From birth he was delicate and had a weak heart. He spent one summer at Port of Menteith, hoping to be benefitted. At Balfron he went to school to Andrew Edmond, and at Glasgow, was under Dominie John Ure, but often was unable to go. When old enough, he tried employment in Glasgow, but could not stand the work, and then decided to go out to Walter in Berbice, hoping the change of climate would benefit him.

Mr. John Laing advanced £20 for his passage on the Mary Campbell, so he sailed on the 4th May 1847, arriving at Berbice in 34 days. On the way out they lost a sailor who in stowing the jib-boom fell in the sea, and owing to the storm and darkness could not be rescued. "On the 19th, owing to the stupidity of a cooper the Captain brought, having been at the helm, he turned it up against the wind, which very nearly ended in the destruction of the ship, and would have placed our lives in the greatest danger had the wind been a little stronger at the time. You may guess the state we were all in, when seeing the Captain and Mate get out of their bed naked, and up to the deck." As the ship landed, George looked eagerly for his brother, but found only a messenger telling of Walter's recent accident.

At first George found employment in the store of Menzies & Dill at a salary of $200 per annum, and later tried planting on the Mara de Frais Ptn. His health continued bad, so he had to give it up, and being out of a place, at once turned towards Canada, whither Alexander was also heading from Glasgow. He sailed for St. John, N.B., in the Exile, on 25 February 1848. Fever and ague laid hold upon him and his life was despaired of. In his own words,—"had it not been for the kindness in which I was treated by the Captain, I would certainly have been a dead man before this time. He put me ashore at his own house on Long Island, Nova Scotia, (near Digby), where I was used very kindly." Mrs.

McKay gave him the best of care for about five weeks. He then went to New York, which he reached about the 11th May. He had credentials from the Messrs. Laing to New York parties, but came on to Montreal, where he met Alexander. He stayed for some time with Mrs. Eadie, and received every kindness at her hands. She also advanced money to send him home to Glasgow. Alexander, by this time was in Hamilton, and both he and James wanted him to go there, and they would pay his board as long as necessary, but George's heart cried Hame, and he started on his last voyage in July. The Cherokee made a quick passage and he was only 23 days at sea. His passage money, £11.10.0, was duly refunded to Mrs. Eadie. He spent one day at Quebec, at the Ottawa Hotel.

After his welcome home, he went out to Balfron and stayed several weeks with Dr. John Buchanan. He suffered a great deal from heart palpitation, and could not endure any fatigue. He wrote James from here,—"Tuesday, the forthcoming week is Balfron Groset Fair. If you and your companions come out to Gartmore preachings, you will also see the Drymen Cattle Show, which is on the Tuesday following." In the fall he returned to Glasgow, and soon fell a victim to Cholera. Dr. Thomas Marshall did all that was possible, but he died in a few hours, on 24 December 1848. Mary and James were with him, and he sent messages to his brothers, directed that his French tutor should be paid, and then prayed that his sins might be forgiven, and that he might be placed among the happy number of the Redeemed.

Few persons attended funerals in those awful days. Principal Macfarlan, loyal to this old Strathendrick family, was present, though his own daughter even then lay dead from the same fell disease. Robert Leckie, Andrew and Duncan Monach, Peter Burn, James Monach and James Gow completed the list of mourners.

George was liked by everyone. James described him, "as kind hearted, well meaning a lad as ever was born." He was proud spirited though, rather the opposite of his cosmopolitan brother Alexander, and in taste and dress emulated his Uncle Walter.

SECTION XXVII

JAMES GOW, 1826-1907.

"Greatness may big the monument, but goodness maun gie the epitaph!"

STRATHENDRICK.

"Thus morning, noon and eve, sweet vale o' my youthful days,
I roam still in thought through my haunts on thy bracken braes;
And as Endrick waxes deep when she bounds near her resting goal,
So deepens aye the flow o' thy love in my weary soul."

—Jas. Macdonald's "O Leeze me on the Glen."

James, fifth son of Alexander Gow, III Laird, was born at Port Dundas, Glasgow, on 17th October 1826.

Cradled in the heart of Scotland, in the beautiful valley of the Endrick, mid scenes romantic in beauty, in history and in chivalry, James Gow inherited and fostered an intense love of his native land.

"Stirlingshire is geographically the heart of Scottish history; no less than six great battles, each in its way decisive, were fought in the county, and its royal fortress was not only a favourite residence of the Stewarts,—and hence connected with many interesting events—but as the key of the North, it held a unique place among the strongholds of the kingdom. It commanded the passage of the Forth, and 'Forth bridles the wild Highlandman' says the old Scots proverb."

To the South lay the old Roman wall, and to the North the Rob Roy country. Up through its roads the Highland reivers drove the cattle they lifted from the prosperous farmers of the South. Like everyone else in the Strath who wished to keep his flocks and herds James Gow of Nether Blairour paid blackmail to Rob Roy, of a yearly carcass of beef in return for the protection afforded him from these marauders. Hew McGregor collected blackmail from Thos. Napier, X of Ballikinrain in 1658, and in 1741, James Napier, XII of Ballikinrain was a party to the "Glengyle Contract" by which the Killearn and other Lairds in the neighbourhood bound themselves to pay blackmail to James and Archibald Graham (or McGregor) of Glengyle in return for the protection of their cattle.

To the West lay Loch Lomond, and on its nearer shores and islands the land of the Buchanans. The Gows had lived hereabouts for over 200 years, and Alexander Gow never quite got over the loss of his birthright. After Blairour was sold, he went to Glasgow for a few years, but returned to the banks of the winding Endrick to end his days.

Janet Steven, mother of James Gow, belonged to another old Stirlingshire family, southern neighbours for 200 years or more of the Gows and Buchanans. Early in the 18th Century, two daughters of George Buchanan of Blairlusk, were married into the Gow and Steven families respecively; from one of them

JAMES GOW
in about his 32nd year.

sprung Alexander Gow, and from the other, Janet Steven. These Buchanans were an ancient family, documentary trace of them extending back to the beginning of the 12th century. Through them, James Gow could claim kindred with George Buchanan, the poet-author-statesman tutor to King James VI of Scotland; with Macdonald, Lord of theIsles; and through the grand daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, with the Royal Stuarts.

HIS YOUTH.

—"When like a roe,
He bounded o'er the mountains, by the sides
Of the deep rivers, and the lonely streams
Wherever nature led."

Though born in Glasgow by reason of family exigency, and though his late youth and early manhood were spent there, and much as he liked the old city, James Gow always felt that he was a product of the Strath. When about four years of age, his parents moved from Glasgow to the Old Nursery, or Ballindalloch Cottage, Balfron, a small farm at the foot of Printers' Row. The Field Bridge which spans the Endrick, joining the Parishes of Killearn and Balfron, lies at the foot of Printers' Row,—both Bridge and Row getting their name from the print field near by. This farm had several fields which afforded good pasture along the river for their three cows. They also raised some roots and had a tasty garden. As soon as he was old enough James was appointed herd, to keep the cows out of their own and the neighbour's corn. Much of his time was spent in fishing and guddlin' for trouts, many a good basketful falling to his share. He was rather noted among his cronies for his adeptness in catching trout with the hand, as they lay under the bank or in the shadow of a stone. He roamed the woods and streams of Ballikinrain, Boquhan and Ballindalloch, and it was here that "Nature the old Nurse" fostered him. Enslaved to the wander-lust, he roamed barefooted beside the Maucher Burn and up to the crest of the Campsies, and bounding across and up to the top of Dumgoyne, surveyed the famous scenes below, for long generations the native heath of his progenitors.

"'Twas there in boyhoods early days,
I gathered hazel nuts and slaes;
Fond memory ponders o'er the scene,
Though many years have rolled between.

The burn embosomed in the glen,
Each ferny nook and bosky den,
My fav'rite haunts, I roamed at will,
I fancy I can see them still.

I sometimes close my eyes and see
Fair Endrick's placid stream,
And muse on days that used to be,
But now seem like a dream.

Yet even in these other days,
Fond memory lingers still;
The dear old house, the glen, the braes,
The Castle on the hill."

The last line above refers to Ballikinrain Castle.

In 1837 he visited Blairour with his father; a day of sad memories for the old Laird, which also impressed the son. On the road someone met them and announced that King William was dead, and when they got back to the village, the people were crying "God save the Queen!"

James attended the village school which was taught by Mr. Andrew Edmond. This old worthy, like many another in those days, was not entirely fitted to his position. When the class in reading came to a word that was strange or difficult, they were told:—"Kittle word! Pass over."

HARD TIMES.

"He that tholes, overcomes."

In the following year his father died, and his mother, in consequence, gave up the small farm, and took a cottage at the head of Printers' Row. It had a small garden, which she managed, and she also kept a cow. John Buchanan, her cousin, always took her cow when it was dry, and gave her a fresh one; and his brother George, of Glasgow, also helped by sending her clothes to be made over. Walter Gow, her husband's brother, paid her rent, and helped her in many other ways beside.

It was at this time that they felt most the pinch of penury, which may be instanced. On one occasion, when James was herding his cow along the road, he was met by a distant relative, a Buchanan of Carbeth, (nicknamed "Beardie" because of his long beard). He, being pound-keeper, drove the cow to his house at Carbeth. The little lad had to run home to his mother for the amount, about six-pence, necessary to release it. Having got it, he rushed back for the cow, Beardie saying as he accepted the money, that it would go to the poor of the parish. Surely this was robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Another evidence was the loss of their dog "Sharp." He had been a great poacher, and many a hare and pheasant he brought home. The keepers were on the look out for him, and it was feared he would come to grief, but he was too wary for them. On an evil day, the dog tax came due, and there was no money to spare, so poor Sharp was led up the braeside and shot. The neighbours were sore put out when they heard it, and said they would willingly have paid the tax. Uncle Walter said he would rather have sold the shirt off his back than have had it happen.

EARLY SORROWS.

"We can shape their wylie-coat, but no their weird."

Early in 1840, Walter Gow Jr., emigrated to British Guiana. His mother went to Glasgow, 19 miles or more, to say good-bye. As she could not afford to pay the carrier she walked the entire distance, and being caught in the rain and chilled from exposure, an illness was brought on from which she never

fully recovered. Possibly too, she may have lost heart. At any rate, in June 1841 we find her writing to her son, complaining of feeling poorly, and in September she died.

Sometime previously, she and her brother-in-law Walter, had entered into an agreement, by which the survivor was to succeed the other, and in consequence Walter Gow inherited her few effects. This magnanimous arrangement would have been of considerable advantage to her had she survived, and clearly it was to make this provision for her, and perhaps to ease her mind, that he had proposed the agreement. The Roup Roll or statement of her effects, dated October 1841, shows an estate of £24:19:11.

The eldest son, Alexander, had been employed at Deanston Farm, living with and working under John McKinlay, overseer. James Smith of Deanston, a model farmer and later a Civil Engineer of London, Eng., was the owner, and a distant connection of Janet Steven. After their mother's death, Mary, James and George went to live with their Uncle Walter and Aunt Mary in Glasgow. James and George were put to school under Dominie John Ure, a stickit minister, formerly of Balfron. In February 1841, James, then fifteen years old, wrote:—"I am cloce in the school and likes it fine, and am learning Latin and nothing else,"—rather a doubtful eulogy of the dominie's success as a teacher.

James met with a boy's accident one day in 1842 when playing about the Cathedral. In climbing over the iron fence, he fell, and his heel caught so that he hung head downwards. His companions were unable to release him, so help was procured after some delay, and his friends carried him home where he shortly recovered but was not able to put his foot down for ten days.

DAILY BREAD.

"In summer time be cheerful, chaste
And early out of bed;
In winter be well capped, well shod,
And well on porridge fed."
—Attributed to Dr. John Beaton of Mull, who died in 1657.

After a brief period at school, James was put to work as clerk with Ebenezer Steven, Clarkston Works, who was in the cotton spinning and power loom weaving trade. Two years afterwards, in May 1845, he entered the firm of Peter Burn & Co., of which concern his Uncle Walter was a silent half-partner, and where he continued till May 1851. Before this time Peter Burn had been a calico printer, shipping goods all over the world, and had made a fortune with a new process of printing cottons. He was about to retire, but was persuaded to continue the business to benefit a nephew. The young man with big ideas, brought disaster to the once prosperous firm, and Peter Burn had to begin anew. He took a great fancy to his apprentice, who was office boy, private secretary, invoice clerk and general amanuensis. Had he succeeded in re-

trieving his fortunes, James Gow would have shared his success, but as it was, James never received his first year's wages of £30. After the second year, he got £40, and continued at this rate for four years. He was not entirely satisfied with this, but no doubt endured it while his emigration plans were maturing.

THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE.

"Learning is a sceptre to some, a bauble to others."

Now followed his formative period, when the rage for knowledge possessed him. Scotland had long been starved, particularly in the out-lying districts, for information of a better kind than the chapman's wares afforded. Books were to be had from the lending libraries in the cities, and were borrowed from the few who had them in the country. The inaccuracies of the oft-repeated Chap books, failed to satisfy, reliable books were scarce, and the ordinary price of a newspaper was seven pence. Accordingly when Wm. Chambers issued his Edinburgh Journal in 1832 at three half-pence, it met immediate acceptance, and in a few days the circulation of the third number was 80,000 copies. Allan Cunningham has described the reception it met with in Galloway, as follows:—"The shepherds who are so scattered there, at the rate of one to every four miles square, read it constantly, and they circulate it in this way. The first shepherd who gets it, reads it, and at an understood hour places it under a stone on a certain hill-top; then shepherd the second, in his own time finds it, reads it, and carries it to another hill, where it is found like Ossian's chief, under its own gray stone by shepherd the third, and so it passes on its way, scattering information over the land."

Quick to see their success, the Chambers at once set about devising additional means of satisfying the universal appetite for instruction then existing, and in a few years issued many volumes of tracts and papers, covering an immense number and variety of subjects, which were eagerly received by the great middle class for whom they were designed. By 1883, they were turning out 50,000 sheets per day, of one kind or another.

James Gow rose to the wave and swam with it. In Balfron and Glasgow, he had experienced this hunger for knowledge, and joined others in renting books. He also belonged to the Athenaeum lending library in Glasgow. By economy, often saving pennies from his lunch money, and any other slender sources he could command, he was enabled to purchase sparingly. On Saturday nights he would meet the Edinburgh stage, which brought the weekly instalments of the Chambers' publications. These, particularly the Cyclopaedia of English Literature, he thoroughly read and mastered, and so laid the foundation of his splendid knowledge of History and English Authors. Gifted with a fine memory, which he further improved by exercise, what he then acquired never left him. He attended lectures on Ossian, and a course of lectures on Belles Lettres, given in the Andersonian University by Prof. Greig. He took

a few lessons in French, and had a term of Dancing, one dance which he often recalled, being "Paddy Bass."

One cannot but reflect upon the early earnestness and eagerness of these Scotch lads, and the small working capital employed in their efforts for self-advancement in the realms of knowledge. There is much of sober truth underlying Sydney Smith's quip, when in writing the preface of one of his books, he proposed as a motto for the Edinburgh Review:—"Tenui musam meditamur avena." We cultivate literature upon a little oatmeal.

BITS OF OLD GLASGOW.

"The years teach much which the days never know."—Emerson.

On one occasion when Jenny Lind was singing in Glasgow, he waited at the door to see her, and managed to hook behind her carriage. He once saw Christopher North too. He had been attracted by his striking face, and stood wondering if that could be the great Christopher, when a man standing near said:—"If Christopher North is alive, that's the man. Rin, laddie, rin, if you want to see a great man," and run he did, round a block, and got ahead of him and had a second look. On a later occasion, 18 July 1848, he saw Charles Dickens play the Merry Wives of Windsor, to a crowded house at "The Theatre." He got a front seat in the upper gallery for a shilling, and was much delighted. Dickens' Company was called:—"The London Amateurs." Mrs. Cowden Clark played "Mrs. Quickly"; Dickens played "Slender"; Fred Dickens, a younger brother, played "Host"; and Mark Lemon played "Falstaff",—without padding!

One of the sights familiar to him in Glasgow, was "Old Hawkie." "There has not perhaps appeared within the memory of living men, one who was better known whilst he lived, and whose memory is likely to remain longer green, than the animated bundle of rags and bones known among men, by the self created pseudonym of 'Hawkie'." His name was Wm. Cameron and he claimed relationship with Lochiel. Glasgow was the scene of his triumph as a street orator and wit, during the years from 1818 to 1851. "He cherished an inveterate hatred of the Irish, and the lash of his satirical tongue never wagged with more delight than when it was flaying the back of poor Paddy. 'Gae hame to yer bogs and ditches' he would shout, 'Blast ye! The Glasgow folk canna get the honest use o' their ain gallows for ye'!"

A Balfron worthy whom he had often seen was "Wull o' the Shore," a poor wastrel body who roamed about the countryside. Wull had been asked for his three best wishes and gave them as follows: 1st,—Cream parritch (porridge) and cream to them; 2nd,—Up to the oxters (armpits) in strae (straw); and 3rd,—To swing on a yett (gate) a' day. Another version was:—"Ream (Cream) parritch, and ream to sup tae them, and strae up to the neck."

James Gow also told of hearing a Hielan watch, who like Hawkie did not like his Irish neighbors, crying the hour:—"Half past four. A fine morning. An Irishman drowned in the Clyde, and all's well!" He had also seen Rab Ha', (Hall), the famous Renfrewshire glutton, of whose gastronomic feats, prodigious tales were told.

GLASGOW CRONIES.

"Ae gude frien is worth mony relations."

Foremost of all his friends was his third cousin, John Shirra, whom he sometimes called "Mr. Rago." His correspondence with John was most open-hearted, and his affection not disguised. Shirra was a nephew of Robert Monach. He went out to the gold-diggings in Australia, and died there soon after, without having become suddenly rich. James Gow would have liked to go out and join him, but his duty to his brother and sister kept him beside them. James ended one of his letters to John in this fashion:—"Mary is roaring, 'Come awa tae yer breakfast Jamie!', so I must say I am yours truly." John teased James about one Bella Munn, and Mrs. Swan had picked out Maggie Buchanan for him, but James had other fish to fry just then.

John Ferguson of the Port of Monteith, another third cousin was also a close friend. James wrote to him from Canada, but he was far gone in Consumption and died soon after. Other chums were, James and Duncan Monach, Peter Marshall who went to Liverpool, Robert Craig and Bob Graham; the last in the Navy. Craig was the grandson of Bailie Gow, and gave James the oil portrait of his grandfather, and the water colour of the Mill done by his mother, both of which are at Blairour, Windsor. He parted with them only because of his ill-health, and died shortly after he went to Australia. Mr. Drennan gave James two little ebony quaichs or drinking cups which he had made himself. Quaichs were used by shepherds on the moors. Another friend, Peter Buchan, gave him a framed medallion of Sir Walter Scott. Buchan was author of "Peterhead Smugglers" and "Ballads of the North." In 1850, James Gow was admitted as a member of the Strathendrick Club of Glasgow.

James Wood, another friend, was a Glasgow watchmaker, and as James Gow said of the old days when they ate their lunch together, "Many a good red herring and peaser (glass of grog) we had together. (A red herring was sometimes called a "Glasgow Magistrate," but a salt one was a "Gourock Ham.") Once they had made a trip up into the Highlands, going by Dunkeld and Aberdeen to Inverness, and returning by the Canal to Oban, and down through the Trosachs,

"Where not a stream that glides between
Grey rocks with mosses hoary
But seems to bubble to the air
The burden of its glory."

They both knew their Scott, and missed little. They were enchanted with the beauty of Dunkeld and Birnam Woods. Near here they visited the birthplace of Neil Gow, the fiddler. The inn-keeper hoped that James was a relation of "famous Neil", and though disappointed, offered to let him sleep in Neil Gow's bed, if he would stop over night. This excursion taught them more of the scenic grandeur of their land, and familiarized them with many of its famous places. When Mr. Wood retired from business, he lived at Gourock with his neice, Miss Laing, daughter of Rev. Decision Laing. Later, he lived in Glasgow, where he died in November 1910, and was buried at Sight Hill.

Occasionally James got a day's fishing, and once had a day with his gun at Blairour, when he bagged a snipe, a pheasant and a hare. Fast Days were spent in excursions to neighboring places such as Dunoon, Helensburgh, and Johnstone. In 1846 he spent a Fast Day at Loch Lomond.

An associate of his at Peter Burn's was Peter Menteith, an Accountant who always cast up his figures audibly, and took snuff with becoming frequency. Peter went to attend a wedding in Dunblane, and on 1 August 1849 wrote James:—"Since I came here, the weather has been everything that could be desired, and it is a perfect treat to perambulate the banks of the Allan. I went out this morning to the fishing, and was so very fortunate as kill a couple of grilses before breakfast, and will forward you one of them this afternoon by the train which passes through Dunblane at 2 o'ck."

DARK DAYS.

"Storms make oaks take deeper root."

On 8 May 1845, his Uncle Walter died at his residence, 28 Garscube Place, in his 61st year; and in the following year on the 8th June, his Aunt Mary followed in her 73rd year. These two had been mother and father to their brother's children, and their loss was most deeply felt, while their memory was reverently and fondly cherished by their surviving nephews and niece, almost to the point of adoration.

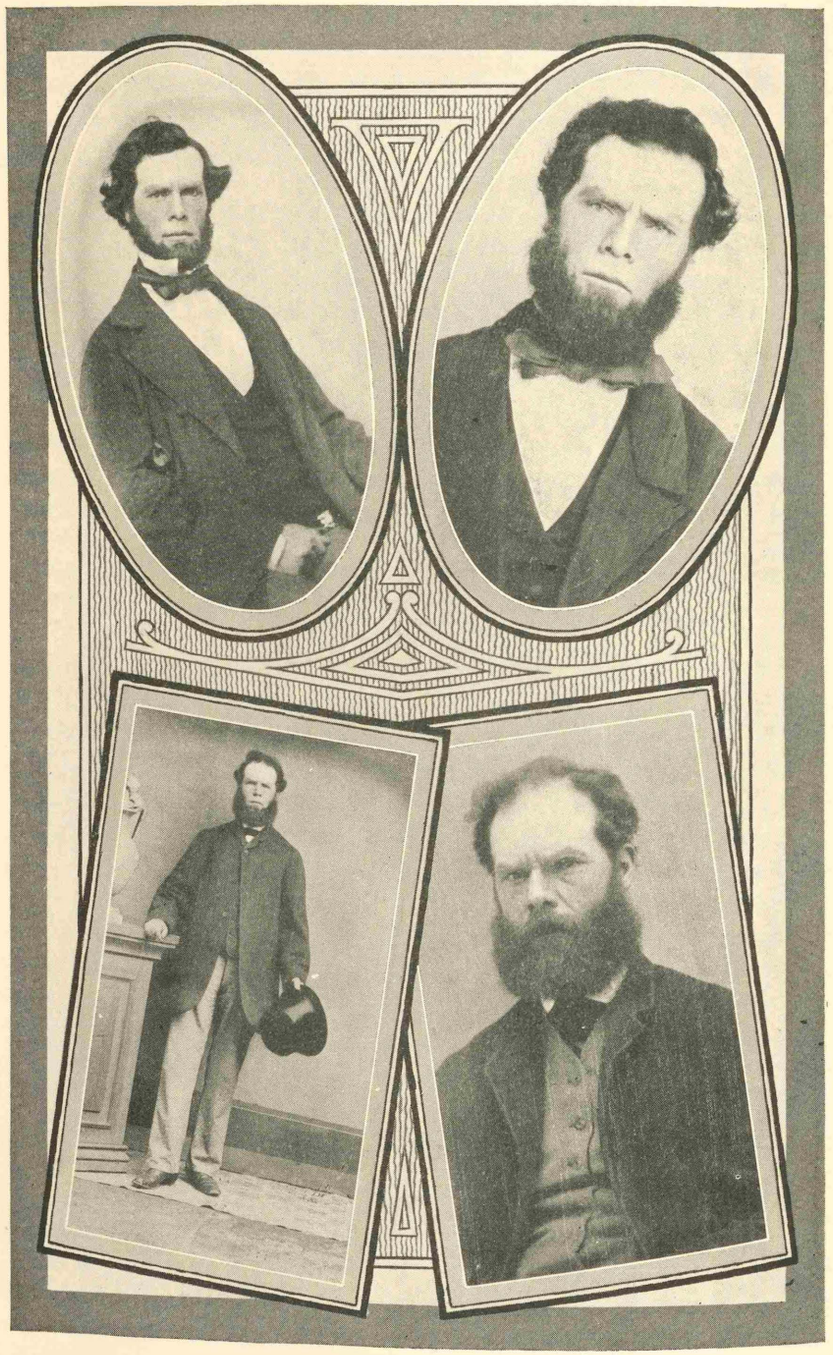
By his will, Walter Gow left all to his sister Mary, except his watch which went to his namesake in Berbice. His executors were Andrew Monach, Peter Burn, John Laing, T. Barclay and John Paul. Mary Gow had the same executors, except that James Gow replaced John Paul. She left a special legacy of £20 to her namesake, besides china and other effects. Alexander, Walter, James and George were each left a china bowl, and James was also given her sideboard. Mary Gow Jr. took the greatest care of her china, and although she used it freely, it was all left much as she had received it, to her nieces at Windsor. Robert Gow of Johnstone was not forgotten for Mary bequeathed him £10 which was to be paid him by the hand of Andrew Monach. It is possible however, that Robert never received his legacy as he appears to have died just about the same time. The balance of her estate was to be equally divided

amongst Mary, Alexander, Walter, James and George, but before this could be done, Walter and George were dead. Their Uncle Walter's estate had been £736, but there were outstanding accounts funeral expenses, and living expenses from that time, besides over £110 of legacy duties and law fees, so that the amount handed over to the three surviving heirs was only about £383. This was the family nucleus, which aided in the settlement in Canada, and in the purchase of the Eramosa farm.

Indian Cholera, as it was called from the country of its origin, came to Europe in three great outbreaks. The first lasted from 1807 to 1823; the second, from 1826 to 1837, travelled as far as Quebec; and the third overran Europe and America from 1846 to 1863. Mary Gow wrote her nephew Alexander in September 1832, telling how bad the cholera was:—"There is no word of Reform Jubilee here at present. We have got something else to think of." In 1847, James Gow wrote to his brother George about the bad times:—"Owing to the high price of provisions, destitution prevails to a great extent in Glasgow, and elsewhere. Our streets are crowded with bands of poor miserable wretches from the sister country of Ireland, soliciting the charity of passersby. Fever is raging here to an alarming extent. Seldom do I go to the street, but I see coffins being carried to the churchyard. Last week I saw a poor woman in the Stockwell carrying her own child to the burying ground."

In 1848, George went out to try his fortune in Berbice, British Guiana, where Walter already was; but his proverbial ill-health did not forsake him, and he speedily returned, via Canada. James was anxious that George should remain in Canada with Alexander, to try the climate, and offered to pay his board for six months or a year, and expressed his willingness to spend his last cent to aid him. George however returned to Scotland, and spent the summer at John Buchanan's in Balfron, returning to Glasgow in December. On the 14th, James wrote his brother Alexander that the plague was bad in the city, and prayed that it would soon be stopped. "No man can tell who may be called to account at this time." His words proved phophetic, for in less than ten days, poor George was seized with the Cholera, and after a very brief struggle, passed away, in the arms of his brother and sister. Alexander had gone out to Canada, early in the same year, and it was a very sad letter that James wrote him, telling of George's death. Three deaths in three years, amongst those most dear, left sad hearts behind, and the toll was not yet paid.

James was being given much trouble in securing his Uncle's legacy, and proposed that as soon as it was obtained, he would join Alexander in Canada, to be followed by Mary and George, and Walter from Berbice. In the letter above mentioned, 14 December, he proposed to rent land in Canada for a year, so as to provide meat at once; and in time to buy a farm which Alexander and Walter would cultivate, whilst George and he would seek situations. "My salary" he says, "is only about £40, which, you must know, will not go far in keeping three of us, George being out of a place."



JAMES GOW

He had long been proposing to Walter, that he should leave Berbice which was unhealthy, and offered to go out to Port Natal, South Africa, with him; but Walter had ties which bound him to Berbice, and only left there in August 1849 when his failing health demanded that he go North. Alas! too late. A letter from John McLeod, Druggist of Berbice, an Executor, brought the dread news of his death at Demerara on 25 November 1849. It was not till early in 1851, that the estate of Walter Gow of Glasgow was finally wound up, and James, having severed his connection with Peter Burn, was enabled to put his plans of emigration in operation. Before sailing, he sold his books at auction and realized £6:15:1. He also was furnished with "characters" or letters of recommendation by Rev. Principal MacFarlan, Peter Burn and Ebenezer Steven.

THE ADVENTURE.

"Are there not, dear Michal
Two points in the adventure of the diver
One,—when, a beggar he prepares to plunge?
One,—when, a prince he rises with his pearl?
Festus, I plunge."

—Browning's "Strafford."

From Greenock, on the 28th of May 1851, sailed, Mary Gow in her fortieth year, and James in his twenty-fifth. Their own land, doubly dear for their losses and partings, was left far behind, as the good ship "Clutha" bore them slowly forward to the new.

The barque Clutha (old Gaelie name of the Clyde), 499 tons register, belonged to James and Alex. Allan, founders of the Allan line of to-day. John Paton, the missionary, in 1858, sailed to the New Hebrides in the same Clutha. The steerage fare was £2:10:0 each, and a similar charge was made for 100 cubic feet of extra baggage. The amusements on board were cards and draughts, dancing and shooting. James had the best shotgun, but the practise was mostly with the rifle at bottles slung in the rigging. Some of their fellow passengers were the Eckfords and Chisholms who settled in Brant Tp.; Mrs. Hanning, a sister of Thomas Carlyle, who with her two daughters was going to join her husband in Hamilton; Duncan Monach, who went to the States; Finlay Murchison, who went to Illinois and later, to British Columbia; the Mewharts who settled near Guelph; James Stewart, who went into the Huron Tract; the McFarlanes, who settled in Hinchinbrooke; the Taits and Hendersons who went to Pakenham; and Mrs. Blackwood of Erin. It was Bessie Tait, who, on duty in the galley, would call down into the cabin:—"Mrs. Blackwud! Yer pat's bilin' ".

The Mrs. Henderson mentioned above, had a daughter who became Mrs. Martin of Mount Forest, and her daughter, Nursing Sister Martin was at Salonika, in 1916-1917 in No. 4 Canadian General Hospital with Nursing Sister Margaret Stevenson and Dr. George Gow.

The ship was well provisioned, and Capt. Muir appointed James Gow and Duncan Monach to assist in the weekly dole, which for adults was per head, as follows:—

3 quarts water (per day)	2½ lbs, bread or biscuits
2 oz. tea	1 lb. flour
½ lb. sugar	5 lbs. oatmeal
½ lb. molasses	2 lbs. rice.

All was of good quality, and oatmeal the chief item. Often on these ships the water was brackish, the biscuits mouldy, or in some other way the provisions served out defective, and the unfortunate emigrant had no remedy.

An incident of the first day of the voyage shocked them all. It was an accident by which a cabin boy who was aloft, fell from the shrouds to the deck. Fortunately for him, in falling, he struck James Gow on the shoulder, which broke the fall. Besides other injuries, his leg was broken. As there was no one to set it, he suffered badly until he was landed at the first hospital port. He subsequently recovered, and got home safely to his mother.

After a comparatively rough passage of 44 days to Quebec, during which they were driven 200 miles back on their course, and of which two weeks was spent in beating up the Gulf, they landed at Montreal on the 15th July. When embarking on the Clyde, the night before sailing, they saw a ship weighing anchor for Montreal, and on reaching Quebec, learned that she had only heaved her anchor for Montreal the evening before, so that she had taken almost exactly the same time for the voyage as the Clutha. A few years ago the Clutha was seen in a Canadian port, and may still be in the carrying trade.

A day's stop at Quebec, was enjoyably spent in seeing the old city and visiting the Plains of Abraham. At Montreal, they found Capt. Bob Leckie of the Cunard Line, who secured passage for them on the steamer "Royal Mail" to Hamilton. There was a rate war on, and they paid the astonishing fare of one dollar a head for the journey. The Eckfords went by the regular steamer, and there was some chaffing when their faster rival overhauled and passed them. Captain Leckie had telegraphed their coming to Alexander, and he met them on arrival at Hamilton, and took them to a house which he had got ready.

This Capt. Leckie was a son of Robert Leckie of Glasgow, who was a brother of Janet Steven's mother. He was a good friend to the Gows, and James often consulted him by letter, as to what was best to do. He was well off, and kindly disposed to all. (See Section 47).

HUNTING A FARM.

"We find out a short way, by a long wandering."
—Rodger Ascham.

Pursuing his policy, which was to get Alexander and Mary on a farm, after which he would seek a situation, he began to look about. Nothing suitable offering, late in the fall he resolved to make a trip through the country to spy out the land and gain a knowledge of conditions. He started out for Galt and got a ride that far. The driver offered him a tomato, which was the first he had ever seen. It was rather a disappointment, but later on he found they improved with acquaintance. Striking out on foot from Galt, he visited St. Thomas, London, Stratford, Goderich, Owen Sound and Guelph. He was much taken with a farm, belonging to John Drake, in the beautiful Delaware section. He afterwards offered £300 for this 120 acres, but the owner wanted £350, and besides Alexander was rather unwilling to go so far away from Guelph and Hamilton, so the idea was dropped. Near Owen Sound he fell in with a man, Mr. Telford, who wanted him to join partnership, and buy out a business in Owen Sound. He considered this seriously, but kept to his idea of farming. Together, they visited the man's farm in the bush, and spent the night there. They sat and talked until late, and finally the wife disappeared. Soon the husband "cuist his breeks", and told his visitor to "pit oot the caunle, and come awa' ". They all slept in the only bed the house afforded, and as the visitor remarked of this experience:—"We all slept the sleep of the just."

Coming back from Owen Sound, he hesitated a while, over a farm in Woolwich, but went on to Guelph in despair. Here his relation, Peter Gow, induced him to try Eramosa Tp., and so they drove out by sleigh, the next day, dining at Squire Armstrong's. At Worsfold's Hotel, they learned of the John Peters farm, West half of lot 22, 3rd Concession of Eramosa, from John (Curly) Armstrong, who said the 90 acres could be had for $900; while another man, Day, said it was a better farm than his, for which he wanted $2000. So, although the hour was late, they turned back four miles to see the farm. Peters was in difficulty and made a low price for a quick cash sale. It at once appeared to be favourable, and James lost no time getting back to Hamilton to consult Alexander. Being agreed, they arranged to take possession in the Spring.

LAND OF CANAAN.

"He ne'er is crowned
With immortality, who fails to follow
Where airy voices lead."
—Endymion.

On the 14th April 1852, they moved in; and with hens cackling, and potatoes soon ready, the worst of the battle was over. A man at Burgess' mill, when asked if there were any trouts, said: "Trouts? You can just dip them up in a pail behind your waggon!" The trouts were plentiful, in the mill-race and elsewhere. So, they came to say afterwards, "We made money from the start."

This farm was indeed a most fortunate purchase, and before long was worth double what it had cost them. It had about 60 acres cleared and fenced, with a four-roomed frame house and a log barn and stable upon it; and it rested upon the Speed River. It was only 8 or 9 miles from Guelph, and in a well settled Scotch neighborhood some of the families having entered upon their farms about 30 years before. The names of some, were: John Grieve, Wm. Mutrie, Willie Taylor, John McKerlie, the Lochrins and the Armstrongs. Daddy O'Brien lived near Burgess' mill, under the trunk of a fallen tree, which he had enclosed with boards. The U.P. Church was only about a mile away, and with Dr. Barrie as minister, "pulpit and benches were well filled." The precentor, David Smith, had a poor voice, and Mary Gow, using an expression common in those days, said it was "like a soo playin' a trump" (Jew's Harp).

In taking over the farm from John Peters, they further agreed to purchase his span of horses, with harness and whiffletrees thrown in, for $125. During the first few months they stocked the farm with more animals and gear, as required. They bought a colt from Martin Lynch for £6:5:0, and they got John Peters' sleigh for £5:12:6. A milch cow cost them £5, and two heifers were had for £10. A ewe from J. Rowan cost £1:2:6, and later they bought two ewes and two lambs from Mr. Thompson at 15/- each. A brood sow cost £1:15:0, and Mrs. Burgess sold a pig for 2/6, evidently a very small one. The rhooster cost 1/3, a plough was £3., and the two sugar kettles £2:4:4½. Just why they were called sugar kettles, when they were as often used to boil soap, or to heat water to scald pigs, might well be asked.

Seed wheat cost them 6/6 York. Hay £2:5:0 per ton. They paid 5/- a day for cradling and farm hands got £2:15:0 per month. In April 1852, they bought a yoke of Oxen from John Grieve for £17:5:0, and a yoke for 5/- from G. Nelson. With "Rodger and Dodger" they stumped a new five-acre field, which was sowed with spring wheat next year, the seed costing 3/6 Stg. In November 1853, when the oxen were no longer required, they were sold for £16:5:0.

In 1852, their crop was:—700 bushels Oats, 70 Spring Wheat, 60 Peas, 150 Potatoes, Turnips, 10 tons of hay, and 1400 lbs. of Pork. The Oats fetched from 1/6 to 2/- per bushel, and Wheat 5/6 York. Potatoes sold for 1/- in Cash or trade. The favorite variety was The Cup. (The Cup is still grown in New Brunswick). Much less highly thought of, were the Lady's Fingers, Pink Eye, Shannocks, and Ox Heart. That year they sowed 4 or 5 acres of fall wheat, and the next year 13 or 14 acres of spring wheat, and in the winter of 1853, sold their wheat in Wellington Square for $2.25 per bushel. One lot of Oats was sold to Terry O'Boyle. James beat Sandy in learning to use the grain cradle.

In the winter of '52, they were occupied in getting out, and splitting three or four thousand rails, to fence their new field. They subscribed for the British Colonist, Toronto, and the Hamilton Spectator, at 7/6 each, per annum. Their domestic pets were a wild pigeon, a song-bird brought out with them from Glasgow, a dog and two cats. James shot a mink at the mill dam, and once saw a buck, which had been shot within a mile of their farm.

The ploughing of the land was easy, but the great labour was taking off the stones. One day, Sandy was ploughing and got the point of his share under a stone, which caused the plough to pitch out of his hands. He was so enraged and faint-hearted that he dropped his work, and going to the house, made up a bundle and started for Guelph. He went off in high dudgeon, telling Mary: "Guid gosh! I'd shinner be a sodger!" James found Mary crying desperately, and followed Sandy to Guelph, where with the help of the Gows, who were fond of Sandy, he was persuaded to return, and all was well again.

One Sunday, the Gows of Guelph came out in force, and they had a gathering of twelve of the name about the table. These were, John Gow and his son Peter; James Gow of Fergus and two of his sons; Alex. Gow of Lockport, N.Y., and his wife; Mrs. Ferguson of Brockville, and Alex. Gow, son of Robert Gow of Brockville; besides Mary, Alexander and James. Margaret Gow, daughter of John, was just out from Glasgow, and she too visited them about this time. She afterwards married Robert Melvin of Guelph.

George Buchanan Gow, son of John and brother of Peter, was a good friend in these early days. Many years later, James and Sandy renewed acquaintance with him when he went to reside in Detroit. He had a varied career with a good many attendant misfortunes. He dabbled in poetry and dreamed dreams that unsettled him and kept him roving. He was a typical Gow in appearance, having the broad nose and large round nostril which characterised many of them. He died on February 4th, 1895, in rather destitute circumstances, but cheered a little by the attention and assistance of his friends, Alexander and James Gow. The latter also induced Alexander Gow of London, England, to send a small sum to his widow.

Writing to John Shirra, about 1852, James has this to say of the Scottish-Canadians, who were very numerous in the Hamilton, Guelph and Huron Districts which he had visited:—"I belong to a country whose sons are respected in all lands. A Scotchman's name is enough. It's a passport through Canada, if he is a well-behaved one. The Scotch in the province are at the top of the tree, whether as Knights of Commerce or the Plough. Scotch merchants, Scotch farmers, Scotch everything, are in the ascendant. This is owing to good behaviour and sterling honesty and perseverance."

He also wrote, about the same time:—Man, John, how I did swallow your epistle. I read it o'er and o'er, and o'er again,—if ever you be so far removed from your old and cherished acquaintances and friends you will believe the truth of what I now indite: and untill you be placed in these unpleasant circumstances, you can have no just conception of the amount of real pleasure it gives one to read an old companion's yarn about himself and other well-known cronies. Yes, Mr. Rago, from the bottom of my heart I thank you for your well-timed letter."

In October 1853, came the news of the death of Robert Leckie Sr. Living with him as housekeeper, had been Aunt Nancy and her daughter, "Wee Mary." James had always felt that when Mr. Leckie died, he would have to provide for his Aunt and cousin. Accordingly, he at once wrote, on receipt of the news, offering a home with them at Eramosa, or to procure a house near by. However, Aunt Nancy had inherited Mr. Leckie's furniture, and did not like the idea of parting with it, and therefore chose to stay in Glasgow. She was also left £10 a year by Mr. Leckie, which Capt. Bob, his son, doubled, and this enabled her to get along. She died in 1869. The Eramosa folks were chagrined at this failure, particularly as they knew Wee Mary was anxious to come out. She afterwards married John R. Swan, C.A., and moved to London, England, where she died a few years ago.

THE CRY FOR MORE LAND.

After the harvest of '53 was in, they had a visit of George Stirling, an old Glasgow friend, who was living in Buffalo. As soon as he left, James set out on another prospecting trip. The only fault with the Eramosa farm was, that it was too small for two men. They had done so well with it, that they thought they could buy another, and even go into debt for it, if necessary. James had already been impressed with the Saugeen country, and accordingly turned his steps thereaway. On a Tuesday morning in October, he set out, and reached Hay's tavern in Arthur, 28 miles, the same evening. Wednesday was wet and stormy, and he made Smith's tavern in Egremont, 10 miles. Thursday took him 20 miles to Thomas Allan's on the Durham Road. The Allans, Thomas and Geo., were friends of Peter Burn, as were also the Sorbys who lived near by in Bentinck. The Allans had 250 acres, but had sunk all their money. Their neighbors were all poor as no one could pay cash, and transportation of grain, etc., was very difficult. He spent the next day with them, shooting pheasants, and looking over the place. They gave a dance that night, probably in his honour. On Saturday, he went 16 miles to Eckfords, and spent Sunday with them. On Monday he went on to Boyle's tavern, and on Tuesday to Saugeen Mouth, or Southampton, which greatly impressed him, as a place with a big future. Here he saw Mr. Gouinlock and Alex. McNab. He got a good deal of information from them, but found that the free grants available were not very desirable. Mr. Eckford had told him of a farm at the corner of the Durham and Elora Roads, near Dunkeld,

which he was rather anxious to get, but nothing came of it. Leaving the Mouth, he spent the night at Esplin's, and went on to Owen Sound the next day, where he saw the Telfords, who are still an important family there. A new road, called the Toronto and Sydenham Road, had just been opened up, and he returned this way, making 30 miles to Artemesia on Thursday, Melancthon on Friday, McKee's tavern in Garafraxa on Saturday, and home to Eramosa on Sunday morning. Getting a ride when he could, between riding and walking, he had made about 300 miles in the 12 days. Next year he endeavored to buy 200 acres of wild land in Eramosa, from a Mr. Hodge of St. Thomas. He offered £400, but Hodge could not be got to name a price.

THE QUEEN'S BUSH.

"I will be lord over myself."

—Goethe.

The hunting grounds of the Saugeen and Newash Indians, extended from the maitland River to Meaford, and included all the watershed to the Caledon Mountains, as well as the Indian peninsula. In 1836, a treaty was made by Sir Francis Bond Head, with the Chippewas and Ottawas, by which Manitoulin and the Fishing Islands were set apart for the use of the Indians; and at the same time, he made treaty with the Saukings, that they should surrender the Saugeen territory and repair, either to the Islands or to the upper part of the peninsula. Three reservations were establishd; one, at Chief's Point on Lake Huron, one at Cape Croker on Georgian Bay, and one in St. Edmunds Tp. A road was also constructed between the first two of these. All the rest of the peninsula was gradually surrendered and sold to the Crown, by the Indian Department, for the benefit of the Indians.

Emigration had greatly increased, and there was a great demand for land. To distinguish these lands from those of the Canada Company, and the German Company, it speedily became known as the Queen's Bush. In response to the demand, Alex. Wilkinson, P.L.S., later of Windsor, was directed to make the first survey along the South-East border and Lake Shore in 1848. Brant Tp. was being opened up in 1851, and John Eckford took up 300 acres, for which he paid $2 per acre, payable in ten annual instalments. In August 1854 the lands in Carrick were offered for sale, and James Gow went up, about 50 miles, and bought 200 acres. He went in, provision bag and axe on his shoulder, blazing his way. One day he came across his own blaze of that morning, and saw that he had made a circle, instead of going straightforward. He fell in with a family of Macdonalds, father and four sons, who had walked all the way from Glengarry. They directed him to a lot which they liked, but could not take, as they wanted to be near each other, and this was a single lot. It was a corner where two townships met: he liked it, and at once pushed on to Southampton to register his claim. There was a

good deal of competition, but with the help of Alex. McNab, the Crown Lands agent, he got his application accepted. The price was 10 shillings per acre, payable in 10 annual instalments, occupation to be immediate and continuous. He at once took up his claim, and with John Peters to help him, began to chop a clearing. It was a rough place, five miles from any neighbor, and all provisions had to be carried in on the shoulders 15 miles. He had to make his own bread and scones, cooking for his man and himself. A pig which he had taken in, escaped one day, and made its way back home through the bush. The farm had no running water, and having a chance to sell in six weeks, he did so, making $425 on the turn-over. The buyers could only pay $20 down, and gave a two-year note for the balance. The note was met, however, at maturity, and he never saw the purchasers again.

It was probably on this trip that he stopped over night at Harriston. The tavern was a one-roomed abode, and as there was a dance on that night, it was neither the time nor place for sleep. Being tired, however, he sat on the floor behind the stove, and pulling his felt hat down over his eyes tried to sleep. He succeeded indifferently, for every now and then the bottle was passed, and the server coming to him, would wake him up, and ask:—"Will the gentleman in the white hat have a drink?"

IN BUSINESS:

"There's nothing like leather."

He had long hesitated between farming and taking a situation, and when, a few months after his return from the Queen's Bush, he was offered a partnership with Peter Gow in Guelph, he accepted. The firm was known as P. & J. Gow, and carried on a shoe shop and tannery. In a short time, the shop was given up, and the tannery at Gow's Bridge was given full attention. Besides this firm of Gow shoe-men, George Gow, brother of Peter, and Sandy, a cousin, were shoemakers, and Tom Ainlay, who married Sandy's sister was a tanner. The P. & J. Gow partnership begun in February 1855, lasted until 1868, final adjustment being delayed until 1880. It may be stated here, that Hon. Peter Gow had an honourable career being in turn Member of the Ontario Legislature, Provincial Secretary, and Sheriff of the County of Wellington.

Money was often scarce then, as now, and James Gow made many loans from his little store of ready money. No doubt most of the applicants paid interest, but it is equally certain that others did not. Some loans were—"on the strict Q.T."—to guard against wifely or other interference, but others were occasioned by stern necessity to tide over till another harvest.

About 1860, James went on a Press Excursion, by courtesy and in lieu of George Pirie of the Guelph Herald. Mr. Robert Melvin also went. In Chicago he learned that Boz Dickens was living near his hotel, and he called on him.

MRS. JAMES GOW
Her sister at top left.

This was Augustus N. Dickens, a younger brother of Charles. He was in the land department of the Illinois Central R.R., and died 1866. He was greatly pleased to meet a kindred spirit, and at once obtained leave of absence, and spent the day showing his new friend about the city. At night they could hardly separate. James always cherished this as a delightful experience.

On this trip, perhaps at Galena, Ill., he saw the name "Grant" over the door of a leather shop, and went in. He found young Grant in charge, and talked with him, little knowing that he was to be the famous general of later years.

A year or two after this, he went to Chicago to buy hides, concluding that this would likely be the slaughter market for the Northern Army. Although a stranger, he succeeded in cashing his gold draft, and bought U.S. currency with his gold at forty cents on the dollar. He bought cheap hides with his currency and made $1500 on the trip.

He visited Alex. Gow of near Lockport, N.Y., on another occasion. He reached the farm-house late at night, and rapped at the door. The goodman came to a window above, and demanded who was there. The answer was: "James Gow of Guelph." "Who?" said the goodman. "James G-O-W," replied the visitor, spelling it. Bang went the window, and hastening down the stair, the goodman opened the door. He must have been welcome, for there was no more sleep that night; they sat and talked till morning.

HIS MARRIAGE.

"A guardian angel o'er his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasures and his cares dividing.
—Rogers.

When James Gow had to carry Mrs. Clerihew, a singer, from her cab to the door of the concert hall, on account of the mud, he was roundly chaffed by his friends, for his pains; and when he applied to George Pirie for a marriage license, he had considerable difficulty in convincing his friend that he was in earnest. His friends had come to consider him, matrimonially, as a "lost cause."

The acquaintance with the Eckford family, formed on the Clutha, was kept up by occasional visits when chance favoured. He had always treated the two girls impartially, but ultimately declared himself to Annie, and found favour. They were married at Eden Bank, Brant Tp., on 24th January, 1866, by the Rev. Dr. Moffatt, and established their first home in Guelph at a house near the old Drill Shed. John Rennie said, after James Gow was married, that the shoemakers up the country would get a rest, as there would not be so much collecting done now, particularly up Bruce way. Shortly after, they moved to a house on the Waterloo Road, where their first three children were born. Two others were born in their next house on the Elora Road, and the last two at Windsor.

The following, written by James Gow, on the birth of his first child, is an index of the man and his serious viewpoint:—

> "Monday evening the 25th day of March 1867, at or about half past six o'clock, my dear wife was safely delivered of a son,—my first-born—, for which, and all God's other bountiful blessings showered upon me, I pray for a spirit of thankfulness and gratitude. May he grow up, if it so please his Creator, to be a blessing to my dear wife, and to all concerned; may he shed and reflect honour on his country, and prove a valuable member of society, and when we shall be called hence, may be be spared to lay our heads honourably in the grave."

In due season, his petition was granted.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

> "All service is the same with God."
>
> —Browning.

In 1865, he was auditor for the county of Wellington, and on 28th November 1866 he was given the appointment of Collector of Inland Revenue at Guelph, by the Macdonald Administration, at a salary of $1200 per annum. The Collectorship had fallen vacant, with two rivals for the position. The friends of one of them, to the number of seventeen, went down and interviewed John A. Macdonald on behalf of their man. Not to be outdone, the other applicant also mustered a delegation of seventeen good and true party men, and sent them down. The astute John A. in this dialemma, sent for David Stirton, Liberal member for the District, who sat on the other side of the House, and asked him to name a fairly good man for the position. Mr. Stirton named James Gow as his choice, and the appointment was made accordingly. Four years later, James was in Ottawa on business, when John A. sent for him, and shaking him by the hand, thanked him and said—"That office at Guelph has always given me great trouble, but I have had none since you went there." A fine tribute to both men!

Then ensued ten years of hard labour for the Crown, the most unwelcome part being that in connection with the suppression of the illicit manufacture of whiskey. A great many seizures stood to his credit, not unattended with danger, and entailing night vigils and long journeys into the back country. His son John, was born while he was away on one of these expeditions, at Fergus. Many stories could be told of these experiences. His best find was at Fergus, where the fermenting tubs were discovered under a pig-sty.

The Department was administered in a very strict manner at this time, and this Collectorship was no bed of roses. Because of his success, under these conditions, he was, on 1st June 1876, asked to remove to Windsor, which Division was in need of a strong man at the helm. He obediently but with great reluctance, accepted the office, and continued in that capacity, until 1st January 1887 when he was made Inspector of the Windsor District. In the

Spring of 1881, he was sent to Toronto to replace Inspector Morrow, whose mind had given way. It was expected that he would succeed to this position, but fortunately Mr. Morrow recovered, and lived till 1914. He then returned to Windsor in May 1881 and became acting Inspector there until permanently appointed in January 1887. He served all these years at the salary paid to Collectors, the delay being a political one. When it was finally awarded him, it was really a tribute to his services. In 1896, a proposal to superannuate all officials over sixty years of age was being considered by the Executive Council. When James Gow's case was under discussion, his last report was called for and read, and in further defence, he was referred to as the best officer in the Dominion. On another occasion, when Inspectors were being instructed as to the nature of the reports to be furnished by them, his reports were used as the model upon which the letters of instruction were based. In January 1901, he was appointed Inspector of Distilleries for the Dominion, in conjunction with his duties as District Inspector. In July of the same year, his sight began to fail, and he resigned on 1st October 1901, after an unbroken period of service of 34 years and 10 months. He received a pension of $1750. per annum. When he left Guelph, his fellow officers presented him with a set of plate, and Inspector Romain sent a beautiful set of books.

The Detroit and Windsor Ferry Company obtained its annual license through his office, and as a return courtesy issued him an annual pass over their lines. Such however, were his principles, that he never made use of them but paid his fare like any other passenger.

When the removal from Guelph to Windsor took place, it was arranged to send the household effects in advance of the family, and they were placed in the house at No. 43 Victoria Avenue to await their coming. They arrived on August 9th 1876, and while the children scurried about examining their new abode, their parents were amazed to find that the goods had been ransacked, many articles stolen, and great injury done to various pieces of furniture which had been attacked with saw and chisel in search of valuables. A few days later, an attempt was made to hold up the bank of McGregor Brothers, in Windsor, and the desperadoes were taken after a running fight through several streets. On trial they were proven guilty of the Victoria Avenue robbery as well as the attempt on the bank, and the three men were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, running concurrently, at Kingston Penitentiary. In the hold-up, one of the men used an old flint-lock horse pistol with which to intimidate Mr. Fred. Holton, the teller. Sometime afterwards the pistol was restored to James Gow from whom it had been stolen. Most of the other stolen property was recovered, it having been placed in a box and buried in a garden. Two of the men sentenced were old offenders and well known in the annals of crime, both in the United States and in Canada.

HIS AVOCATIONS.

"Keep guid company, an ye'll be counted ane o' them!"

Guelph was essentially a Scotch town, and its people possessed an unusual degree of intelligence. It boasted several poets: Alexander McLachlan, Robert Boyd, James Laidlaw, and George Pirie. George Gay also, the Poet of the Day as he styled himself, might receive inferior mention, though no doubt he considered that he moved in a more lofty and solitary realm than these mere worldlings.

James Gow took root and flourished in such congenial soil as perhaps he could nowhere else have done so abundantly. He was a most active member of St. Andrew's Society, being President in 1866; and when he left Guelph the Board of the Mechanic's Institute passed a resolution thanking him for 19 years services on the Board and created him a Life Member.

On the 25th January 1859 the Centennial Anniversary of Robert Burns was held in the Town Hall by St. Andrew's Society. The Programme follows:

Part 1. Address by A. J. Ferguson (afterwards Ferguson-Blair); Trio, —Ye Banks and Braes, by Mrs. Clerihew (wife of the Editor of the Guelph Weekly Advertiser), Messrs. Peter Gow and James Ferguson; Song,—There was a Lad was born in Kyle, by Mrs. McKenzie; Duet,—The Birks of Aberfeldy, by Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Walker; Song,—Scots Wha Hae, by P. Gow; Solo (Bag Pipes)—The Campbells are Coming, by Mr. Smith; Song—Flow Gently Sweet Afton, by Mr. Walker; Song,—Thou hast Left me ever Jamie, by Mrs. Clerihew; Song,—A Man's a Man for a' that, by P. Gow; Song,—John Anderson my Joe, by Mrs. Clerihew; Piano Solo,—Johnnie Cope, by Mrs. Clerihew; Recitation,—The Cottars Saturday Night, by Mr. J. Ferguson; Song,—Burns' Address to the Mason Lodge at Tarbolton, by the Free Masons of Guelph in regalia.

Part 2. Reading,—Original Poem to the Memory of Burns, by Alexander McLachlan, James Gow; Song,—Duncan Gray cam' here to Woo, Mrs. McKenzie; Song,—Whistle and I'll Come to You my Lad, Mrs. Clerihew; Recitation,—Tam o' Shanter, Mr. Jas. Wilson; Solo (on the Cornet),—Auld Robin Gray, Mr. Rae; Song,—I'm O'er Young to Marry Yet, Mrs. Walker; Song,—Hurrah for the Highlands, Mr. P. Gow; Solo (on the Violin),—Caliph of Bagdad, Mr. Hurrell; Song,—I'm a Gent, Mr. Hutchison; Recitation, Original Stanzas to the Memory of Burns,—Mr. Robert Boyd (Paisley Block); Song,—Auld Lang Syne, Mrs. Clerihew & Chorus; Finale, God Save the Queen; Supper at 10 o'clock; Ball in costume at 11 p.m.

Twenty-four numbers, supper and ball make a formidable programme to our modern ideas.

An old hand-bill bears this announcement:—"Celebration of the Tercentenary Anniversary of Shakespear's Birth.—In Thorp's Music Hall, Guelph, on Monday, the 25th April 1864, under the auspices of the Mechanic's Institute." The programme included an Address by Dr. John Howitt; Selections from Julius Caesar, Merchant of Venice, Hamlet and Henry IV. When Thorp's Music Hall was destroyed by fire, a few years ago, Mr. J. B. Powell wrote to the Guelph Mercury,:—"In 1864, Shakespeare's ter-centenary was celebrated by a series of plays by local amateurs. "Shylock" was played most admirably by Mr. Peterson, the present County Attorney; in 'Hamlet", the late James Gow played the title role; and Donald Guthrie "Gratiano"; but the various actors have nearly all passed off the scene." James Wilson was the Grave-digger in "Hamlet", and in "Julius Caesar" Donald Guthrie and James Gow played "Brutus" and "Cassius" respectively.

About the same year, a List of Toasts given at the annual St. Andrew's Day celebration included: **From the Chair,**—The Queen,—The National Anthem, Hugh Walker leading; The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family; The Governor General; The Army & Navy and Volunteers, reply by Cols. Hewat & Higinbotham; The Day and a' wha honour it, reply song by Mr. P. Gow,—Sons of St. Andrew; Presentation to the Secretary. **From the 1st Vice Chair,**—Our Sister Societies, reply by Mr. Knowles & Mr. McCurry; The Land we Left; reply by Mr. Innes. **From the 2nd Vice Chair,**—The Land we live in, Messrs. Kingsmill, Dr. Parker and Peterson; The Commercial and Manufacturing Interests of Canada, Messrs. Melvin & McLaren. **From the Company,**—The Mayor and Corporation of the Town of Guelph, Sheriff Davidson; Our Members, Mr. Kingsmill; The Town & Trade of Guelph, Messrs. Stirton & Massie; The Educational Interests of Canada, Messrs. McKenzie & Peterson; The Agricultural Interests of Canada, Messrs. Stirton & Whitelaw; The Press, Mr. Guthrie and the Editors; The Bar; and The Ladies.

There is a whole-souled thoroughness about these programmes which afforded ample room for budding talent, and surely left little unsaid. James Gow occupied the 2nd Vice Chair.

AULD SCOTS SONGS.

Alexander McLachlan was splendid company, and his coming to Guelph was often the occasion for little gatherings of his friends and then there was feast of reason and flow of soul indeed. They were sterling men and merry men a', and their choruses and songs were rousing and hearty. Peter Gow was a famous singer, and in his songs, particularly those of patriotic fervour, was not excelled, it is said, by David Kennedy. Some of his favorites were: Sons of St. Andrew (written by George Pirie); Bonnie Mary Hay; Tak' yer Auld Cloak about ye; O a' the airts; A man's a man for a' that; Corn Rigs; The Light of other Days; and In the Days when we went Gipsying. He also sang Kate Dalrymple, and Get up and bar the Door, but was not

the equal of Kennedy in character songs. By his intimates, Peter was sometimes jocularly called,—The Laird o' Bauchle Ha'. (Bauchle,—an old worn shoe, a laughing stock!)

Jamie Ferguson sang,—In the Garb of Old Gaul, and The Bright Star of Glory; and one time when his wife Nannie was away visiting he sang: My Nannie's Awa, and got his only encore. Robert Melvin had the exclusive right to She sat in a low backed Car. "Sandy" McLachlan, James Forrest and James Gow recited; Mr. Forrest's favorites being Byron's Address to the Ocean, and There was a sound of Revelry by Night. No one was sweirt in those days, and all joined in the chorus with voice and tramping feet. How the children's hearts thrilled as they heard those jovial men troll out the choruses of Bonnie Dundee, The Boatie Rows, We're a' noddin', Duncan Gray, or The March of the Cameron Men. Never will be for them such music again!

Mrs. James Gow sang publicly in the first year of her marriage, appearing at a Complimentary Reception to the Guelph Rifle Company on its return from the Front, in the Drill Shed, Guelph, on July 13th 1866. The Ladies of Guelph presented the Company with a silver bugle, a field glass and revolvers. Mrs. Howitt sang, Volunteers of Canada, and Riflemen Form. Mrs. Gow also sang at a Benevolent Society Concert on September 10th 1866, and earned the flattering comment of, "the art-less flute-like tones of the singer." She sang more rarely afterwards. Donald Cameron in Scotland, years after, said that some of Mrs. Gow's songs touched him more than almost anything he had ever heard. She sang with native grace and sweetness, and seldom had an accompanist. Mary of Argyle, Edinboro Toun, Afton Water, and Bonnie Wood o' Craigie Lea were her best numbers.

Other Guelph singers and their songs, of this time though not of this coterie, were: Hugh Walker,—Roy's Wife, Cameron Men, Jessie the Flower o' Dumblane; David Allan,—Standard on the Braes o' Mar; Mrs. Clerihew,—Comin through the Rye; Mrs. Howitt,—Auld Robin Gray, I've been Roaming, What's a' the steer Kimmer; Mrs. Lemon; Miss Romain; and Professor Maitland, who was teaching singing then and is still at it 50 years later! Hugh Walker also survives.

GUELPH FRIENDS.

"Give me another creed, and let me dream
That the old faces will not pass away!"
—Malone.

It would be difficult to name his best friends in Guelph without omitting any. David Allan, James Goldie, John Rennie, Wm. Stewart, and David Stirton, M.P., were all close friends; others are dealt with in the next few pages; and the address, reproduced in Section 29 of this volume, together with the magnificent service of silver valued at $500. presented to him by the

JAMES GOW AND WIFE

citizens of Guelph when he left the town in 1876, speak for many more who considered themselves and who were his very good friends.

Dr. William Barrie, in Eramosa days, and later, was minister, but friend and mentor as well. He had been an old classmate in Divinity at Edinburgh of John Eckford, and they had courted the same lass. He did good pioneer work in Eramosa and in the Queen's Bush, and was held in great esteem by his own congregation. He never married, but aided not a few to find suitable mates. When James Gow's children were born, the first three were taken out to Eramosa to be baptised by him,—a tribute of the affection in which he was held by both father and mother. (At all the Gow christenings, a fine old strawberry-patterned punchbowl with ringing tones, was used to contain the baptismal water, and is still preserved at Blairour.)

James Innes, (Huntley, 1833-1903), of leonine head and great heart, zealous for the public good, was a lifelong friend; and his mother too, was much esteemed. He was editor of the Guelph Mercury and like George Pirie with the Herald, worked hard to make it a success. Later, he was elected to Parliament where he served for many years. He died at Sydney, C.B., while on a tour of the Maritime Provinces, and had sent back splendid letters, descriptive of the land and its possibilities.

The Innes roast of beef was an institution in the Windsor household, and never failed in gigantic size, quality or regularity as each Christmas came round. It was always Bob Miller's best, and never lost its design to keep the absentees in mind of Guelph and James Innes. Like Dr. Barrie, he always saw the coming man in the blushing boy, and the appeal was not in vain. His welcome was unlike any other. It had words to accompany it, but needed none.

Robert Melvin, (Glasgow, 1829-1908), was widely read, and original in many of his views. His opinions were strongly held and well defended, so that many an argument ensued to enliven the evenings spent with him. He was very particular in dress and deportment, and was a model gardener, and fond of all animals. He was a successful business man and one of the charter members of the Mutual Life Assurance Company. His wife was Margaret Gow, granddaughter of Robert Gow of Johnstone.

George Pirie, (1799-1870), another ardent worker and friend of early days, had many ups and downs in life. He came out to Canada at an early age, but went back again to Aberdeen, his native city, where he married, and engaged in business for some years. After his wife died he returned to Canada and took up farming. He married again and later became Editor and Proprietor of the Guelph Herald. He wrote fine scholarly articles, and many a song in aid of the Temperance cause or for the honour of Canada

and Scotland. He was Secretary of St. Andrew's Society for 21 years, and wrote the stirring song, "Sons of St. Andrew", which was such a favorite at their annual gatherings, and which is here quoted in part. It was usually sung by Peter Gow, to the tune, "Cam' ye by Athol", and smacks strongly of the Rowers song, in Scotts: Lady of the Lake.

"Sons of St. Andrew stand
True to your native land,
Warm heart and ready hand,
Sure to defnd her.
Land of the lake and glen,
Wild wood and lofty Ben
Fair maids and gallant men,
Greetings we send her.

Hail to the banner blue,
Standard of Alpin Dhu
Hail to the brave and true,
Round it that gather;
Shoulder to shoulder stand,
Grasp we each brother's hand,
Now for our native land,
Shout for the heather.

Far from Clan Alpin Dhu
Wanders the bonnet blue;
Still to that magnet true,
Turns his heart thither.
Far though his fate may part,
Land of his love thou art,
Ever the Scottish heart
Warms to the heather.

Sages of pearless fame,
Heroes of deathless name,
Minstrels whose notes of flame
Kindled the heather.
Such were our sires of old,
Guarding their mountain hold,
Peasant and Baron bold
Banded together.

Ours is no summer flower,
Flaunting in lady's bower;
Shrinking when tempests lour,
Blooming to wither;
High on the mountain's crest,
Shrouding the eagle's nest,
Braving the tempest test,
Grows the red heather.

He early became a friend of Alexander McLachlan, (1818-1896), the poet. McLachlan came to Canada from Johnstone, Renfrewshire, where he was a tailor. He was a small farmer in Canada, living up in Amaranth Tp., where he made a scant living on an acre or so of poor land. He had known the Gows in Johnstone, and came to Guelph frequently to visit the Gows and Melvins. There he found outlet for his mental energies, expansion of his thought by expression, and enjoyed the pleased plaudits of his friends.

The Hon. D'Arcy McGee got him appointed as Emigration agent, and he made a trip to Scotland in 1862. He went back to boyhood scenes in Johnstone, tried rolling down hill, and looked at himself in the burn; but the youthful face was gone, and exclaiming to himself:—"Man! Sandy, this is no you!", he passed sorrowfully along. His coming was not overlooked, however, for the people of Johnstone entertained him at a public supper and presented him with a silver mounted malacca walking stick. He told them: "In all my wanderings, Johnstone and its inhabitants, the banks of the Cart and the Lochar, with Ben Lomond towering away in the distance, were ever present to my mental eye. And many a time, in sorrow, I have exclaimed:

I dinna ken what tempted me
To cross the saut sea faem,
For something sings where'er I be—
Oh, this is no' my hame.

And oh, how often in the heart of the forest have the old familiar Johnstone faces, the friends of my youth, crowded in imagination around me. I saw them all just as I left them, unchanged by time. But they were mostly scattered and gone—some have gone to other lands, but many have gone to that silent land from which there's no returning. They dwell not now in the streets of Johnstone. Their voices are not heard in the congregation, for they have joined the great congregation of the dead in the chapel kirk yard —they have lain them down to sleep on their mother's lap of earth till the last trump shall waken them. Yes, my friends, I see in the "Auld Kirk Yard" more names, once familiar, than I see on the signboards in your streets. I left Johnstone, some twenty-two years ago, a happy, hopeful and enthusiastic boy with the world all before me. I had, as the old song sings:

"A light heart, and a thin pair of breeches."

They were all I had to help me to make my way in the world; and I must say that I have had a good many kicks and cuffs on my journey. I have frequently felt the full force of that saying of Shakespeare—"Poverty makes us acquainted with strange bed-fellows."

He had a fine appreciation of the poets; and a good opinion of himself, believing that he had been born before his time. He gave splendid lectures,

and readings of his own verse; and James Gow frequently organized these gatherings, to help him financially. He was not exacting in dress, but submitted to be brushed up for these occasions by Mrs. Gow, who borrowed from her husband's wardrobe, and generally had an eye to his success.

On February, 4th and 5th, 1867, McLachlan gave two evenings' entertainment. On the first night his programme included: "Hottentot's Address to Liberty," by Mrs. Moodie; "Tam O' Shanter," by Burns; "Combat between Fitz James and Roderick Dhu," by Scott;" Ta Raid of ta McPherson," by Aytoun; "Napoleon and the British Sailor," by Campbell; and the "Song of the Bells", by E. A. Poe. His second night was even more diversified; and afforded: "Wee Willie Winkie", by Anderson; "Battle of Blenheim," by Southey; "Rab and Ringan by Wilson; "Hiawatha", by Longfellow; "The Highland Sergeant", by Carrick; "The Raven", by E. A. Poe.; "Rab and his Friends", by Dr. Browne; and "Watty and Meg", by Wilson. What grand Scotch nights these,—with a dash of American flavour! The admission was twenty-five cents each evening.

The following lines are quoted as an example of his minstrelsy:

GLOAMIN'

Now gloamin' wi' her mantle grey,
Hangs over dale and down,
And whispers say, love, come away,
And le'e the dinsome town;
The cushydoo has socht her nest,
The winds are laigh and lowne,
The dew is on the gowan's breast,
And hame the bee has flown.

The mavis in this gloamin' hour,
'Mid shadow's length'ning dim,
Far in her ain green birken bower,—
Lifts up her evening hymn!
Benlomond in his shroud retires,
Day closeth up her e'e,
And here and there the elfin fires
Are skinklin on the sea.

That a' oor worldly cares may cease,
Wi' trade's contentious din,
And fill us wi' the joy o' peace,
Comes forth the leddy mune;
This blessed hour when joy has power
Oor herts to enter in,
Oh, let us seek oor bonny bower,
By Locher's roarin linn.

And led by the enchantin' mune,
And young hope's fairy gleams,
Together let us enter in,
The blessed world o' dreams;
For gloamin' wi' her mantle grey,
Hangs over dale and down,
And whispers say, love, come away
And le'e the dinsome town.

James' best loved friend was perhaps Dr. John Howitt, son of "Quaker" Howitt, a farmer on the Waterloo Road. He often went with the Doctor on his country drives, and they talked "Books". He said that when Howitt reviewed a book which he had read, there was no need for the listener to read it afterwards. The Doctor was a very shy man. His greatness was his universal humanity. He was buried on his father's farm, at a spot overlooking the river Speed. At his wish, the coffin was drawn to the grave in the farm waggon by the work horses; and all the darkies and poor people, who loved him, followed behind. Born, 1827; came to Canada, 1831; visited the continent, 1852; and died, a young man, in 1870. The following lines by him, dated January 1st 1859, reveal his quality:

TO MY WIFE

Life is a bubble!
A mysterious bubble
By Time's rolling billow kept ever in motion,
By Time's rolling billow swept into the ocean,
Eternity's Ocean!
May thy bubble of life forever dance lightly,
And the sunshine of Hope beam on it brightly,
As onward it speeds on the billow of time!
And, when in the ocean
It ceases its motion,
May the bliss of the blest
Be the joy of it's rest!

As a friend, Donald Guthrie, (Glasgow, 1840-1915) was constancy itself His breadth of learning and diversified talent was much admired, and James Gow hoped that a great future lay before him, but unfortunately deafness limited his capacity for extended public life. The cordiality of his letters and their warm expressions of appreciation and good will were duly cherished by James Gow, and especially in his sightless years, assured him that their old pact of friendship endured unabated.

An early and long sustained intimacy was that which he had with James Forrest,—the "Philosopher." Of Scottish birth (1829-1903) he emigrated to Renfrew, Ont., at an early age. He was classical master at the famous Rockwood Academy for seven years, and afterwards taught about Guelph and the Paisley Block. Not only was he thoroughly well read in Classics and Moderns, but as Mr. R. Cunningham said of him: "Mr. Forrest was the greatest mathematical mind I ever knew. His knowledge of the higher mathematics was away beyond that of any man I have met. He was also deeply read in philosophy and theology, and the talks between Mr. Forrest and the Poet McLachlan were always a keen delight to me. Though there is not much showing of philosophy in McLachlan's writings, he was a keen student of men and things, as was Mr. Forrest, and they hammered out many a problem together." The lofty brow, the dome shaped head, the keen eyes

looking out under shaggy eyebrows always betokened the earnest student and thinker. To the few who could appreciate his gifts, his conversation was always a great delight, and he maintained in earlier days quite a correspondence with the progressive thinkers of the neighborhood and at a distance. He consorted much with Dr. Howitt and James Innes, and was a familiar figure in the Gow household. He visited James Gow every year up to the time of his death, and was ever welcome. Even the children, despite the waning of his powers, recognised in his quiet serious demeanour, the lineaments of an intellectual giant of the past generation.

Another worthy of this time and circle was James Ferguson the Schoolmaster. He was a heavy man, with a very large bald head and big protruding round blue eyes which looked fiercely through his glasses when he sang: "Our Country calls **Vengeance"**. He had a stentorian voice, and though no great singer was always effective. He sang some of George Pirie's songs, especially: The Bright Star of Glory, of which one verse follows:

The bright star of glory now beams from afar
To lighten the path of the Briton to war
Freedom rouses once more each favourite son
To defend what his Fathers so nobly had won.
Our country calls vengeance, her call we'll make good
We swear on our swords and we'll write it in blood
For never shall posterity pass over our graves
And tread with disdain o'er the ashes of slaves.

Ferguson also led in: "At the siege of Belisle, I was there all the while",—a roundelay.

He used to describe the beautiful shank of beef he had bought in the early days for a shilling:—"First we had a steak, (due emphasis and appreciation of each item); then a roast; soup for two or sometimes three days; and for a wind-up, a glorious hash!"

His famous invitation to dinner represents him in his best vein:

Mr. James Gow:
Without consulting friend McGuirkey (Dr. McGuire)
We have procured a famous turkey
And quite regardless of the cost
This turkey we intend to roast.
Should you and Mrs. Gow attend
You will oblige a constant friend.
To render this request effectual
I promise something intellectual,
With singing and good recitation
Included in this invitation.
We hope you'll come, if in your power.
Be kind enough to name the hour.

JAMES FERGUSON.

This invitation was readily adapted to other conditions and as may be surmised did duty on various occasions of like hospitality. Another copy has the following variant for the lines following the fourth, viz:—

"On Christmas Day, or foul or fair
That turkey will await you there.
So come along and eat your dinner
With me your friend and fellow sinner.

Yours now and on
JAMES FER-GUS-ON.

The reference to Dr. McGuire, brings us to the warlike side of Ferguson's nature. On February 25th 1861, he wrote to his neighbour, Dr. Parker, M.P.P.,—"I am surprised to learn that your vicious dog is still running at large. I have heard many complaints of him since I wrote you. I think I am justified in demanding that you either confine him or muzzle him or kill him, that so my pupils may not be further annoyed or hurt by him. Should this note receive the same silent treatment as the last, I will apply to a magistrate and enforce the law against vicious animals or fail in the attempt!"

James Gow was a great tease, and loved to make fun of a friend with a foible. He often rallied Ferguson with "perish in the attempt"; and James Forrest under the lash was heard to say, "If it was any one else but James Gow, I'd knock him down."

He used to tell the story of Jamie (American orthography,—Jimmy) Shortreed of Guelph, who attended a meeting at Buxton, which advocated the emancipation of slaves. The discussion had been going wholly contrary to Jamie's idea of things, and unable to stand it any longer, he jumped up and shouted:—"I maun speak or I'll burst. We'll hae nae amalgamation wi' neegurs. Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled!"

Having already referred to the "Poet of the Day",—James Gay, and in order to lend an element of distinction and charm to this dull narration, a portion of one of his famous effusions is here introduced.

A POEM COMPOSED BY GAY, ON THE ELEPHANT AND FLEA, FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY

Between these two there's a great contrast
The Elephant is slow, the Flea very fast;
You can make friends with the Elephant, and gain his good will
If you have a flea in your bed you cannot lie still.

A Flea is a small thing, at times in the way,
Hopping and jumping like beasts after prey;
Drop into your ears, don't think it a wonder,
You will think for a while it's loud claps of thunder!

We can make friends with all beasts that come in our way
No man on this earth can make friends with a Flea!
The Elephant is a large beast, cunning no doubt,
So if you offend him look out for his snout.

Gay was not without honour in his own city. No Guelph poet was more eagerly anticipated or more widely read than Gay's latest!

WINDSOR FRIENDS.

"There is blythe Jamie Barr frae St. Barchan's toun,
When wit gets a kingdom, he's sure o' the crown;
There is Rab frae the South, wi' his fiddle and his flute
I could listen to his sangs till the starns fa' out;
And we're a' noddin, etc.

—The Five Friends, by Robt. Tannahill.

In Windsor, his friends were not so numerous, but were of the same admirable type. For a few years he enjoyed the acquaintance of James Black, (Nairn, 1810-1879), a typical Scot and well versed in the lore and poetry of his native land. He owed the Geddes copy of Burns' poems. This, as he described it before the Burns Club of Detroit on May 1st 1867, was: "no common relic; not an old quaich, for instance, sair gizzened for lack of its accustomed libations of the genial "mountain dew"; nor a punch-bowl, which in its old days of temperate repose, is devoted to contain dry rose-leaves by way of fragrant sacrifice for many an ancient browst of more potent odour; neither is it a sneishin mull of polished horn, with a pungent modicum still remaining of the very maccoboy, bean-scented, from which the convivial minstrel took his last pinch! On the contrary, it is simply an unostentatious copy of the first Edinburgh edition of his poems, bound in honest calf, containing twenty-seven closely written pages in the hand-writing of the poet, beside his original letter to the owner of the book, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Geddes, afterwards Bishop Geddes, carefully stitched within the cover."

The Scottish community in Windsor was very small, compared to that of Guelph, but the gatherings on St. Andrew's and St. George's Days usually brought them together for song and story. Colin Macdonald, (Reelig, 1845-1922), with his splendid voice and tireless enthusiasm, was the great mainstay of these events. The Bard of St. Andrew's was Robert Barr, (Houston), father of the novelist of that name, who rhymed many a bit of famous verse in honour of his friends or puir auld Scotland. His songs, rugged or tender, were of Scottish nurture. They did not sing of the Canadian wilds or the uphill fight, but only of wonder and worship in Houston.

"And the primrose ties on her yellow cap:
While the violet sits with her silks in her lap;
And the gowan laughs in her white-frilled mutch
At the hurry Spring makes with his magic touch.

Now the snowdrop droops her saint-like head,
For the cool little span of her life has fled;
She has vigils kept through snow and sleet;
While her gaudy sisters were fast asleep!"

So, sang he of the Springtime; and thus, of Scotland:

"Scotland, I love thy brackened knowes
Thy sunny neuks where the harebell grows,
And the foxglove keeking o'er the dyke,
Wi' his pink-white bells a' danglin' bright;
And the golden tassels o' the broom
Nod o'er the burnie's dimpled linn;
And the hawthorn wi' her starlike een
Breathes fragrance mid the wood so green."

And in humorous mood:

"I wonder if St. Andrew kens
We blether doggerel tae oor friens
On his natal day,—which often ends
Wi' a social dram!"

and his "Thankfulness: On Receiving a generous gift of Cheese from James Gow", reads, in part:

"I thank you for your gift, Jamie,
Of that cheese I can scarcely lift, Jamie,
It makes a glorious sight,
It's half-min our board adorns.

"I wonder where those gowans grew
That were drookit in the morning dew,
And were laughing when the day was new
In the glory of the morn.

"But Crummie was a carefu' cow
And she cropped those gowans wat wi' dew
Then she laid her down her cud to chew
Beneath the hawthorn's shade.

"For she had that night the cog to fill
Wi' distilled gowans frae the hill
Of the grasses sweet she ate her fill
Then daunered up the glade."

His new poems were always submitted first to Mrs. James Gow, and when she approved, they were launched out into that less gentle and sympathetic audience, the world at large.

Robert Barr, (1826-1915), Donald Cameron, (1826-1909) and James Gow, (1826-1907) were all born in 1826,—the Dry year, when the Oats had to be

pulled up by the roots, and the oatmeal in consequence was often found mixed with sand. They formed an interesting trio. Mr. Cameron had a love for spiritual and religious interchange; and Mr. Barr had broad sympathies, easily called forth, but rugged and discriminating. James Gow enjoyed and encouraged them both. When Mr. Cameron retired from business and returned to Scotland to end his days, the bond between them appeared but to strengthen and was only quite severed by their deaths. When James Gow was stricken with blindness, Mr. Barr often sat with him, and Mr. Macdonald came and sang the psalms and songs that were dear to them both.

James Bartlet, (Forgue, 1813-1896) often joined James Gow in a quiet crack. He was a kindly, unobtrusive old man, a great reader with a fund of information and reminiscence which made his conversation stimulating and edifying. He took a great interest in British politics and affairs and was well versed in all branches of Scottish Literature and Biography.

Charles Mair, the Canadian poet and historian, was a cordial friend during the few years of his residence in Windsor.

FRIENDS AT LARGE.

"It is a friendly heart that has plenty of friends."
—Thackeray.

His work as Inspector took him through Western Ontario, and he had many friends in the Inland Revenue Service. Charles Edward Romain, John Davis, J. B. Powell, William Gerald, James McSween, Alex. Cavan, Walter Hayward, Thomas Till and Thomas Alexander were amongst the best known.

A friend of later years was Mr. William Maddan of Berwick-on-Tweed, later of Norham, who was an enthusiastic genealogist, and as generous as enthusiastic. His work in tracing the Gow pedigree and his valuable contributions to this volume are evidence of the same. His wife, Anna Rosina Stevenson, daughter of Rosina Kennedy Gow is descended from James Gow of Nether Blairour. Some years ago, Mr. Maddan visited Drymen churchyard to see the stones on the lairs, mentioned in the Donation—Gow to Gow (see Section 4). No stones were visible, but with the aid of the sexton they were unearthed about six inches below the surface. He had them uncovered, cleansed and set up anew. This, James Gow always looked upon as a personal service to him. They met for a few days in 1898, but the long acquaintance was maintained by a correspondence of a peculiarly interesting and satisfactory nature.

James Gow had the gift of making friends and of retaining them as well. Many were drawn to him by his literary conversation, his utterances of a profound belief in God and a future state, his patriotic fervour, his knowledge

of history and of men and women of the time, or his love of nature. He was of course predisposed to the Scots tongue, and liked to hear it spoken. He said that his sister's Doric was the purest he knew. Ellen Melvin, "Lucky" Taylor and Mrs. Miller, who visited the house in the old days, were doubly welcome for their speech's sake.

He was loyal of course to Scotland, and proud of British connection. When the 48th Highlanders of Toronto visited Windsor for the first time, we were amazed to see the tears run down his face, and his rushing to get ahead, so that he might see them swing past again.

HIS LEARNING.

'The chief end of man is to glorify God and to enjoy Him forever."
—The Shorter Catechism.

His fine memory has already been referred to. It had been encouraged when a boy, by his Uncle Walter, who often, as they lay in bed together, made him repeat the Psalms. In his reading, he had laid hold of many gems of verse, which he had made his own, and in order to exemplify the scope and quality of his learning, the accompanying list of the ones more frequently used, which was prepared by his wife, is given. She knew most of them herself.

WORDSWORTH.
Yarrow Visited.
Tintern Abbey.
From Stirling Castle we had seen.
My heart leaps up.
She was a phantom of delight.

CAMPBELL.
Of Nelson and the North.
On Linden when the sun.
Ye mariners of England.
A Chieftain to the Highlands,

TENNYSON.
Ring out wild bells.
The splendor falls.

ADDISON.
The spacious firmament on high.

COWPER.
God moves in a mysterious way.

LOGAN.
Hail beauteous stranger.

BYRON.
She walks in beauty.
The Assyrian host came down.
There was a sound of revelry.
There is a pleasure in the pathless woods.

SHAKESPEARE.
Friends; Romans! Countrymen!

SMOLLET.
Pure stream in whose transparent wave.

SCOTT.
Breathes there a man.
Hail to the Chief.
O Caledonia stern and wild.
The stag at Eve.
Hail to the Chief.
March! March! Ettrick and Teviot.
If thou wouldst view fair Melrose

BURNS.
Thou lingering star.
Wee modest crimson tippit flower.

HOOD.
What different dooms. (Kilmansegg)

MONTGOMERY.
There is a land of every land.

HEMANS.
The stately homes of England.

SHELLEY.
Hail to thee blithe spirit.

SOUTHEY.
O reader hast thou ever stood.

WATTS.
O God our help in ages past.

BEN JONSON.
Drink to me only.

Of the Psalms and Paraphrases, only a few need be mentioned, and only because they were more commonly used than other occasional ones.

Ps. 46 God is our refuge and our strength.
Ps. 76 In Judah's land God is well known.
Ps. 100 All people that on earth do dwell.
Ps. 121 I to the hills will lift mine eyes.
Par. 2 O God of Bethel.
Par. 22 Art thou afraid His power shall fail

In his appreciation of the poets, Milton perhaps had first place, then Byron; Burns, in part; Campbell; Shakespeare, a little; Wordsworth; Tennyson and Tom Hood all shared his liking. He would not try to read the new poets like Browning or Kipling; he rather practised

"The friends thou hast and their adoption tried
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatched, unfledged comrade."

The old ballad "Earl Lithgow" expresses something of the same spirit of renunciation,—

"Put far awa' your china plates
Put them far awa' frae me
And bring to me my humble gockies
That I was best used wi'
Put far awa' your siller speens
Haud them far awa' frae me
And bring to me my horn cutties
That I was best used wi'."

On one occasion, in company with Mr. Powell of Guelph, he was in Galt, and spent some time with Adam Cranston and Tom Cowan. Shakespeare was Cranston's favorite study, and they had been surprised to find that for every quotation of Cranston's, Gow capped it with another. Tom Cowan took a hand in later, and was captivated when he heard Mr. Gow recite Hogg's Bird of the Wilderness, and crossing over to Mr. Powell, demanded to know what manner of man this Gow was.

And so it was very often. He bestowed the rich imagery or forcefulness of the poets upon others, and it was seldom, if ever, that his serious use of them with high or low was not appreciated. He was often in demand by the national societies, St. Andrew's, and St. George's, to speak for Bonnie Scotland or her lyric sons. He did not indulge in flights of oratory, but in the sense of interpretation and patriotic fervour, was the true orator, and carried his audiences with him. He was not original but kept what he liked. He admired Scott mostly as the historian, and for the opening cantos. He liked Carlyle. Wm. Bowes, a friend, said that Carlyle was Jamie Gow's God, but he did not like this. He admitted his strong liking, but denied the idolatry.

Through his acquaintance with the Hannings he got an early reading of Carlyle's books, which were sent out by Carlyle to his sister. He had been a good friend to the Hannings, helping them in many ways, and earned the thanks of the great sage therefor. Once, a message came to him through Mrs. Hanning, and on a second occasion in 1873, through Mr. Innes. Mrs. Hanning had given Mr. Innes a letter of introduction to Carlyle at the request of James Gow. In February 1895, he also had the satisfaction of contributing a pound to the Carlyle House Purchase Fund, by which Carlyle's late residence in Cheyne Row was secured to the nation.

Although not a singer, he often crooned or sang to himself, when alone or with the children, or on the never-to-be-forgotten drives to Leamington, such songs as: Pardon now the bold outlaw; Will ye no come back again; Hundred Pipers; Jock o' Hazeldean; Come a' the gither; Duncan Gray; Bonnie Dundee; Bonnie Chairlie's noo awa'; Hey Roderick Ho Roderick; Tramp Tramp Tramp the Boys are Marching; and the Boatie Rows. These were most effective when with a child on his knee, and the foot smartly beating time, or at the head of a procession round the table and through the house with the youngest high on his shoulder and the others following in a queue.

When the children were noisy he oft gave the command: Order in the gallery!—to quiet them, and rarely would complete the rhyme:

"Order in the gallery
Silence in the pit
The people in the boxes
Can't hear a bit!"

VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

"O Caledonia! stern and wild,
Meet nurse for a poetic child!
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the fountain and the flood,
Land of my sires!"

To hear James Gow repeat these lines gave you a large index to his nature. With voice a-tremble, they spoke his deep love and veneration. With his heart so often back in his native hills, it is no wonder that he looked forward to the time when he might revisit them. It came in 1898, and accompanied by his wife, he spent several weeks in England and Scotland. His near kindred were a' wede awa', but he found Thomas and Sandy McLean, James Wood and Dunkie McMillan, old playmates about Balfron. He also found an old friend in Hopkins, a Glasgow bookseller. They visited Mrs. Gow's birthplace, and the graves of their kindred; Abbey Craig; Arthur's Seat; and a good number of the famous sights of Scotland.

At Gartness, near Drymen, they called upon Miss Isabella Jameson, daughter of Mrs. John Jameson who had been a close friend of James' Aunt

Mary. At parting she gave them a bowl which had belonged to her mother, —a trifle which pleased James immensely as it harked back to the old days of his childhood.

He had hoped to repeat this visit as soon as he had retired, but it was willed otherwise. It was fortunate that they had gone when they did for it was the last year that Mrs. Gow was able to go about, and he too was incapacitated shortly after.

In 1905, he received a letter from David Edmond of Ballochruin, Balfron. Mr. Edmond was then 74, and James Gow 79, and this was their first communication by letter. Their last sight of each other had been about 60 years before, Mr. Edmond wrote. "On a Glasgow Fastday in the month of April. You were fishing in the Endrick on one side of the river and I was on the opposite bank." This was a "far cry", but a most congenial recollection.

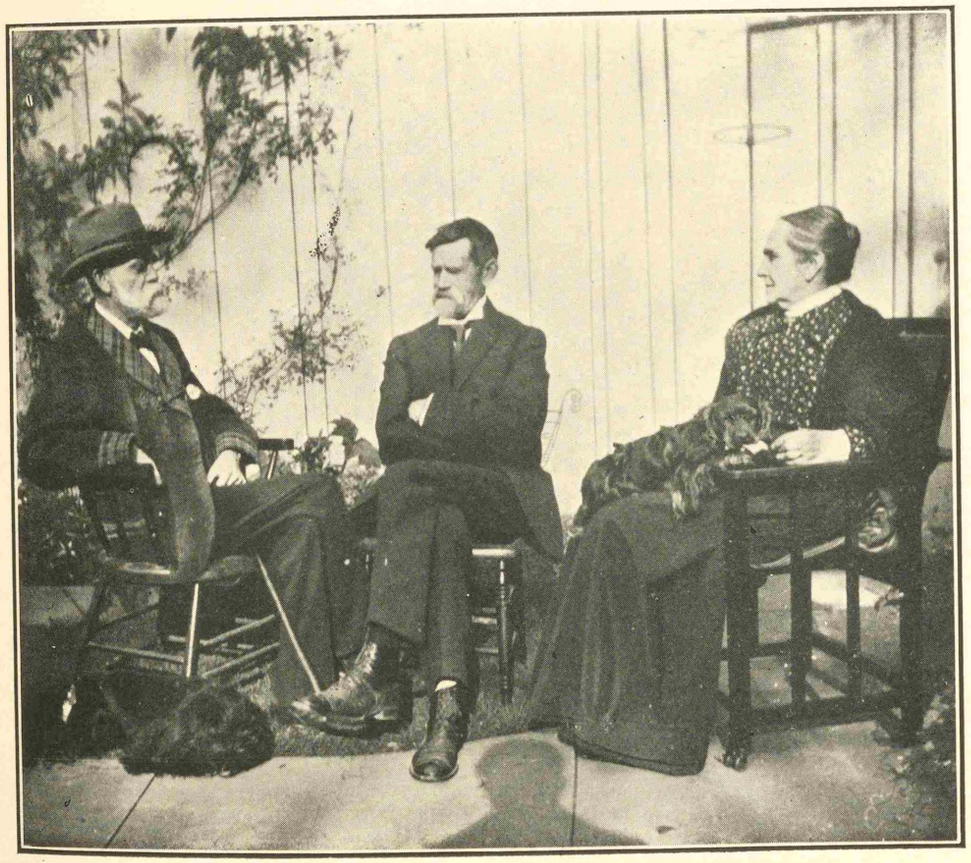
HIS DOGS.

He was fond of dogs, and always had one or more about. When he died, his dog "Snummie" was suffering from an abscess in his head. The dog, who seldom ventured far from his master's side, missed him, and visited his room frequently, getting up on his bed to hunt for him. As he grew weaker, he was not able to jump up, but was assisted, and made the usual search, going all over the bed. He did this up to the day he died, which was about a week after his master. His original name "Sneezer" had been converted to "Snummie, the Snunkery Snum." Other dogs he had were,— Fannie, lost in Detroit; Guelph, who was poisoned; Clyde, a spaniel who spent much time in the noisy chasing of sparrows; Rory, a knee companion and devoted friend; Buster and Wang, red cockers, both of whom had tragic ends.

LAST DAYS.

"The evening brings a' hame."

In 1901, he was stricken with Glaucoma, and had to have one eye removed in July. By October, it was found necessary to operate on the other, which left him with but a faint glimmer of sight. How bravely he met this disaster, and how quietly and uncomplainingly he endured this privation was a happiness to his friends. As much as was humanly possible this affliction was minimised by the devotion of his wife. She had gradually been bowing under the yoke of various ills, and by this time was unable to walk alone, and still later was confined to her chair. She was an excellent reader, and with good eyesight was more than ever a helpmeet to her husband. Together, they read much: Lockhart's Life of Scott and Froude's History of England were the largest undertakings. When he left Guelph, he had been presented with Froude's History by Mr. Romain, and he had promised that



JAMES GOW, JAMES ECKFORD AND MRS. GOW

he would read it. He became blind without this promise having been kept, and at his entreaty, his wife read it to him. They did not read the tenth volume, as the narrative had reached contemporary history, with which he was familiar, and he felt that his promise had been amply redeemed. They also read a history of Mary, Queen of Scots, and he was pleased about this, because it had caused him to view her conduct in a new and more charitable light.

He was a home man, and spent his spare hours with his family. He had a great love of nature, and was fond of flowers, and especially so of trees and birds. There were no evergreens near Windsor, and so, when at Brantford, he would walk out to the old Mohawk Church that he might sit under the pine trees and listen to their music. Although he always had a garden, he did not work it intensively. He enjoyed the growing things, but the garden of nature, unhindered and unadorned, appealed more strongly to him.

In early life he had been given to fishing and shooting. He taught all his boys to swim, and many neighbour lads beside, and gave of his time freely for their benefit. He often joined them in their early morning searches for mushrooms, of which he was very fond. When his sons went out into the world, his letters of kindly counsel and enquiry were of the greatest assistance to them, and his replies were never forgotten or overlooked in the sending.

In build he was tall and spare, with a high-crowned head, the "bump of veneration" being well developed in fact and temperament. He walked smartly, and often with his hands behind his back. In church, leaning forward with drooping eyebrows and closed eyes, he listened attentively. In his easy chair, he would support his head by placing his right palm over the crown, with fingers extending backward. In late years he took many a nap in his chair, and could "drop off" at any time, no matter what was going on about him. He was no smoker, but rarely would have a whiskey toddy with a friend,—never alone. He often felt too, that he should become a vegetarian.

By virtue of his early training, he had a keen eye for articles of rarity and virtu,—china, engravings and books particularly.

He preserved his independence of mind by a paucity of alliances with the various societies and factions common to his day. He belonged to no Lodge, and scarcely ever held any office. He had a large spirit of natural religion,—unswerving, unmixed, undoubting. In politics he had been a "Clear Grit" follower of George Brown. Later he preserved an open mind, although the general trend would be towards the principles of the Liberal party.

The British Empire,—it's power, achievements and aims were a favorite theme, with speculations as to the unawakened might of India as a factor in its greatness. Reverence, Justice and Charity characterized his daily word and deed. In business he was exacting, painstaking and faithful to a degree. His general demeanour was solemn and serious; never morose or abstracted. He often flashed in whimsical teasing or satire, a waft of song or a quotation, and was easily and affably deferential to all.

He was charitably disposed and would not turn a beggar away empty handed. He was an "easy mark" for the borrowers, but he made some fast friends in this way. For years, frequently, he sent money and gifts to several needy ones across the sea.

On the 20th December 1907, following a few days slight illness while the pulses of life slowed down to a stop, he passed away, and a day or two later, on a stormy winter morning, was borne to the grave by his five sons and James Eckford. "After he had served his own generation, by the will of God he fell on sleep and was laid to his fathers."

He died in the traditional Scottish way, with the Psalms upon his lips. When in Scotland in 1898, he had been captivated by "Wee McGreegor", minister of St. Cuthberts, Edinburgh, who, when they went to hear him, gave out the 125th Psalm, reading very beautifully and with appropriate enfolding gesture. Within the hour of his death, James Gow recited the same verses, which at once express his lifelong belief and most fixed assurance.

"They in the Lord that firmly trust
Shall be like Sion hill,
Which at no time can be removed,
But standeth ever still.

As round about Jerusalem
The mountains stand alway,
The Lord his folk doth compass so
Forever and for aye!"

This sketch may well be closed, by the quotation of some of the tributes paid to his memory.

Walter J. Hayward, Inspector of W. & M., London—"I looked up to him with profound respect."

Thomas Alexander, Collector of Inland Revenue, London—"We all loved him. A true nobleman was James Gow."

Dr. Remi Casgrain, Windsor—"Few men in the city or Province were held in higher esteem.

Oswald B. Dow, Pittsburg, Pa.—"I loved him, loved to hear him speak of the Scot and Scotland, and always considered it a great privilege to visit him."

Dr. J. O. Reaume, Minister of Public Works for Ontario.—"Our many years of acquaintance only served to intensify the admiration which I acquired with our first meeting."

Charles Mair of Fort Steele, B.C., Author of the drama "Tecumseh"—"Your father was the embodiment of loyal principles and typical trains of thought and opinion peculiar to the higher type of Scottish character."

Rev. John Gray of Kalamazoo, Mich.—"He made their (his sons') welfare, the chief end of life and counted no care, no energy and even sacrifice too great, that he might interest, guide and help them in the right way."

Stephen Lusted, City Clerk, Windsor, who wrote a poem in his memory: "The privilege of his rather close acquaintance for a goodly period is to me ample reward for any little measure of approbation and admiration of his grand life, I could bestow."

Rev. S. G. Livingstone, Lapeer, Mich.—"He once repeated the first and second verses of Psalm 100. Those lines have been more to me ever since. He was an inspiration to me, as I saw him afflicted and failing, yet bearing all with such a brave, patient spirit."

J. B. Powell, Collector of Inland Revenue, Guelph.—"He was the best friend I ever had, and I will remember with pride that I was privileged to have his friendship. One could not but feel, that Mr. Gow lived in a better, a higher moral atmosphere than others, and he made his influence felt to the betterment of his fellows.

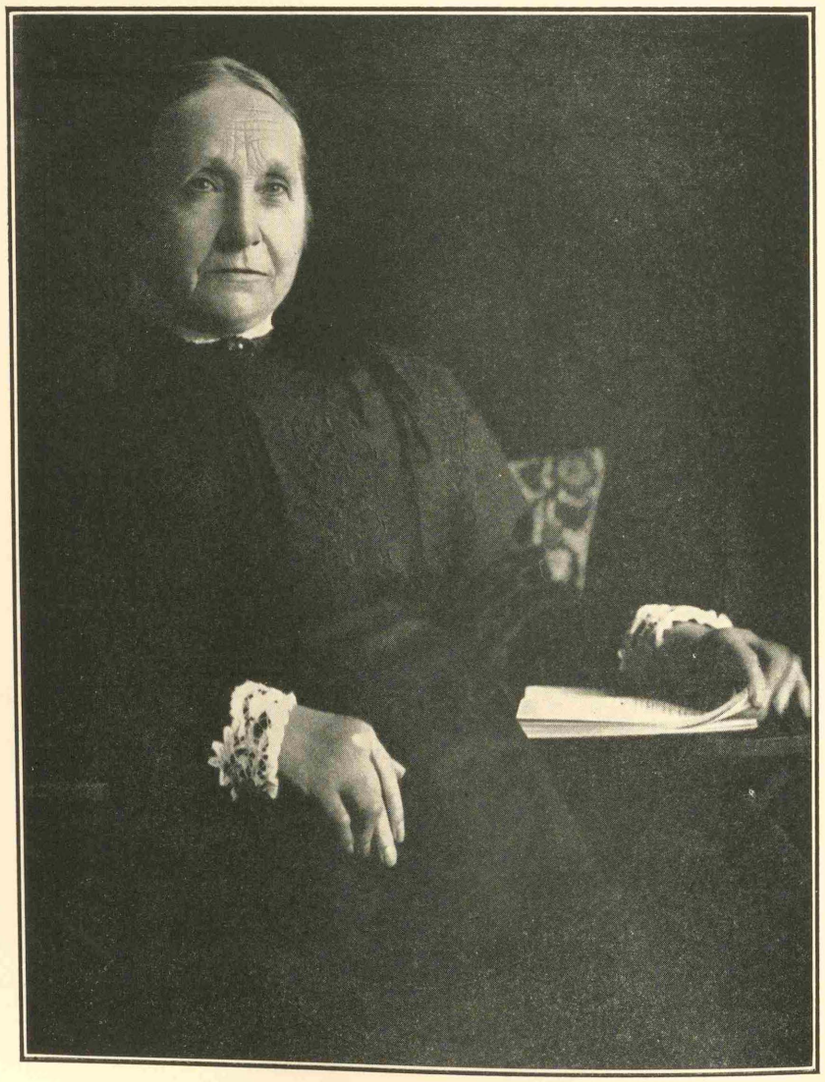
E. H. Sinon, Collector of Inland Revenue, Brantford,—writing to James Gow at the time he had lost his eye:—"I pray God to spare you in all it's entirety, the sight of the other eye, and I feel assured that He, who in this age is almost an outlaw in His own creation, and whose goodness you have on all occasions, with a true lofty fearless manhood, that a weak ungrateful world always honours and respects, never hesitated to acknowledge and praise, will spare to you that sight which will be sufficient to make your life still sweet, bright and happy."

Wm. Imrie, Librarian, Tilsonburg, writing to James Gow, a few months before he died, said:—"You said you had been reading a sketch by McCarthy of the life of Secretary John Hay, who had died a year before. It was, you said, a most appreciative article, but he spoilt it all by saying, he had gone out into the dark. Your voice rang out, and your face lit up, as you said—No! Not into the dark, but out into the Light, out into the Light! More Light."

Dugald Macgillivray, Banker, Halifax:—"Your parents were quite unusual people. Your father, indeed was a remarkable man. I suppose if chance and circumstance had not led him into his life's vocation, and had he for instance gone into the church, into publishing or into University work, he would have been distinguished for those rugged qualities, those forceful and leading qualities of intellect, which we find in Norman Macleod, or Chalmers, in George Brown and Carlyle. Your father would have become a leader in politics, and in public life would have made a persuasive and powerful speaker. I remember him with much affection. He was kind to me."

Donald Guthrie of Guelph.—"My oldest and dearest friend; one of the truest and most lovable of men. I have never known a better man than James Gow." Also in a letter to Mrs. Gow,—"All who ever knew your husband, honoured him for his noble character, and those like myself, who were sustained and cheered by his friendship truly loved him as one of the best of men and one of the truest of friends. He has left you the best legacy,—that of a good name—as a man of native honesty of heart

and mind, who was true, kind and considerate of others: a man too of wide sympathies, sound but charitable in judgment, who was a valued and most faithful public servant, and who did his duty to God and man in every relation in life, in the spirit of Faith, Hope and Charity. And now having endured in admirable patience and without complaint, a most trying thorn in the flesh, in the loss of his sight,—in later years—he has at a ripe old age, peacefully closed his earthly mission, Hope having been changed to glad fruition, Faith to sight, and Prayer to Praise.



ANNIE GILMOUR (ECKFORD) GOW

SECTION XXVIII.

ANNIE GOW, 1842-1913.

"There never shall be one lost Good.
What was shall live as before."

A daughter of the Manse, Annie Gilmour Eckford was born at Newbigging, Forfarshire, on 12th July 1842. Her father, John Eckford, son of James Eckford and Janet Simpson, came from Yetholm, a little village at the foot of the Cheviots in Roxburghshire; and as the eldest of seven, had been, with much thrift and management on the part of his mother, prepared for the ministry. Her mother, Margaret Christie, daughter of James Christie and Ann Gilmour, was born at Pitgorno, Fifeshire. She died in 1847, during the great Typhus epidemic which swept over Scotland. A year or two later, John Eckford's mother died, and he decided to resign his charge in the U.P. Church, which he had held for 25 years, and emigrate to Canada. Accordingly we find him in May 1851 aboard the Clutha, with his three children who afterwards shared with him all the privations of true pioneer life. They settled in Brant Township, Bruce County, and ere long became prosperous in a modest way. The story of these experiences has been told elsewhere.

John Eckford died in 1881, leaving his farm to his son James Christie Eckford, who retired some years ago, and after serving a considerable period as Town Clerk of Southampton, Ont., took up his residence with his daughter in Montreal. Janet Simpson, the second daughter, married David McCrae of Guelph in 1870, then with his father in business as McCrae & Co., Woollen Manufacturers. She died in 1920 and had had an illustrious family of two sons and one daughter.

From their early motherless days, these three had been closely dependent on each other, and when the time of separation came they did not fail in long years to keep in close touch by correspondence, and by visits to Windsor in the later years. So, were they ever loyal and steadfast the one to the other.

For 36 years Annie suffered from arthritis deformans. In February 1900, because of lameness, she fell and broke her hip, and thenceforward had to use crutches. Neuralgia came to add its quota, and in time her splendid constitution was largely broken down. For the last three or four years, she was confined to her chair.

After James Gow's death, she, so completely bereft of those simple duties which she had been able to do for him, still held bravely on, facing with hope and patience, the unceasing pain which by now, o'ershadowed

her face, and which even her happy smile of welcome could not conceal. Yet she, though

"Doomed to go in company with Pain
Turned her necessity to glorious gain."

One said of her:—"She taught me how pain and suffering might be borne;" and another spoke of "the marks of so much suffering in her face, but with the Peace of God written plainly there;" and another:—"Her sweet face with the bright beautiful spirit shining through." She said she thought her ills were sent to keep her humble. Patience dwelt with her.

But it was with difficulty she was brought to speak of her sufferings. She rather magnified the troubles of others, that her own might seem the less.

Roses grew for her! All flowers she loved, particularly the wildlings from sunny fields that called up her youth, and the green things that were hasted from fern bowered bank or shadowy wood to her quiet chair. The little neighbor gardens faithfully lent their best, and the far-away ones sent what they could, to deck her window-shelf, which was a bower of beauty for most of the year.

"Would that the little flowers were born to live,
Conscious of half the pleasure which they give;
That to the mountain daisy's self were known,
The beauty of it's star-shaped shadow thrown,
On the smooth surface of this naked stone!"

She told of wandering in dreams in flower filled meadows, and no doubt they spoke largely to her, for she had invested much of herself in them. "Flowers that skirt the eternal frost"; their message is ever of Hope. And Hope she knew.

Her hands were seldom idle. She knitted, crocheted, and tatted for years, so that with the exercise she might not lose the use of her hands, "and it seemed that her voice comforted her hands to work." A year or so before she died, a severe illness left her greatly spent and emaciated, and with little power of resistance. It was a new thing to see her hands so empty then.

In these trying days she had two devoted daughters to lean upon, who watched with her. She said:—"The boys could not have been kinder, but what would I have done without my girls." The boys were comforted in seeing their ministrations.

She was a tireless reader, an excellent mimic, and loved to read to others. She drew tears or laughter at will from the little ones who hugged

her knees; she read hour after hour, or grave or gay, while her daughters sat beside her with their work; and she was eyes to her blind husband in his need.

Perhaps her rare unselfish gift of Appreciation, was, after Patience and Hope, her outstanding quality. "She loved with us the beautiful and old," but harder was it to listen with bright face to the weary oft-repeated tale of some of friendship's pensioners. A good listener, she eased many a heart that brought its tale of woe and soothed itself in the telling. For those in search of sympathy, and she had many, "Want passed for merit at her door."

Her Death.

"There be mighty storms when great men die,—thunders and rushing winds, great lightnings and vast seas."
—"The Happy Warrior "by A. S. M. Hutchinson.

Worn with the battle, after a brief illness, she passed away on August 9th 1913, in her 72nd year, nearly six years after her husband. Like him she was keen and fresh to the last, and found the world good. When she realized her passing was at hand, strong in the faith that the morn would usher in another and more glorious day for us all, she bade the tarrying ones Good Night! Before the Majesty of Death there fell a great silence in the room. Without, the heavens flashed incessantly and thundered their great Requiem.

Her cousin, Thomas A. Chisholm wrote:—"It seems but a short while since she taught the Sabbath School in the old log schoolhouse, just a young girl in the budding spring of youth, when every prospect pleases. Her favorite hymn was: "There is a happy land, far, far away." It seemed to me it was far away for all of us, but she has reached it now, and although she has passed the allotted span of life, I can scarcely think of her as being an old woman, ripe for the harvest."

Another friend wrote:—"Hers was a beauty of both soul and body", and spoke of "her waking to the sunlight of a new day in that world to which she always seemed so near," and "her exquisite calm through all her physical suffering, her pure unswerving faith in the Father whom she served so faithfully. How splendidly worth living her life was."

Her children found that "to love her was a liberal education" in the best things of Life.

SECTION XXIX.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO JAMES GOW ON THE OCCASION OF HIS LEAVING GUELPH, TO TAKE UP HIS RESIDENCE IN WINDSOR.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot."

To James Gow Esq.

When it became known amongst us, that the exigencies of the Public Service, whose important duties here, you have so long, with acknowledged fidelity and ability discharged, required your transference to a more conspicuous sphere of usefulness, a general feeling of regret was experienced in the community, in view of parting with one who had for many years been intimately associated with our good Town in its highest interests.

We can well believe that the mandate, gave rise in your bosom, to a warm conflict, between the claims of public duty, and the strong personal desire to spend the remainder of your life amid cherished ties and friendships, made sacred by the familiar friendly intercourse, of more than a Quarter of a Century: a period during which, you always took an active part, in promoting and sustaining, whatever tended to the moral, social and intellectual advancement and benefit, of the Community.

Our almost daily greetings, and immediate intimacy, though now interrupted, cannot be forgotten, retaining as we ever shall, the kindest remembrances, of your steady friendship and wise counsel.

We trust that wherever duty calls, your career of usefulness, may long be continued, assuring you, through Life's sojourn, and in every new association, of the continuance of the respect and regard, gained in our midst.

Our best wishes go with you, and your much esteemed partner in Life: and our prayer is, that in all relations, and amid the endearments of your family, every happiness and fortune may attend you all.

As a parting mark of esteem, we request your acceptance of the accompanying service, from a few of many friends.
Guelph, Ont., June A.D. 1876.

George Sleeman, John Rennie, Don Guthrie, D. Stirton, James Massie, George Elliott, J. Anderson, Thos. Sandilands, Henry Wm. Peterson, Robert

Melvin, J. Hazelton, Jas. Innes, Wm. Sunley, Wm. Stewart, T. A. Keating, W. H. Mills, James Forrest, A. E. Goodfellow, Wm. Clarke, M.D.; Geo. Murton Jr., Alex. B. Petrie, J. B. Armstrong, John McKenzie, James Goldie, John Hogg, Geo. Jeffrey, Geo. Howard, John Harris, Wm. Johnston, S. Myers, Robert Boyd, G. B. Fraser, D. McCrae, Andrew Armstrong, Geo. Hood, Evan McDonald, James Anderson, J. C. McLagan, John Inglis, J. P. MacMillan, N. Higinbothan, F. Gauhan, John Hobson, John Anderson, T. J. Day, Thomas Ellis, Peter Gow, Daniel Naismith, John A. Wood, John Horsman, George Bruce, Samuel Shaw, James Cormack, Wm. Mitchell, H. H. Swinford, Fred J. Chadwick, Hugh Walker, James Dowrie, Robt. Mitchell, Wm. Logan, Chas. E. D. Romain, John Risk, John Armstrong, G. Merton, John Pipe, John C. Allan, William Hart, Robert Murray, M. J. Doran, David Kennedy, David Allan, A. Mackenzie, Charles Davidson.

Note:—Only 13 of the subscribers alive in 1913.

ABBREVIATED GOW ECKFORD PEDIGREE.

(Five generations only.)

- **James Gow**
  - **Alexander Gow**
    - **John Gow**
      - **James Gow**
        - John Gow
        - ——
      - **Mary Buch'n**
        - Wm. Buchanan
          - John Buchanan ..
          - ——
        - Isobel M'Kean
          - Barth'w M'Kean
          - ——
    - **Grizel McKechnie**
      - **Alex McKechnie**
        - John McKechnie (probably)
          - ——
          - ——
        - ——
      - **.... Buchanan**
        - Walter Buch'n
          - Wm. Buchanan
          - Janet Buchanan
        - Grizel Buch'n
          - Wm. Buchanan
          - Isobel M'Kean
  - **Janet Steven**
    - **Moses Steven**
      - **Thos. Steven**
        - John Steven
          - Walter Steven
          - Janet Cunningham
        - Agnes .....
          - ——
          - ——
      - **Jean Buch'n**
        - Walter Buch'n
          - Wm. Buchanan
          - Janet Buchanan
        - Grizel Buch'n
          - Wm. Buchanan
          - Isobel M'Kean
    - **Mary Leckie**
      - **John Leckie (probably)**
        - ——
        - ——
        - ——
        - ——
        - ——
        - ——

- **Annie Gilmour Eckford**
  - **John Eckford**
    - **James Eckford**
      - **John Eckford**
        - Jas. Eckfoord
          - Michael Eckfoord
          - ——
        - Agnes Blackie
          - ——
          - ——
      - **Eliz Dickison**
        - ——
        - ——
        - ——
        - ——
    - **Janet Simpson**
      - **Robt. Simpson**
        - William Simpson
          - ——
          - ——
        - ——
      - **Marg't. Oliver**
        - Andrew Oliver
          - ——
          - ——
        - Eliz Whitelaw
          - ——
          - ——
  - **Marg't Christie**
    - **James Christie**
      - **John Christie**
        - Jas. Christie
          - James Christie
          - Geills Storrar
        - Isobel Betson
          - James Beatson
          - ——
      - **Giles Low**
        - John Low
          - ——
          - ——
        - ..... Wilson
          - James Wilson
          - ——
    - **Ann Gilmour**
      - **James Gilmer**
        - ——
        - ——
        - ——
        - ——
      - **Mary Bonar**
        - ——
        - ——
        - ——
        - ——

LIST OF ANCESTRAL FAMILIES.

By the marriage of James Gow and Annie Gilmour Eckford, their children derive inheritance from the following ancestral families, viz:—

Through James Gow:

Gow, of Drumquhassle, through Blairour.
Steven, of Finnich and of Cameron.
Leckie.
Leckie, of Disheour, and "of that Ilk.", through Blairlusk.
Buchanan, of Carbeth, through Blairlusk, etc., (three times).
Buchanan in Cameron, through Stevens and McKechnies.
Buchanan, of Auchmar, through Cameron.
Buchanan, of Ross, through Cameron, and through Cunninghames.
Buchanan, of That Ilk.
Buchanan of Drummikill, through Blairlusk.
M'Goun, of the Mains, through Cameron.
M'Kean, in Aber, (three times).
Napier, of Culcreuch.
Drummond, of Riccarton.
Cunninghame, of Drumquhassle, through the Stevens.
McKechnie, of Millfad.

Through Annie Gilmour Eckford.

Eckford, of the Mill of Traquair.
Christie, of Pitgorno and of Balsillie.
Simpson.
Gilmer, of Pitlochie.
Low, of Brackley.
Wilson, of Ballo.
Storrar, of Kilgour.
Betson, of Contle and Clun.
Bonar.
Burt.
Blackie.
Whitelaw.
Dickison.
Oliver.

SECTION XXXII.

HIS FAMILY AND THE GREAT WAR.

"The Utmost for the Highest."
"Quod potui perfeci."

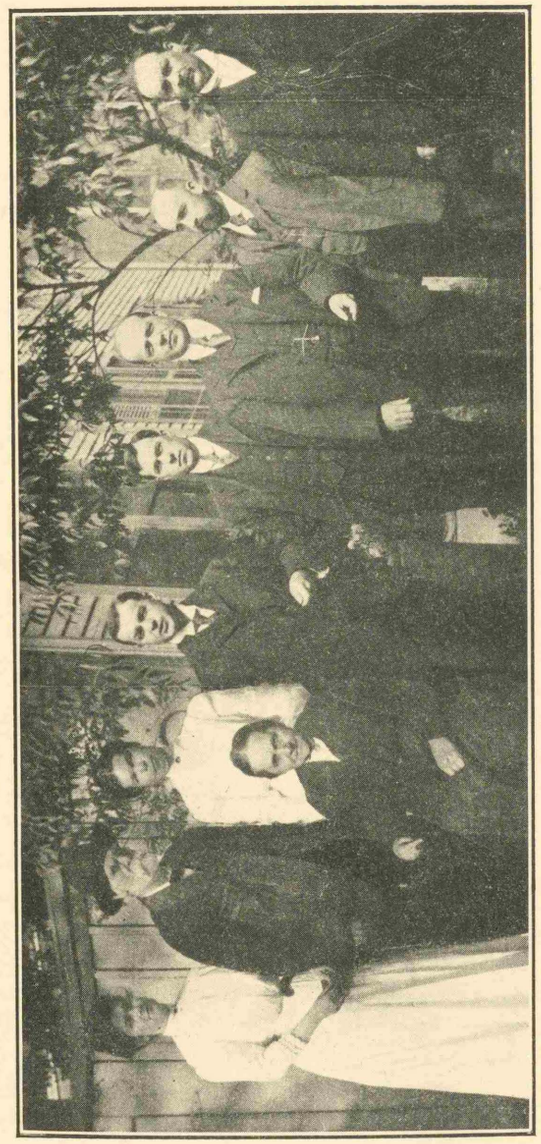
This chapter cannot be made to refer ever so remotely to James Gow's family and grandchildren without touching on the Great War, in which they had so honourable a share. A memorial tablet in Windsor Collegiate Institute bears the names of six of his descendants, former scholars, who took part in the struggle; a seventh participant being Eckford Gow, who did not attend this Institute. The glorious achievements of the British Armies had been well sung to them, and Duty and Honour also called.

The family, in order of seniority consists of, Alexander; John Eckford; Margaret Christie; Walter; James; George; and Janet Steven.

ALEXANDER GOW, eldest son of James Gow, entered the Dry Goods firm of Cameron and Bartlet, Windsor, on 29th October 1883, and is now, forty years later, senior partner in the same business under the style of Bartlet Macdonald & Gow Ltd. In 1885, he volunteered for active service in the Riel Rebellion campaign, joining the old XXI Battalion Essex Fusiliers, momentarily expecting to be ordered to the front. This was not required however, as the Rebellion was checked, but Alexander continued his activity with the Battalion for thirteen years in various ranks. In the Great War he was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Essex County Homeguard Battalion,—an organization designed to cope with disorders due to certain acts of German sympathizers along the Border.

JOHN ECKFORD GOW, second son of James Gow, entered the Inland Revenue Department of Canada, at Stratford, Ont., on 7th November 1888, and after filling various positions at Waterloo, Pelee Island, Prescott, Walkerville, Berthierville, Quebec, and Windsor, is now Inspector of Customs & Excise at Kingston. For two years he was District Inspector of Inland Revenue at Windsor, the position once held by his father. During the war he did special duty at Ottawa.

MARGARET CHRISTIE GOW, eldest daughter of James Gow, having served in the home and done all that love and cheerful labour could do to ease the declining years of her parents, was ready and anxious to have a share in the women's part of the great struggle then in progress. She had been Secretary of the Windsor Patriotic League, and at the same time had qualified herself for the St. Johns Ambulance Brigade. After long effort she was



JAMES GOW AND FAMILY

accepted by the Volunteer Aid Detachment for duty in England. Officially, she had been regarded as too old to undertake this duty, but it was recognized that her spirit more than offset this disadvantage, so, with the knowledge and encouragement of the head recruiting officer, her age was understated by ten years, and the objection surmounted. Her success fully justified this action. On March 25th 1918 she sailed from Halifax on the S.S. Grampian, which was one of a convoy of nine vessels. The party, of which she was Officer in Charge, consisted of 56 sisters. They reached Glasgow on April 3rd, and London the next day, where they were received at Devonshire House. The following day they were presented to H.R.H. Princsss Mary. Margaret entered the 2nd London General Hospital, Chelsea, on April 18th, where her assignment was with head cases, such as blindness, and where she continued till April 1st, 1919. She saw the Peace Celebration in London, going later to Scotland for a visit. After long delay her return passage was secured and she sailed from London on September 12th 1919, via Havre, where 3000 coolies were safely embarked. With a splendid constitution she performed this onerous duty without difficulty, and was proud to have her services accepted for such a cause. Although there was an allowance of a shilling a day for these volunteers they were practically left to their own resources for all amenities. In 1920, Margaret left Windsor to reside in Toronto with her brother Walter.

WALTER GOW, third son of James Gow, spent a year or two in Detroit, Mich., in a commercial house, and in an attorney's office. Deciding on the study of law in Canada, he entered the office of Cameron, Cleary and Sutherland at Windsor. Before he graduated, he joined the firm of Blake, Lash and Cassels, Toronto, where he still remains, as one of the principals. In his law course exams he took first-class honours in all years, besides ranking first in his second year, and second in his third, (silver medal). He is a B.C.L. of Trinity College, Toronto. For some years he was closely identified with interests that took him frequently to Europe and to various American points, including Mexico, Trinidad and Brazil. In 1914, he promptly resigned his various offices and enlisted in the 35th Overseas Battalion. This was a unit of the 48th Highlanders, he being Adjutant and Junior Major. They crossed the sea in March 1915, and after long delay he was posted to service, in 1916, with the 19th Battalion in the Ypres sector. Later in the same year, he was returned to Cambridge, where he took a Staff Officer's course, and was Brigade Major at Sandling Training Camp. In January 1917, he was asked to accept the post of Deputy Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada, in London, and did so, serving with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and Honorary Colonel for two years, under Sir George Perley and Sir Edward Kemp successively. In December 1918, after the Armistice, he resigned to assist, at the request of Sir Robert Borden, in the work of the Paris Peace Conference. He returned to Canada in April 1919. He insisted that his services should be given to his country gratis, and declined any honours. He was thanked by his Minister, in the House of Commons, for his services. In 1921, he was made a Kings Counsel.

JAMES GOW, fourth son of James Gow, also had a short period of commercial life, with Armstrong & Graham of Detroit, but returned to his studies, and after matriculation, attended Toronto Medical School where he obtained his degree of M.B. in 1899. After a brief partnership with Dr. P. A. Dewar, Windsor, he began practise on his own account in his present office. For a time he was Physician in Charge of Grace Hospital, Windsor, but resigned to devote himself to his large general practise.

GEORGE GOW, fifth son of James Gow, received the degree of D.D.S. at Chicago, in 1898, and of L.D.S., D.D.S., at the University of Toronto, in 1899. He practised in Toronto till 1915 when he was appointed Dental Surgeon to No. 4 Canadian General Hospital, University of Toronto. Proceeding overseas with that unit, he was stationed for three months at Shorncliffe, Kent, England, before being ordered to Salonika, Greece, where the Hospital did duty for two years. Here, he was gazetted Lieutenant Colonel in July 1916, and was awarded the Serbian Order of the White Eagle of the IV Class, and was presented with a gold cigarette case by King Peter of Serbia for personal services rendered. He also was mentioned in despatches in December 1916 and in November 1917. On recall of the Hospital to England, it was stationed at Basingstoke, Hants, where he was married to Nursing Sister Margaret Stevenson, and where he continued to serve till after the Armistice was signed. On June 3rd, 1919, he had been awarded the title, C.M.G.

In 1914, George and his brother James, were in Great Britain and saw the Great Naval Review at Spithead, eleven days before war was declared. Ten days later, August 2nd, they were at Scapa Flow and saw but three destroyers there as representing the Navy. The following day there were 98 fighting units on hand, great and small stripped and ready for action.

JANET STEVEN GOW, youngest daughter of James Gow, shared with her sister Margaret the duties of the old home, and the privilege of ministering to her father and mother in their physical necessities. She too, participated in the women's war activities and qualified for the St. John's Ambulance Brigade. She sailed on the S.S. Grampian for England, being one of her sister's party and was also posted to duty in the 2nd London General Hospital, Chelsea. After completion of her Volunteer Aid duty, and while on a trip to France, she took pneumonia, and was in hospital at Wimereux for seven anxious weeks. She received the best of care and returned to England in time to share the general rejoicing of the Peace Celebration.

JAMES SINCLAIR GOW, eldest son of Alexander Gow, then only eighteen years of age, went to Kingston to take the School of Gunnery course with his cousin Jim, in the winter of 1916-17, and qualified as Corporal. Although he had opportunity to join a battery, retaining his two stripes, he

preferred to join the 72nd Battery as a gunner, that he might go in company with his new friends. His number was 342905. He sailed from Halifax for Liverpool on Marth 17th 1917, and on arrival was placed in quarantine at Otterpool Camp. After having been stationed with "D" Battery, Shorncliffe, and at Milford Camp, Witley, he was sent to France on 23rd September, where he served in the Vimy area. He continued with his unit in the varying capacities of gunner, runner and signaller in all the hard fighting around Arras, Vimy and other areas in which his Division, the "C.2's" took part, during the Fall of 1917 and the Spring and Summer campaigns of 1918. He was in service when the "big push" got under way on August 8th 1918, and shortly after, the long-looked-for leave came. After two weeks in Blighty, he rejoined his corps, well up in the line from where he left it, and was at Jemeppes, near Mons, when the "Cease Fire" sounded. Taking part in the victorious march across the Rhine into Bonn, he was in billets for some time and again met his cousin Jim, from whom he had separated at Vimy. Together they were transferred to the Military College at Ripon, Yorks, and after a little study there, returned to Canada in 1919, having seen nearly three years with the Colours.

It is only natural to extol the character and deeds of those who fell, but they who returned were equally brave, and alike risked their all in the Great Adventure. As beardless lads,—still accustomed to kiss their parents Good-Night,—they went forth into the mists of battle. They returned as men, having seen Life and Death in its most awful forms,—awful in destructive vengeance and hate; awful in the sublimity of self surrender and sacrifice.

JAMES TAYLOR GOW, eldest son of John E. Gow, together with his brother Eckford, and Cousin Jim, spent the summer of 1916 in the Niagara Peninsula, aiding in the Food Production campaign. He took the School of Gunnery course at Kingston that winter, qualifying as Corporal. Like his cousin Jim, he ignored his two stripes and joined the 72nd Artillery unit as a gunner. He was put on draft and left Kingston on March 17th, 1917, as No. 342904, sailing from Halifax on the S.S. Saxonia for Liverpool. On arrival he was placed in quarantine at Otterpool Camp, and then posted to "D" Battery, Shorncliffe, where he frequently saw his brother Eckford. Next he was at Milford Camp, Witley, from which on September 23rd he was sent to France and placed with the Divisional Ammunition Column at Vimy. With them he moved up to Paaschendael, and was transferred to the 20th Battery, 5th Brigade, 2nd Division. Here he served as gunner, driver and signaller, being on the guns at Paaschendael. He then went back to Vimy on rest, and was sent to Canadian Corps headquarters, a move which separated him from his cousin Jim. In January 1918 he was ordered to join a Wireless Course at Camblain L'Abbe, near Mt. St. Eloi. The corps was moved to Pernes, and he was in Signallers Training Camp for two months, learning open warfare. When the 2nd Division, which had been with Byng's

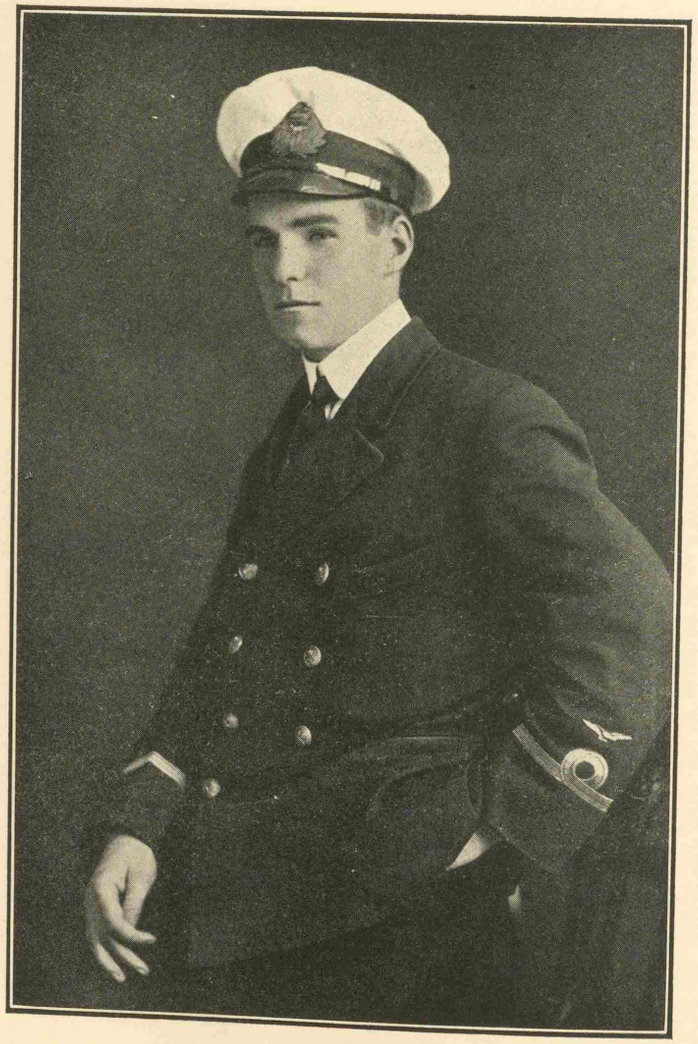
Army, returned to Corps on July 20th, he was again attached to that Division, as Wireless operator with the Artillery, and continued in this work, in camp and field, until the Armistice. They went South to Amiens for the big push on August 8th; then to Arras for the operation of breaking the Drocourt-Queant Switch and disruption of the Hindenberg line, and followed through to the capture of Cambrai. From here, he went on leave, returning in time for the final ten days that preceded the Armistice, after which they marched victoriously, across the Rhine into Germany at Bonn. His first leave, from Witley, was spent in London, Edinburgh, Blairo'er, Rothesay, and Berwick. His second, from France, was passed in London, Edinburgh, and Devon.

ANNIE GILMOUR ECKFORD, daughter of John E. Gow, was in training during the war, and on completion of her probation, volunteered and was accepted by the American Red Cross Dietitian Service for membership and placed on the waiting list for active service.

JOHN ECKFORD GOW, second son of John E. Gow, (See Chapter following.)

MARGARET STEVENSON, now Mrs. George Gow, went overseas with No. 4 Canadian General Hospital, University of Toronto, at the time of its formation. She nursed in France for four months prior to departure for Salonika, Greece. She was present at the Bombardment in Suvla Bay, before landing at Salonika. Upon the completion of its service abroad the Hospital returned to England and was stationed at Basingstoke, Hants., she having served the entire time without a break until she resigned in December 1917, just prior to her marriage.

This mention of the family's efforts in the War must include the hard and faithful work of MRS. ALEXANDER GOW, MRS. JOHN E. GOW and MRS. JAMES GOW. Each one used her own particular talent to the utmost in doing and giving and helping. They earned no distinction perhaps, but were a part of that great mass of solid support that backed up the fighting men at the front.



LIEUT. J. ECKFORD GOW

SECTION XXXIII.

JOHN ECKFORD GOW, JR.

"With the flame of their bright youth unspent,
Went shouting up the pathway to the sun."

John Eckford, second son of John Eckford Gow and Agnes Christina (Taylor) Gow, was born at Windsor, Ont., on January 30th, 1899, in the premises now occupied by the Windsor Club, then No. 13 Chatham St. East.

Both he and his father had inherited the name John Eckford from his paternal great grandfather, who was born just one hundred years before. His grandmother feared that we would not accustom ourselves to calling him Eckford, but his mother assured her that we could, and so it was generally employed, although his chums often used the short form of "Eck". He was also known among us by the baby name of "Ow", which some of the children had given him, and we lovingly continued.

At Blairour he received his full share of the love that his grandparents, uncles, aunts, and Kate Barnes so freely gave to all the youngsters of the tribe; and at Chatham St., he was mothered by Kate Barry, and made much of by our neighbours, Mrs. Rose and Mrs. Allen. The family dog, "Bruce", scarcely ever strayed from the side of Eckford and his brother and sister during their waking hours, and often went seeking them if they got away without him.

On April 4th 1901, he ran away through city streets "to Ganmoder's",—quite an adventure for two years and two months, but typical of his independent spirit. At three years and ten months, he walked to Sandwich Church and back, with his father, nearly four miles. At this time he weighed 37 pounds. When about ten years of age he walked with his Uncle and cousins from Windsor to Amherstburg, about 18 miles, never complaining of a blistered heel which must have been very painful, and disdaining a shortcut that was available.

He was a hardy, healthy little fellow, and although others of the family had Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and Typhoid, he scarcely ever was sick. He had outward injuries, such as a sprained arm, a scalded leg, and a nasty cut received from stepping on a scythe which was carelessly left lying in the grass by a neighbour. He was thickset and strongly built, and of medium height like his father, but also he had the heavy eyebrows of his mother's family.

In 1904, the family removed to Berthierville, Que., and he soon took up with the new conditions and learned the French tongue with native expression,

manner and gesture, intact. Old Mrs. Merrick met him one day, and speaking in French, asked several question, including his name. Being told his name, she said: 'But you must be English. Don't you speak English?" She had not suspected it before.

Every afternoon, for some time, he and his brother Jim were sent to school with the Clercs of St. Viateur, where most of the classes were conducted in French. Eckford had been refused prayerbeads (a chaplet) by his mother, but went and told his troubles to his old friend Charlie Philips, the assistant Postmaster, who at once went out with him and bought him a chaplet, so Eckford was able to say his French prayers properly for a few days until his blouse went to the wash, and the secret was discovered. Miss McWilliam gave the children some lessons in English every morning for a little. In 1906, he was attending the Berthier Grammar School and studying Latin and French. Next year he was being taught the map of Palestine, the reign of Queen Elizabeth, New Testament History and other subjects as well as Latin and French. As he had never been properly grounded, this was too much for a child of eight, and all his later studies at Quebec High School, and at Windsor and Kingston public schools suffered from this lack of elementary training, his lessons always being a great labour because only half understood.

In the summer of 1904, he fell from a raft in the river and was slowly being swept away when an older boy got him by the hair and pulled him out. This boy would have been rewarded but his identity could not be discovered.

From 1909 to 1911, the family lived in Quebec City, followed by two years at Windsor, before they removed to Kingston.

At Kingston Collegiate he made moderate progress with his studies. He was popular, and showed great ambition to "make" the football teams. He spent the summers of 1913-14-15 at Flamborough, on Mr. David McCrae's farm, the first two years in company with his brother Jim. In 1916 he farmed with Mr. Harry Tufford at Beamsville. He wheeled home from there with Jack McKelvey of Kingston, about 200 miles, travelling by Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester and Clayton. That same Fall, he and Jack solicited orders in Kingston, and sold a great many baskets of peaches. They issued their business card as "McKelvey & Gow,"—Jack being three years younger than Eckford, but a big lad for his years.

Many a day when other boys were at play, he sat reading the "Boys Own Paper" or "Chums",

> "Yet ever twixt the books and his bright eyes
> The gleaming eagles of the legions came."

and his mother could scarcely drive him away to proper exercise. At school, Miss Lovick, one of his teachers, was the first to waken his mind to the beauty of the birds, and quickened his already keen powers of observation.

In the home he was a great little tease, but with a merry humour behind it all. He wore the very eye of Truth, and his undoubted courage was not tempted to the meanness of a lie. A very human lad, intensely attached to his home and friends, he was passionately fond of his mother and sister. Yet with so great a love for his home, he ran away from it! Not that he loved Home less, but Action more! In the fields of sport he had gloried in life "with wild glad fighting ringed around" and the call to a larger service found him eager and anxious to "get into the game."

This year he had tasted freedom and seen a little of the world on his own account. The Great War was on. The house was frequented by soldiers, and the coming and going of men was of daily occurrence. In the early morning of November 30th, 1916, he disappeared and failed to answer the usual call to breakfast. He left a note behind:—

> "My Dear Mother:—I am leaving because I am fed up with school and everything about it. I am going to enlist, and will write as soon as I have passed the Med. Exam. So please don't worry. With love,—Eckford."

Soon, we heard from him at Montreal. He had boarded a train at Kingston Junction about one o'clock in the morning, and seated himself in a private car. Later, he was discovered, and the conductor put him off the train at Vaudreuil, 24 miles from Montreal. He walked the entire distance into Montreal that day, without anything to eat but an apple, and without using the street car in Montreal, although he had a single five-cent piece in his pocket. Arriving in the evening, he at once visited the recruiting stations, and after scanning the blazing posters and their inducements, offered himself to the 245th Battalion, Grenadier Guards, and was examined, accepted and sworn in at once. He then borrowed a dollar from the Sergeant and went out and bought himself a meal. He was so tired, that during the examination, after he had been asked to raise his knee, he was unable to lower it again, from cramp. His number was, 1057234.

The sentiment of his friends when they heard of this escapade was voiced by his Uncle Sandy, who wrote: 'Dang it all! But he is the right kind of stuff!"

Money was sent to him at once to carry on with, but as his letters reported a rough lot of men and much drunkenness, his father went down, and finding that he was willing to return to his studies, appealed to Col. C. C. Ballentine, the Commanding Officer, to have him discharged. This being obtained, he returned home on December 15th and was at school all winter.

In the Spring a draft of artillery was being made ready for transport, and there was a rumour that there would be no more till Fall. Fearful that the war might soon be over, and that he might lose his chance, Eckford went and asked his parents' consent. His Father was reluctant to have him forego his opportunities for education, but his Mother, seeing that serious study was then impossible, clapped him on the shoulder and told him to go.

"Son, you were born for this hour,—
Hold fast the line!"

He was enrolled with the 72nd Battery of Artillery as No. 343030,—the unit which his brother and cousin had joined—and six days later, on April 12th entrained for Halifax, in company with Ed. Dolan, "Spec" Carroll, and other friends. They boarded the S.S. Ansonia on April 14th 1917, reaching Liverpool on the 29th. His detachment was sent to Ross Barracks, Shorncliffe, where he was attached to 1st Battery, and later to "D" Battery, Canadian Reserve Artillery. On September 1st he was transferred to Witley, but meanwhile had experienced the big German air raid on Shorncliffe on May 25th. He had sheltered in a dug-out and escaped being one of the many casualties.

When he had about finished his qualification for a Gunner, a rule was formulated that no man under 19 years of age was to be allowed to cross to France. Thus he was doomed to spend several months more at fatigue kitchen duty until he could be allowed to proceed to France. To obviate this, his Uncle Walter arranged to have him transferred to "D" Battery, so that he might be near his brother and cousin. On the advice of his Uncle Walter, and his maternal Aunt, Mrs. Allan, he decided to try for the Royal Naval Air Service, and while waiting an opportunity to enter the College at Greenwich, he took up signalling. Before this course was quite completed, he was notified to report for training at the College in Greenwich, and presented himself on December 5th, and was enrolled as a Probationary Flying Officer. The College however, was turning out Officers faster than they could be absorbed, so on January 13th 1918 he was given leave and turned adrift for 29 days, without funds or any other provision for his support. Fortunately his Uncle George and Aunt Margaret were at Basingstoke and received him for a while, and with advances from home, and by the great kindness of friends he was able to visit Scotland. There he was greatly taken with Edinburgh and its Castle, also Greyfriars and the monument to Greyfriars Bobby, since he knew Bobby's history. He also saw the fleet lying in the Forth, and after a visit to Glasgow, spent several days with the Macadams at Blairo'er, where he was most hospitably entertained. He wrote a long letter descriptive of this visit, but evidently the mail was lost at sea, for the letter was never received. We know, that despite dull weather, he did some fishing in the Altquhur Burn and had a round of Golf, and was delighted with his reception.

In January he received from his Aunt Peggy the usual "Birthday Dollar," —a practise instituted by his grandparents, and continued after their deaths by Aunt Peggy and Aunt Janet. He wrote his mother of this gift:—"That dollar bill has done me a world of good. I just take it out and look at it now and again. I'm going to keep it, and am going to be pretty hard up before I will ever break it." He carried it till the last, and the bill was found in his pocket when his clothes were returned to Canada.

About this time, he was spoken to on a train, by Lady Russell, 21 Cheyne Walk, London, who invited him to come and see her. This invitation, he regarded as a command, and accordingly he went and dined with her and her daughter, much to his interest and delight. A real live butler and a man-servant were part of the fun. When she was informed of his death, she wrote:—We travelled together from London once, and I was so charmed by his easy and natural manner and pleasure in talking to me of his home and belongings, that I asked him to come and see me in my home. I have often thought of him and wondered of his doings, and feared that we might not meet on this side of the "Beautiful River." Lady Russell lost a son in the War,—one of the Old Contemptibles,—and one in the South African War.

Eckford had parted from the two Jims on September 23rd 1917 when they crossed over to France, and were soon embroiled in the deadly warfare. Eckford wrote: "They were in the best of spirits when they left. Most of the fellows were running around yelling and breaking things, but the Jims were very quiet." Eckford, no doubt, was also very quiet, and full of thoughts. It was their last meeting, for although he afterwards tried hard to get to see them, he could not manage it.

"They gave their merry youth away
For Country and for God!
* * * * * * * *
God rest you Happy Gentlemen
Who laid your good lives down."
—Spires of Oxford.

He passed his exams in February and was sent to train in France, arriving at Pouline, five miles south of Vendome, on February 26th. The course there usually required from two to three months, but so unusual was his progress that he was back in Blighty on March 27th. His letters tell of these new experiences: "Boulogne, Feb. 25th—Most people speak broken English, but I use my French and can get along better than trying to figure out this broken English. It is wonderful how quickly it is coming back to me. (It was five years since he had been using French). Even with my few hours experience I can get on splendidly now." February 27th—"You can't realize the value my French has been. I was interpreter for the forty of us." "Another fellow and myself met two Canadian nurses from No. 3 Hospital." (This was in Paris, and they spent 3 or 4 happy hours together, enjoying the sights,

glad for each other's company.) March 3rd—Flying at last! I have been "up" twenty-two minutes. It certainly has anything I ever dreamt of beaten for speed and fun. The worst of it is, if you laugh you can't close your mouth again unless you put your hand up in front of it. I had control of the machine for seven or eight minutes, and, honestly, can fly straight. It is **the** life.—They sized up the forty of us, and picked out twelve likely ones, and have started us on "avro" machines, while the rest have to wait about a week and then get put on "caudrons". They are a "dud" bunch of planes,—so, after all, Bob, there is nothing like luck.—Bob! by this time you have taken very high dives into the water, ridden your bike down Barriefield or any other steep hill, just as fast as you could pelt, or had a very fast ride in a car. These all taken together, multiplied by 100% will give you the least glimmer of how exciting a ride in a bus is, with a good pilot in the front seat."

"We started off,—got level with the clouds—then he shouted down the telephone attachment, "Watch how the bus answers to the various movements of the joystick (control lever)." First he would push it forward, and you would get a funny feeling around your waist. Then he would pull it back, and the machine would climb very rapidly. Then to the right, and at the same time putting on a little rudder, he would turn it nearly perpendicular to the ground, and she would turn to the right. Then the opposite, to the left. Then he said: "Take control, and fly straight on a level keel to that thin line of clouds." Imagine my feelings, as I felt I had complete control of the machine, and could feel that he did not have his hand on the joystick because it moved so easily. First, the right wing would dip, and I would pull the joystick to the left, to get her level again. Then the nose would shoot up and I would pull the joystick forward,—then the left wing down,—then the nose down. It was splendid, because you had to keep always on the jump. I had control for about seven or eight minutes. Then he took her, and climbed to about 3000 feet and started to show me some fun."

"Bob, you wrote a fine old letter, but be sure you write Jim, he needs them more than I do. Tell Mother that on no account are any of my letters to be published."

March 20th,—I had my cross country, and height test combined—from Camp (Pouline) to Tours,—up the river to Blois, then across the country home, over 100 miles. I passed over Chateau Renaud at 5000 ft., over Tours at 10,000 ft.—then, I started to climb the rest of the way. I reached a maximum height of 13,500 just before I got to Blois. That is the highest that has been reached here for quite a while. It was quite a strain, but the cold was the worst. I had a great deal of trouble with my engine, because you require far less petrol when the air gets thinner. Also, the air pressure in the tank, was troublesome. I made the trip in an hour and twenty minutes,

travelling between 73 and 75 knots per hour, and climbing between 50 and 55 knots."

With what seemed to be a very cry of joy from the clouds, he wrote on March 20th: "Mother! Now that I have finished my flying here I can tell you something about it. You know, at school I wasn't much good, and made some blunders in sports, but what gets me is that so far I have made no blunders in flying. I got my solo after about four hours dual. The first Avro solo at Vendome, after about two hours solo, I started my stunting course. One twenty minute lesson, and I went up and stalled and did vertical banks. After about ten minutes more instruction, I looped and spun (spinning nose dive). Now, I can do nearly everything high up, but havent quite enough confidence to do them near the ground. It is safe, Mother, as long as you keep well up, because you can't crash unless something breaks, and that isn't very likely, because all the machines are new."

"In this new Air Service—union of R.F.C. and R.N.A.S.—we get two "pips" if we qualify before, and will be on equal footing with all the one pip R.F.C. rookies, but if we don't, there are a few thousand that will be senior to us, so it is up to us to get through. I have just had an hour on the Bullet, and it is fine, though very sensitive. March 27,—In Blighty again. Five of us made good out of the twelve Avros, and are here on leave. We report at Cranwell next Saturday. "

Arriving at Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincs., on March 30th, he began using a Berlot Experimental. Before he had 17 hours' time he was allowed to begin scouting. The required experience was 25 hours, and Squadron Commander Benning, after an argument, posted him to fly next day, saying: "Well, it's the first time it has ever been done." On April 20th, he wrote: "I am going down after our **afternoon tea,** to see if I can get another flip." (Afternoon tea always amused Eckford.)

Eckford did not tell the remark of Commander Benning, himself, nor several other stories of which we learned afterwards, as he desired to spare us anxiety. He had several accidents at Cranwell, one being a collision in mid-air. Another, while scouting, was caused by his tail skid catching on a hedge and spilling him into the road. We heard of another, in which he smashed a Le Rhone pup, and on enquiry, he wrote: "When taking off, I crashed into a pup. My windshield was covered with oil and grease (because he had just looped, before) so I did not see it until after I had hit. I was about five feet off the ground, and going at about 75 miles per hour when we crashed. The pup was standing still. Both machines were completely wrecked. I doctored my leg myself, because I had never paraded sick once since I came over here and I didn't want to break that reputation."

In May, he was sent to Freeston, Lincs., for a course in gunnery, learning to fire with tracers instead of by sighting, and also by means of a camera gun which photographs the person aimed at. On May 31st, he wrote: "We had the honour of a visit from Princes Henry and Albert, the other day. They are some "duds", and it certainly is a rotten job they have too." In other words, Eckford "wouldn't call the Queen my aunt."

About this time he had a short leave in London, and had his portrait made. Long after, the lady in charge of the studio, when spoken to, recalled the circumstance of the visit of the boy with the smile. During this leave he wrote: "I met Red Stewart in London, in the middle of Piccadilly Circus on my last leave. It was quite a surprise." Imagine him accosting Andrew in Piccadilly, where thousands of Canadians congregated daily, and they had never seen each other before. Eckford was familiar with a picture of Andrew taken when he was a child, and had known him instantly! Andrew was greatly astonished also. Soldier like, they compared financial notes, possibly having a loan in view, and found that Eckford had six shillings and Andrew had five!

He visited Windsor Castle in company with his Aunts who had gotten off for the afternoon, and met Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. Months later, Margaret met her again in a tea-room, and she recalled the previous meeting and remembered the boy.

A snapshot taken at Basingstoke shows that by this time he had put on a matured look and a much more serious expression. This, he thought, was due to having to think so much, so rapidly and so decisively. Perhaps his close approach to death on several occasions had done more to bring it about.

His training was now complete, and he was appointed a Flying Officer on May 17th 1918. A little later, he was made 2nd Lieutenant, and in June, a full Lieutenant. He went to the Acceptance Pool in France on June 12th, but returned in two days, as he was not yet required. He spent some time with Flight 471 at Walmer, Kent, on the Dover Patrol, and was much interested in his flights over the Goodwin Sands, at seeing the numerous sunken ships, thus made visible. On another occasion, he was lost in the clouds, and got far out of his course, but returned in safety. He also took occasion to visit his cousin Jim Taylor (Edmonton) who was stationed in another camp.

On July 8th, he went to France again for the last time, joining Flight No. 204, near Dunkirk. Out of consideration for his friends at home, he evidently suppressed news of his activities, since his letters spoke only of humdrum experiences. Dinty Moore, one of his friends who had roomed with him at Greenwich, and who was attached to Flight No. 202 nearby, and saw Eckford occasionally and was in touch with events in No. 204, stated that in everything, flying, work or fun, Eckford was "all out", i.e. went the limit. Ordinarily a flyer took

a year in which to make his name known, but everyone knew Eck or knew about him. His flying verged on recklessness, and in his last flight it was probably this all out tendency that cost him his life, when with three planes pursuing him he showed fight rather than the proper policy which should have been retreat. On one occasion a chap in his squadron came to him and said: "If you want to see a plane that has been properly shot up, come over to 204." It was a miracle that the plane could fly at all, and that the pilot was not killed. It was Eck's plane,— absolutely riddled. He stated that Eck had several planes to his credit, but could not say how many. He thought Eckford was due for a decoration, and considered that Walter Stewart had not overstated Eckford's flying ability.

The Kingston Standard of Sept. 23rd, published a news item which reads in part:

> "Young Gow was out with several other Canadian aeroplanes and had a fight with some Hun planes. At an unexpected moment a half dozen additional Hun machines put in an appearance and in the great air fight that followed Gow's machine was hit and he was just able to land it in German territory—over which the fight had occurred—before it completely collapsed. He made a desperate effort to get on to his own soil, but it was absolutely impossible and he was forced to land not 120 yards from one of the Hun machines which he had brought down earlier in the fight by some daring manoeuvre.
>
> Lieut. Gow, who was only 19 years old last January, is credited with being one of the most daring of all the Canadian aviators, and a "terror" to the Huns. Before he joined up he was a Collegiate Institute pupil and one of a number of boys from that school who have made good."

The source of this story is not known. Allowing for some inaccuracies, it evidently refers to Eckford's last flight, which occurred about over Passchendael, on July 31st 1918, but the machine referred to which landed just within the German lines, was probably Hollingsworth's.

Lieutenant Craig, who participated in this fight wrote a friend as follows:—

> "We had seven machines in our patrol and were rather far into Hunland when our leader sighted ten Huns. These we attacked, and immediately ten to fifteen more Huns joined up with their friends. In the excitement it was impossible to keep track of our chums. Eck, when last seen was at the top of our formation diving on a Hun. When our machines returned it was found that three were missing."

Major Norton, Commander of the Squadron, wrote:—

> "I regret to inform you that your son, Lieutenant John Eckford Gow, failed to return from a patrol on the 31st ult. His flight got into combat with a flight of hostile machines. There is every possibility that he is a prisoner of war. Your son was one of the most popular officers in the Squadron, and certainly one of the best pilots. His loss is very keenly felt by his brother officers and we all sincerely hope that you will have satisfactory news of him soon."

When Lieutenant Hollingsworth (Canadian) was repatriated about December 1918, Walter Gow interviewed him and got the following story of the fight:—

> "Eckford with two others was "sitting up in the clouds" (they were about 20,000 feet up) while Hollingsworth and five others were below them. They got mixed up with one crowd of Huns and then another, and his own immediate business kept him from seeing much more. He saw Farquhar (dead) go down in flames, and says he saw another machine flying somewhat aimlessly as though the pilot had been hurt, and he thinks this must have been Eck, but is not sure. He killed his own Hun (crashed him) and as his engine was dead tried to volplane back to our own lines but came down somewhere near Paaschendaele. His machine turned over on him, but fortunately he was over a shell hole and that saved him. He was taken before the Intelligence Officer at Wervicq, and after answering his questions asked what had happened the other fellows. He was told Eck. had a bullet through one leg, had been taken to hospital, and was all right. They apparently telephoned somewhere for the information. He is satisfied Eck is all right, probably in a remote prison camp."

On August 3rd, a cable was received by John E. Gow, at Kingston, from the Secretary of the Air Ministry, saying:—

> "Regret inform you that Lieut. J. E. Gow, Royal Air Force, is reported missing on July 31st. Letter follows."

This information was then relayed to Eckford's mother at Edmonton, Alberta, to Bob at Lamont, Alberta, to Annie at Detroit, Michigan, and to Jim, in Flanders.

Walter Gow in London, used every energy and resource by letter and in person, in England and at the Front, to learn particulars with a view to allay our distress and to help, and his many cables encouraged us to carry on. For a few weeks, Eckford's last letters, five in all, continued to come in,—and then the long silence. A distressing period of waiting ensued. For a while Hope was stronger than Fear, but as the months passed by with no hail from out the dark, Hope dwindled until, on December 28th, Walter cabled that all had long been over. So keen had been our sensibilities during the anxious time that his mother on one occasion, just about, or after the time of his death, was strangely comforted by the feeling that her son was standing beside her. We did not doubt it was so. On two distinct occasions his father was certain that messages from Walter had arrived, and going to his hotel, in Ottawa, asked for and was handed the cables just received.

Our first relief came on August 26th when Walter cabled the hopeful news:—

> "Flight Commander reports Eckford last seen following Hun machine down. States every probability is prisoner. While this encouraging, would not count too much upon it. Commander wrote you."

Then on September 14th, our hearts exulted in this message:—

> "Hurrah! Eckford's squadron reports he is a prisoner, apparently unwounded."

This information, one item in a long list of casualties, had been dropped over our lines by a German plane. So, time passed on, until Walter's efforts to learn something through the Geneva Red Cross were successful, and on December 28th, this message was received:—

> "Geneva Red Cross reports Eckford died tenth August from shot wound in the back. News official from Berlin. Announcement appears German list dated 11th November. We all sorrow with you."

We then bowed our heads. We had cause for devout thanksgiving that his sufferings had terminated so long before. The last message came in August 1920:—

> "A report has been received which states that the late Lieutenant J. E. Gow, 204th Squadron, Royal Air Force, is buried in Iseghem Communal Cemetery Extension, South East of Roulers. The grave has been registered in this office, and is marked by a durable wooden cross with an inscription bearing full particulars."

Still later, Walter Gow journeyed to Flanders and visited the grave, and in his generous way arranged that it should have perpetual care.

> "AND SO HE PASSED OVER; AND ALL THE TRUMPETS SOUNDED FOR HIM ON THE OTHER SIDE."
>
> —Pilgrim's Progress.

In commemoration, His Majesty sent a letter, a scroll and plaque; the Canadian Minister of Militia sent a silver cross to his mother; his name was placed on one of the memorial windows in the Kingston City Hall, and on the Memorial Tablets in Chalmer's Church, and in the Collegiate Institute, Kingston.

> "He sleeps beneath the blood-red sod—
> A letter from the King to say:
> 'Fallen in Honour's cause.' . . . Thank God!
> But ay! But ay!

His effects were returned home by the 204th Squadron, having been packed for shipment by one of his chums, Lieutenant Craig of Smith's Falls, who also gave up his life in the same Service and for the same cause. The German authorities turned over a few trifles of no value, to British Headquarters, and in time they were received at Kingston. His watch and ring were not returned. The ring had been the parting gift of D. G. Laidlaw, Superintendent of Chalmer's Church Sunday School, Kingston.

When returning to Canada, Margaret C. Gow met Captain Hull, R.A.F., and learned that he had trained with Eckford at Vendome. Captain Hull wrote:—

> "Let me say that despite his youth there was not a better or more daring pilot amongst that whole group and I am quite confident that, but for a very bad piece of luck, he would have been amongst the best in the service."

In another letter, from 2nd Lieutenant Empson, a chum of Eckford and of Walter Stewart, written to Kingston after he heard that Eckford was missing, was the following:—

> "The ways of most of the army fellows in England are not always what their dear people would wish them to be, but you have some who are straight, and remember which is the right thing to do, and which the wrong. Your sonny was amongst those who hadn't forgotten. He was always smiling, even when it was bleak and raining,—he wasn't a grumbler. His usual greetings to me of a morning,—"Hullo, Red!"—used to make me feel happy. It was always good to see him coming along. I've never seen him angry, and I am sure Stewart will agree, he was always ready for anything that came his way, good or bad, with never a grouse, but always with a good spirit."

Walter Stewart, a Kingston boy, who was at Cranwell with Eckford, and but little older than he, sent the following unsolicited letter, in September 1918, before he knew of Eckford's fate:—

> "It was three weeks after Eckford was reported missing before I heard the news. I resolved to write you immediately, and then kept putting it off until I heard from you. I wish I had a simpler and less difficult task. I loved Eck like a brother. Who didn't love "little Gow."
>
> One of his most outstanding qualities was his good fellowship,—an enviable virtue among men. There was nothing forced or artificial about it; he couldn't have eradicated the talent had he tried. There could be many surmises as to the secret of it all,—heredity, environment, a lucky talent—but the most visible and readily seen reason for his easy approach to good comradeship was that famous little smile of his. Not a grin, nor a perpetual facial expression, but a quiet genuine gay merry bit of sunshine, that brightened the world for those about him. Whenever the slightest acquaintance was greeted with a smiling "Good Morning" from Eck Gow, he knew there was in it all the truly good wishes and desires that an old and tried friend could have for him. No better proof of what I have remarked being true, is the bearing of English boys, who had hardly any more to do with Eck than a greeting or two during the day, saying:—"My friend Gow", or, "My little pal Gow" did such and such a thing. I hope you will understand me, and know that I am not trying to be dramatic when I tell you Eck Gow was a great man, and of great men we usually hear episodes characteristic of their nature. What I mean is, that in our little world around the stations we have trained to fly at, Eck Gow was not known just as "an average type of fellow,"—he was a personality.
>
> Up to the time of our passing through Vendome R.N.A.S. station, "Gow" meant the crackest pilot that the flying school had yet turned out. He made a marvellous record there of ability and grit; a record that he always lived up to afterwards. Some might say, "he was recklessness itself", but I rather believe this an error in judgment, due to no great knowledge of flying and the

> qualities that make for great pilots. Eck indeed was **fearlessness personified;** he had more, what is called 'guts" (really a good word) than ten average men could produce if they totalled their combined pluck.
>
> The following happened at Cranwell, where, due to his marked skill in handling a "bus" he was picked for a scout pilot,—which heralds any chap as being the possessor of marked flying instincts and abilities. The Flight Commander was leading a formation, and having completed the reconnoitre, put his machine into a vertical dive,—the signal for all to land. It is absolutely essential that a scout pilot should be a stunt artist, and Eck immediately imitated the crack pilot on England's largest Aerodrome. Some peculiarity of the "Camel" he was flying, took it beyond the vertical on to it's back. At the same time Eck's safety belt broke. All he had to keep him from falling out, was his hold on the spade grip of his control stick; while the crazy machine, absolutely out of control, dove for the earth. Hundreds saw with horror what was happening. The machine was above the tree-tops some hundred feet now, when, mysteriously, all unexplainably, it righted **itself,** and the pilot with complete presence of mind, without even the suggestion of panic, made a reasonable landing. Men with hundreds of hours' more flying than himself, with priceless air experience and proved courage, rushed out to greet the little Canadian, offering hands that trembled slightly, but they encountered a grip of the hand that made them feel great depths of manly admiration, for Eck's hand was as steady, his heart as normal, his nerves—but they say he didn't know what nerves were. And the next day he was flying with all his old confidence. **(Note.** It was learned afterwards that Eckford by a desperate effort, managed to grasp the observation opening in the plane above him, with one hand, and so was able to take his weight off the control stick, and to right the plane with the other hand. Many an airman has had to retire from flying, following accidents much less terrifying than this.)
>
> He skipped classes on one occasion, and on being found out, was brought before Lieutenant Little, Staff Officer in charge of discipline. Speaking of scrapes, we used to get in them, off and on, but Eck was never known to tell a lie or use any subtlety to clear himself. He faced his "crime" with a smile. The Officer, with the usual line of talk, of duty, etc., tried to scare Eck. He might just as well have tried to swallow him, for all the success he could attain in that direction. Then Lieutenant Little turned to his last reliable card, which when played had never known to fail him. "I will bring you before the Brigadier General, Gow. He will deal with you!" There was a hush, as the Discipline Officer and his assistant,—from whom I heard the yarn,—waited for the profound effect it ever brought. The effect was profound enough, but upset the rule. Eck took a step forward, clicked his heels to the attention again, and said: "Mr. Little, you haven't got the guts!" The case was dismissed. The Officer was completely knocked off his mental, or disciplinary balance!
>
> Oh yes! Eck had his temptations over here. I know he had some stiff hard battles to fight,—but he won. Sin is a relentless foe, but Eck became the conqueror, and there is no whiter man possible than Eckford Gow. He was kindness itself, and generous to a fault. Eck wouldn't tackle the task of preaching the Golden Rule, or other essential Christian qualities, but when it came to **living** them, and putting them into practical use, **he was eloquent.** And what I have written, I say before God, is true. Whatever has happened, or wherever

Eck is, you can be assured that Duty has been his guiding star and nothing could daunt his courage."

"Something learned on the fields at play
And something learned at their mother's knee,
Held them there on that flaming way!"

—Harold Begbie.

His brother Jim was in Flanders when the news of Eckford's death was confirmed, and on January 5th 1919, he wrote of his brother:—

"He is gone. His record is white and untarnished! . . . . When we were at Uncle David's farm, and the news of Grandmother's death came to us, I found Eck a short while afterwards, hunched up in a chair, crying like a child. His loyal heart was nearly broken. His friends were his all, and rather than do anything to hurt them he would lose a leg or an arm. . . . . When training in Blighty, we had many serious talks together, and he asked for and received counsel from me with a respect that he deserved from me, and never in God's world from him to me. . . . Like you, I can hardly realize that the cheerful, great hearted fellow is gone. Dear Ow! What a man he would have made!"

"They shall not grow old as we that are left grow old;
Age shall not wither them nor the years condemn;
At the going down of the sun and in the morning,
We shall remember them."

SECTION XXXIV.

GOW ENTRIES IN THE PARISH REGISTERS.

REGISTER OF THE PARISH OF DRYMEN.

Births and Baptisms.

1677 September 27. Thomas McKinmie and Agnes Gow, Callandroun, a child Katherine.

1677 November 29. William Buchanan and Janet Gow had a child called William.
(Hiatus till 1722).

1722 June 9. James son to William Gow and Catherine Paterson in Drumetkill was baptised.

1722 October 14. Elizabeth daughter to John Mitchell and Margaret Gow in Drumquhassle was baptised.

1727 October 20. George Thomson and Dorothy Gow in Sandy Knows had a child called Janet.

1728 April 16. John Gow and Margery Buchanan, Drumwhastle, a child Archibald.

1728 July 14. Patrik Garner and Margaret Gow had a child called Janet.

1729 April 7. Patrik Gow and Elizabeth Mershall, fornicators, had a child baptised called Jennat.

1730 February 11. James Gow and Mary Buchanan of Nether Blarour had a child baptised called John.

1730 April 6. George Thomson and Dorothy Gow in Lechnama had a child baptised called Christian.

1731 January 8. Patrick Garner and Margaret Gow in Lednarew had a child baptised called John.

1731 August 15. James Gow and Mary Buchanan of Blarour had a child baptised called William.

1732 December 30. John Gow and Marjory Buchanan, portioner of Drumquhasle had a child baptised called Janet.

1733 June 21. James Gow and Mary Buchanan of Blarour had a child baptised called Walter.

1734 November 3. Robert Gow and Margaret Buchanan in Drymen had a child baptised called Walter.

1735 March 29. James Gow and Mary Buchanan in Blarour had a child baptised called James.

1737 September 2. James Gow and Mary Buchanan of Blarour had a child baptised called Isabel.

1739 March 31. Robert Gow and Janet McFarlan in Blairnich had a child baptised called Janet.

1739 June 7. John Gow and Jean McFarlan of Drumquhasle had a child baptised.....

1739 August 15. Robert Gow and Margaret Buchanan in Drymen had a child baptised called Robert.

1740 March 10. John and Marion Gows in Dowry of Gartocharn had a child baptised called Margaret.

1741 April 20. John Gow and Jean McFarlan of Drumquhasle had a child baptised called James.

1741 August 11. James Gow, portioner of Blarour and Mary Buchanan his spouse had a child George.

1742 July 5. Robert Gow, weaver in Drymen, and Margaret Buchanan had a child baptised called Margaret.

1742 August 22. Robert Gow and Janet McFarlane in Blarnich had a child called Mary.

1742 November 30. John Lockie and Agnes Gow, fornicators, had a child John. Peter Gow in Drymen was sponsor.

1743 May 5. John and Marion Gows in Blairfad had a child called Walter.

1744 January 8. John Gow, portioner of Wester Drumquhassle, and Jean McFarlan his wife had a son baptised named Francis.

1744 December 7. Robert Gow and Janet McFarlan his wife in Hillhead had a son baptised called Walter.

1745 April 2. Robert Gow had a child baptised begotten in fornication with Martha Buchanan daughter of.....Buchanan, named Isabel.

1745 July 14. James Gow, portioner of Blarour and Mary Buchanan his wife, had a daughter baptised named Janet.

1746 April 25. Robert Gow and Margaret Buchanan his wife in Drymen had a daughter baptised named Jean.

1748 April 6. William Gow and Janet McKuile his wife in Blairfad had a son baptised named John.

1748 June 24. Robert Gow and Janet McFarlan his wife in Blannurisk had a son baptised named James.

1748 July 28. Robert Gow and Margaret Buchanan his wife in Drymen had a son baptised named John.

1748 September 19. John Gow and Mary Roy his wife in Shandon had a son baptised named Thomas.

1751 April 15. John Gow, portioner of Drumquhassle and Jean McFarlan his wife had a son baptised named John.

1751 May 8. John Gow and Mary Roy his wife in Shandon had a son baptised named John.

1751 September 7. William Gow and Margaret McFarlan his wife in Blairfad had a daughter baptised named Margaret.

1752 August 31. John Gow and Helen Downie his wife in Wester Finnich had a daughter baptised named Helen.

1752 December 24. William Gow and Mary McFarlan his wife in Blairfad had a son baptised named William.

1753 December 16. James Gow and Agnes McKowne his wife in Drymen had a son baptised named William.

1754 March 17. William Gow and Margaret McFarlan his wife in Blairfad had a daughter baptised named Janet.

1754 May 20. John Gow, portioner of Wester Drumquhassle and Jean Miller his wife had a son baptised named Robert.

1755 February 20. John Gow and Helen Downie his wife in Wester Finnich had a daughter baptised named Janet.

1757 August 10. Walter Gow and Margaret Shaw his wife in Drymen had a daughter baptised named Helen.

1760 January 9. Walter Gow in Blarour had a child baptised (begotten in fornication) with Jean Miller named Elizabeth.

1760 March 16. William Gow and Margaret McFarlan his wife in Hillhead had a son baptised named Robert.

1760 August 25. Walter Gow and Margaret Shaw his wife in Drymen had a son baptised named Robert.

1760 September 14. John Gow and Janet McArthure his wife in Drymen had a daughter baptised named Mary.

1760 September 17. Walter Gow and Isobel Hutchison his wife in Drymen had a son baptised named John.

1761 December 7. James, son to Walter Gow and Marion McAlpine his wife in Lednerew was born....., and baptised 7th.

1763 William, son to Walter Gow and Margaret Shaw his wife in Drymen was born 10th and baptised 14th May.

1763 John, son to Walter Gow and Marion McAlpine his wife in Lednerew, was born 28th July and baptised 2nd August.

1764 Margaret, daughter to John Gow and.....his wife in Finnich, was born 30th and baptised 31st October.

1765 Alexander and John, twins of Walter Gow and Margaret Shaw his wife in Drymen, were born and baptised 4th May.

1765 John, son to Walter Gow and Marion McAlpine his wife in Lednerew, was born 8th and baptised 9th September.

1766 Elizabeth daughter to Francis Gow and Margaret McIndoe his wife in Easter Gateside, was born 5th and baptised 6th February.

1767 Walter, son to Walter Gow and Margaret Shaw his wife in Drymen was born 20th and baptised 21st July.

1767 William, son to Walter Gow and Marion McAlpine his wife in Lednerew was born and baptised 6th September.

1767 John, son to Francis Gow and Margaret McIndoe his wife in Balfunning was born.....and baptised 25th October.

1769 Walter Gow and Marion McAlpine in Lednerew had a lawful son born 25th and baptised 29th August named George.

1770 Walter Gow and Margaret Shaw in Drymen had a lawful son born 28th May and baptised 3rd June named John.

1772 Walter Gow and Margaret Shaw in Drymen had a lawful daughter born 19th and baptised 20th June named Jean.

1773 John Gow of Blarour and Grizel McKechny had a lawful daughter born 27th and baptised 30th June named Mary.

1775 James Gow and Katherine Cameron in Drumquhasle had a daughter born 3rd and baptised 4th January named Jean.

1775 Walter Gow and Margaret Shaw in Drymen had a lawful daughter born 6th and baptised 8th June named Margaret.

1775 John Gow of Blarour and Grizel McKechny had a lawful son born 14th and baptised 15th September named James.

1777 James Gow and Katherine Cameron in Drumquhasle had a lawful daughter born 2nd and baptised 4th March named Elizabeth.

1777 John Gow, wright in Damhouse of Finnech and Agnes Ritson his wife, had a daughter baptised on the 13th June 1777 named Janet.

1777 John Gow, portioner of Blarour, and Grizel McKechnie his wife had a son baptised 13th December named Alexander. (In a duplicate entry the child is said to be born on the 25th and baptised 30th December)

1777 John Gow and Ann Bilslane in Wester Finnich had a lawful daughter born 12th and baptised.....June, named Janet.

1779 James Gow younger of Drumnaw and Katherine Cameron had a son baptised 4th April named John.

1780 John Gow of Blarour and Grizel McKechnie had two sons, twins, baptised on 12th August, named William and George.

1781 James Gow in West Drumquhasle and Katherine Cameron his wife had a son baptised 8th May named Robert.

1781 John Gow, portioner of Blarour, and Grizel McKechnie had a daughter baptised 16th October named Grizal.

1784 John Gow and Grizel McKechnie his wife in Blairover had a son baptised 5th July 1784 named Walter.

1785 James Gow of Drumbeg and Katherine Cameron his wife had a son born 21 and baptised 22 February named John.

1786 Robert Gow, weaver, and Jean Buchanan in Drumen had a daughter baptised 19th November named Ann.

1787 John Gow of Nether Blarour and Grizel McKechnie his wife had a son born 17th and baptised 20th March named Andrew.

1787 Robert Gow, weaver in Drumen, and Jean Buchanan his wife had a son baptised 6th December named Walter.

1788 James Gow of Drumbeg and Katherine Cameron his wife had a son born 11th and baptised 12th August named Robert.

1789 Robert Gow, weaver in Drumen, and Jean Buchanan his wife had a son born and baptised 10th March named Robert.

1790 John Gow of Drumbeg and Katherine Cameron his wife had a daughter born 28th and baptised 30th October named Helen.

1790 Robert Gow, weaver in Drumen, and Jean Buchanan his wife had a son born and baptised 8th December named William.

1792 Robert Gow, weaver in Drumen, and Jean Buchanan his wife had a son born .....and baptised 11th August named John.

1793 James Gow of Drumbeg and Katherine Cameron his wife had a daughter born 4th and baptised 5th May named Katherine.

1794 Robert Gow, weaver in Drymen, and Jean Buchanan his wife had a son born and baptised 3rd July named James.

1796 James Gow of Drumbeg and Katherine Cameron his wife had a daughter born and baptised 8th February named Mary.

1796 Robert Gow, weaver in Drymen, and Jean Buchanan his wife had a son born 13th and baptised.....September named Alexander.

1798 Mach 26. Robert Gow in Drymen and Jean Buchanan his wife had a son baptised 26th March named Walter.

1799 Robert Gow in Drymen and Jean Buchanan his wife had a son born 20th and baptised 21st March named Walter.

1811 Alexander Gow of Blairour and Janet Steven his wife had a daughter born 13th and baptised 18th September named Mary.

1812 Alexander Gow of Drumbeg and Agnes Buchanan in Drumen had a daughter (begotten in fornication) born 25th June and baptised 5th August named.....

1815 Alexander Gow of Drumbeg and Agnes McFarlan his wife had a son born 22nd September and baptised 9th October, named James.

1816 Alexander Gow of Blairour and Janet Steven his wife had a son born 10th May named Moses.

1818 Alexander Gow of Blairour and Janet Steven his wife had a son born 30th March and baptised 17th April named Alexander.

1818 Alexander Gow, Drumbeg, and Agnes McFarlan his wife had a daughter born 27th September and baptised 16th October named Agnes.

Marriages &c. 1721-1819.

1723 December 26th. George Thomsone and Dorothy Gow both in this parish being orderly proclaimed and nothing objected were married.

1727 July 16. Patrick Gardner and Margaret Gow both in this were married.

1728 January 7. James Gow and Catherine Leny are booked for proclamation.

1729 March 16. James Gow of Blairour and Mary Buchanan in Kilmaronock booked for proclamation to marriage.

1735 June 21. William Mowat and Janet Gow both in this parish listed for proclamation.

1736 February 14. William Gow and Elizabeth Howat both parishioners listed for proclamation.

1736 April 4. John Gow in Kilmaronok and Marion Gow here listed.

1736 July 3. Walter Gow and Elizabeth Kear listed for proclamation in order to marriage, both parishioners.

1738 February 11. John Gow of Drumquhasle and Jean McFarlan both parishioners listed for proclamation to marriage.

1738 July 8. John Gow and Katherine McFarlan both parishioners, listed &c., but were not married at all.

1738 October 12. Patrick Gow and Elizabeth Mershall both parishioners, listed &c.

1738 October 28. William Gow and Margaret Lilburn both parishioners, listed &c.

1744 December 8. William Gow in Blarfad and Janet McCowill, daughter to John McCowill in Spittall, both in this parish, listed &c.

1745 August 2. Robert Gow in Drymen and Katherine Leny in Garchells both in this parish &c.

1747 December 5. John Gow in Blairfad in this parish and Mary McFarlan, daughter to the deceased.....McFarlan in.....L....., listed for proclamation in order to marriage.

1750 November 10. William Gow in Blarfad in this parish and Margaret McFarlan, daughter to William McFarlan in Cardross in the parish of Port, listed for proclamation, &c.

1752 August 1. James Gow in Drymen and Agnes McEwan, daughter to Alexander McEwan at Bridgend of Blanurisk, both in this parish, listed, &c.

1756 July 24. Walter Gow in Drymen and Margaret Shaw daughter to William Shaw in Gargunnock parish, listed &c.

1758 June 24. Andrew Monach in Boguehouse in Buchanan parish and Isabel Gow, daughter to the deceased James Gow, portioner of Blarour, in this parish, listed for proclamation in order to marriage, and were married at.....by....

1759 March 23. John Gow in Drymen and Janet McArthur, relict of John Buchanan there, listed for proclamation &c. married at.....by.....

1760 February 8. Alexander Buchanan, gardener in Glasgow and Margaret Buchanan, relict of Robert Gow, weaver in this parish, listed &c.

1761 January 10. Walter Gow, in Blarour in this parish and Marion McAlpine, daughter of the deceased John McAlpine of Blarlusk in Kilmaronock parish, listed &c.

1761 August 1. John Gow in Finnich and Elizabeth McMurrich, daughter of the deceased Hugh McMurrich in Balling, both in this parish, listed &c., but were not married.

1762 July 10. John Gow in Finnich in this parish and Agnes Bilslane, daughter of James Bilslane in Finnery in Kilmaronock parish, listed &c.

1765 February 14. Francis Gow, son to the deceased John Gow, portioner of Wester Drumquhassle in this parish, and Margaret McIndoe lawful daughter of William McIndoe in Blairhoish in Strathblane parish, listed for proclamation of banns in order to marriage, and being duly proclaimed were married.

1769 June 24. John Gow of Blarour and Grizel McEchny, lawful daughter of Alexander McEchny, late in Milnfead, both in this parish, listed &c.

1773 May 28. James Gow younger of Drumnow and Catherine Cameron, his father's servant, both in this parish, listed &c.

1774 May 21. John Gow in Easter Blarnavaid and Helen Gow, lawful daughter to John Gow in Finnich both in this parish, listed &c.

1780 October 20. James Glass, servant to Mr. Aikin of Orchard in Baldernock, and Helen Gow, daughter of Walter Gow, weaver in Drymen, listed &c.

1786 Robert Gow, weaver in Drymen, and Jean Buchanan, daughter of the deceased Walter Buchanan, late in Drymen, listed &c, 4th February.

1790 Archibald Gow, son of John Gow of Drumnow, in this parish, and Margaret McAulay, daughter of John McAulay in Bualmacha, in Buchanan parish, listed &c. 3rd December.

1793 James Bilsland, son of the deceased John Bilsland, wright in Drumen, and Elizabeth Gow, daughter of James Gow of Drumbeg, both in this parish, listed &c. 15th June, and were married.

1797 John Macalaster, son of Alexander Macalaster, smith in Craftamie, Kilmaronack parish, and Jean Gow, daughter of James Gow of Drumbeg, parish of Drymen, listed &c. 19th August.

1810 Alexander Gow of Nether Blairour and Janet Steven, daughter to Moses Steven, tenant in Finnich, listed, &c. 9th July and were married.

1811 Allan McMillan, shopkeeper in Drymen and Helen Gow, daughter to James Gow of Drumbeg, both in Drymen parish, listed &c., 26th October and were married.

1812 Robert Gow, son to Robert Gow, weaver, in Drymen parish, and Margaret Macalaster, daughter to John Macalaster in Milton, Woodside, parish of Bonhill, listed &c. 4th January.

1814 Alexander Gow of Drumbeg and Agnes McFarlan, daughter of the deceased George McFarlan late in Arduil presently residing in Park of Drumquhassel, in Drymen parish, listed, &c. 30th July.

PARISH OF GARGUNNOCK.

1756 July 23. Walter Gow in the parish of Drymen and Margaret Shaw in this parish listed their names for proclamation in order to marriage, married August 5th.

PARISH OF KILLEARN.

1737 June 2. Walter, natural son to Walter Gow and Janet Ware was baptised; witnesses, Ballochruin and Carstoun.

SECTION XXXV.

NOTES FROM STIRLINGSHIRE SASINES.

1664 January 6.—Registration of Sasine dated 26th December 1663 of Walter Gow in Blairfad and Marion Miller his spouse in the lands of Park of Drumquhassill in the parish of Drymen and Sheriffdom of Stirling, disponed to them and their heirs, successors and assignees by Hugh McGregor, portioner of Drumquhassill with consent of Mary Napier, his wife. The Disposition was dated at Drumakell, 15th December 1662, witnesses, William Govan in Drimen, Daniel Bryce, lawful son of Patrick Bryce there, Malcolm McFarlane, son of the deceased Dougal McFarlane in Sallokie, and Hugh McGregor, natural son of Malcolm McGregor, tutor. The Witnesses to the Sasine were Archibald Govan, lawful son of William Govan, Walter Gow in Drumquhassill and Walter Gow his son, and Thomas Miller in Blairfad.

1671 Walter Gow of Park is witness on 2nd February 1671 to the Sasine of William Govean of Drumquhassill in certain lands below the Hill of Drymen disponed to him by William Buchanan of Drumakill.

COMMISSARIOT OF GLASGOW TESTAMENTS. Vol. 38.

1674 The Testament dative and Inventar of the goods geir debts and sowmes of mony quhilks pertained to umquhill Walter Gow in Drumwhassill within the parochin of Drummen the tym of his deceis wha deceist in the moneth 9 Maii 1674 yeires. Faithfullie mad and given up be William Govean of Drumwhassill, lawful creditor to the defunct, in maner underwritten in swa far as the defunct was justlie adebted and awand to the said William Goveane for himself and as having right be commissionn in maner after specified the sowmes of mony underwritten viz: In the first the soum of thrie hundreth Merkes Scotts mony of principall soum with fourty merks of penalty adebted and awand be the said defunct to William Napier of Killkroick for the maill and dewtie of thes pairts of the lands of Drumquhasill and pertinents therof possest be him the cropt and yeir of God jm vic seaventie thrie yeiris. Item the soum of four score merkes restand awand be the defunct of the maill and dewtie of thes pairts of the saids lands of Drumwhassill the yeir of God jm vic seaventie twa yeiris conform to ane tack daitit the thrid day of February 1673 yeiris, in and to the whilk tack and dewtie thairin containt the said William Govean hath right be assignationn fra the said William Naper of the dait the thirtein day of Apryle 1670 yeires. Item. In swa far as the said umquhill Walter Gow was adebted and awand to the said William Govean the soum of thrie hundreth merkes Scotts mony of principall soum with fourty merkes of penalty adebted and awand be the defunct to him the cropt jm vic seaventie four yeiris as for the maill and dewtie of the saids lands. Item, in swa far as the said Walter Gow was adebted and awand to the said William Govean as having right fra William Andersonn proveist of Glasgow as he who has right thereto fra the Archbishop of Glasgow conform to his commissionn of the dait the fourtein day of October jm vic seaventie twa yeirs the soum of fourescore ten merkes sax shilling eight pennies mony foirsaid adebted be the defunct of teynd payable to the said Archbishop furth of the saids lands the cropts and yeiris of God jm vic seaventie twa and jm vic seaventie thrie yeiris, as the said Assignationn and Dispositionn and Commissionn of the daits respective foirsaids in themselfs mor fullie

beirs. Quhilk William Govean as lawfull creditor to the defunct in maner above-written is executor dative decerint to the defuncts goods geir and debts be decreit of the Commissar of Glasgow his deput upon the saxt day of August instant and that in payment and satisfactionn to the said William Govean of the foirsaids sowmes of money principalls and penalties conteined in the foirsaids Tack Assignationn Dispositionn and Commissionn and of the expenses of the Confirmationn of this present Testament in swa far as the defuncts goods geir and debts underwritten will extend unto and as of the law may be recovered therof as the said decreet dative of the dait foirsaid in itself att mair lenth makes mentionn.

Inventar

Item. The defunct had pertaining and belonging to him the tym of his deceis foirsaid the goods and geir underwritten of the pryces following, viz: —In the first the increas of the sawing of thes pairts of the lands of Drumwhassill possest be the defunct this instant cropt with corne beir and peis estimat with the fodder efter deductionn of the expenses in shearing and home taking thereof worth iiic lib. Item thrie horses and meirs all estimat ourheid worth xl lib. Item eight kyne and four stirkes all estimat ourheid worth lxxii lib. Item twentie sheep all estimat at worth xx lib.

Summa of the Inventar iiiic xxxii lib.

Nulla divisio.

I sir William Fleming of Ferme, etc., Commissar of Glasgow be the tenor heirof efter dew warning mad be edict openlie as effeirs, ratifie, approve, and confirme the above named William Govean in Executor dative as lawfull creditor to the defunct in maner above written and that in payment and satisfactionn to him of the foirsaids sowmes of mony principalls and penaltie conteined in the saids Tack, Assignationn, Dispositionn and Commissoinn of the daits respective foirsaids and of the expenses of the Confirmationn of this present testament in swa far as the defuncts goods and geir above written will extend unto and as of the law may be recovered thereof; and give and commit full power of intromission with the defuncts goods and geir above written to the said Executor dative as lawfull creditor decerned to the defunct in maner foirsaid, and gif neid beis to call and persew therefor. Because he hath mad faith as use is in such caices and found cautioun as law will as ane act mad therupon att lenth beris. Att Drymen the eight day of August 1674 yeires.

NOTES FROM STIRLINGSHIRE SASINES.

1687 May 6—Registration of Sasine dated 29th April of William Gow lawful son of Patrick Gow, Merchant burgess of Glasgow (who acts as attorney for his son) proceeding upon a heretable bond granted by Robert Gow of Park of Drumquhassill to the said Patrick and his son whereby for 500 merks he dispones to the said Patrick Gow in liferent and his said son William in fee an annual rent of £20 secured over his lands of Park dated as Glasgow 30th April 1685. Among the witnesses to the said sasine are Patrick Andersone in Aber of Kilmaronock, Alexander Buchanan of Blairvockie, and John and Thomas Buchanans, lawful sons of Edward Buchanan of Spittell.

1712 June 16.—Registration of Sasine dated 13 June of Margaret Gow spouse to John Mitchell portioner of Wester and Easter Drumquhassill, in an annuity of £40 in case of children and 85 merks if no children, with a dwelling house, one acre of croft land, and cow's grass. (Minute Book).

1712 July 31.—Registration of Sasine of Margaret Gow, lawful daughter of John Gow of Wester Drumquhassill, upon her contract of marriage dated 4th November 1710, in a dwelling house with yard and an acre of croft land tilled, manured and herded yearly, with a cow's grass sufficiently herded with the said John's kyne of Drumquhassill and if there be no children of their marriage the said John provides her an annuity of 85 merks money. William Govan of Drumquhassill is bailie. (Vol. 13 fol. 16).

1745 January 30th.—Registration of sasine dated 4th December last, of John Gow now of Wester Third of Drumquhassill, on a Disposition dated 16th January 1738 by the deceased John Gow portioner of Drumquhasle to the said John Gow, his eldest lawful son, of the lands of Wester Third, reserving his own liferent and that of Marjory Buchanan his spouse, in terms of their marriage contract dated 18th August 1709; the said John Gow, younger, paying his father's debts and 2000 merks to his younger children. William Govean elder and younger of Drumwhassill are witnesses to the Disposition.

(Vol. 18 f. 457).

1745 January 30.—Sasine Registered, on same date as above, in favour of Jean Miller Spouse to John Gow of Wester third of Drumwhassill, in terms of their contract of marriage dated 11th February 1738 which was made between the said John Gow on the one part and Jean Miller in Dalnair with consent of Elisabeth Craig, daughter of the deceased James Craig of Dalnair his (? lege her) mother, in the Wester Third of Drumwhassle in liferent. A precept of sasine is contained in the Contract of marriage, to which precept the witnesses are Frances Buchanan of Arnprior, William and William Govean, elder and younger of Drumwhassle, Peter Buchanan of Spittall, and others. (Ibid.)

1717 July 20.—Registration of Sasine dated 1st July of a discreet young man James Gow, second lawful son of the deceased John Gow of Wester Third of Drumwhastle, in that part of Blarour presently possessed by Robert McKenzie with pertinents in the Parish of Drymen disponed to him by Archibald Buchanan of Drumakill on 21st May 1717, among the witnesses to the Disposition being Lieutenant Colonel Fairfoul of Breaindine, George Buchanan of Blairlask, James Leckie of Wester Cation, Andrew Steuart in Drymen, John Gow of Wester Third of Drumquhassill, and William Govan of Drumquhassill. Among the witnesses to the sasine are William Govan of Drumquhassill and John McGovan, portioner of Blairnyle.

(Register of Sasines in Edinburgh. Vol. 13).

SECTION XXXVI.

PARTITION OF THE LENNOX.

Originally the Lennox or Levenachs,—fields of the Leven,—comprised the baisin of the Leven and Loch Lomond, the whole of Dumbartonshire, the greater part of Stirling and portions of Perth and Renfrewshires.

When James I of Scotland was restored to the Scottish throne in 1423, of which he had long been deprived owing to the alleged machinations of the Prince Regent, Robert Duke of Albany, his uncle, he lost no time in commencing vigorous measures which ended in the total destruction of the fortunes of the family of the Regent.

Murdoch, Duke of Albany and Earl of Fife, son of Robert, and successor to the Regency, had married Isabella, daughter of Duncan, VIII. Earl of Lennox. They had four sons, "some of whom grew up into such beauty of manhood, as to be the admiration of Scotland"; and one daughter Isobel. The king had already sent Walter, one of these sons, to the Bass, and in March 1425, through his Parliament at Perth, ordered the arrest of the ex-Regent Murdoch, and his son Alexander Stewart. Duncan, Earl of Lennox, was also seized and convicted on a trumped-up charge, and sent to death. Murdoch, his son Alexander, and Earl Duncan were beheaded on the mound called Hurly Hacket, on the Castle Hill of Stirling. Walter had been beheaded the day before. He and Alexander were both men of gigantic stature, and greatly beloved throughout Scotland for their personal attraction.

King James had seized the Earldoms of Fife and Menteith, and although Duncan, then in his 80th year, had for some unknown reason been made to suffer for the offences of the House of Albany, his fief, strange to say, was not forfeited. His daughter Isabella, had been placed under restraint, on the island of Inchmuryne in Loch Lomond, the chief messuage of the Earldom, but the restraint was not maintained, and she continued to reap the fruits of the Earldom, and exercise the rights of feudal chief, until her death about 1460.

Isabella had two sisters, Margaret and Elizabeth. The former had married Sir Robert Menteith of Rusky, and the latter, Sir John Stewart of Darnley, who was called "the most illustrious warrior of his age." Margaret died in 1452, leaving two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of John Napier of Merchiston, and Agnes, who afterwards married Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles.

Sir John Stewart of Darnley was killed in the siege of Orleans, in 1429, and his son Sir Alan was slain in 1439. His grandson John, Lord Darnley,

succeeded to the title, and where the other heirs had long failed, he, by reason of his wealth and high connections, overcame all obstruction and obtained a partition of the Earldom and the recognition of himself as Earl of Lennox, in 1490.

Darnley, as grandson of Elizabeth, 3rd daughter of Duncan, received one-half of the estate; and the heirs of Margaret, 2nd daughter of Duncan, who were Elizabeth Napier of Merchiston and Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, each received one-fourth. For their rights of superiority in the succession which they yielded to Sir John, they were recompensed by him.

For her portion, Elizabeth Napier received:—"Gertnes, Dalnair, **Blairour,** Gartharven, the twa Ballattis, the Dowchlass, Badvow, Eddinballo, Ballacharne, Tumdarach, with the half of the yill (Isle) of Inchstavanohe and Castelgile, with the half-wod and all the proficitis of the samyn", and in addition a tract of land adjudged to her share for the right of superiority yielded.

The fourth accruing to Gleneagles, consisted of "Callemar, Kebedeyn, the half of Drumakill, the three Catyrs, **Finwick-Tenant,** Blarquhosh, Blarnyle, Shenaglass, Ladryshbeg, and the twa Boturichis" and in addition as a compensation for the claims of Gleneagles upon the superiorities, **Trynbeg,** Knockond, with the fischarland callit the Croft, Blairlosk, Ladrishmor and the twa Achinkerachis.

The further history of these lands, Blairour, Trynbeg or Drumbeg, and Finwick-Tenant is given separately.

SECTION XXXVII.

BLAIROUR.

Alexander Gow,—broken hearted at the loss of his birthright and yearning for Blairour; and, long years after, lonely Mary Macadam Dumayne, then in India and fretting over the recent death of her father, turning her thoughts to old Blairour, the "Field of the Golden Colour", the home of her youth, and singing a few days before she died:

Blairo'er! my dear auld Scottish hame,
To me what charms surround they name
And noo, when distant frae my view,
The past sweet memories wake anew.

Wi' thee, the strains o' "Auld Lang Syne"
"Auld Hoose," and "Rowan Tree" will twine,
And tears maist start at "Home, sweet home",
I think how far frae thee I roam.

The hoose among the trees I see,
Sae snug and warm ye seem tae me,
Behind, the hill slants kindly doon,
And woods gi'e shelter roon and roon.

The banks and braes sae fresh and green
Wi' burn that bonnie rins between
The brig, Gateside, Drumquhassle glen
I mind each neuk frae en' tae en'.

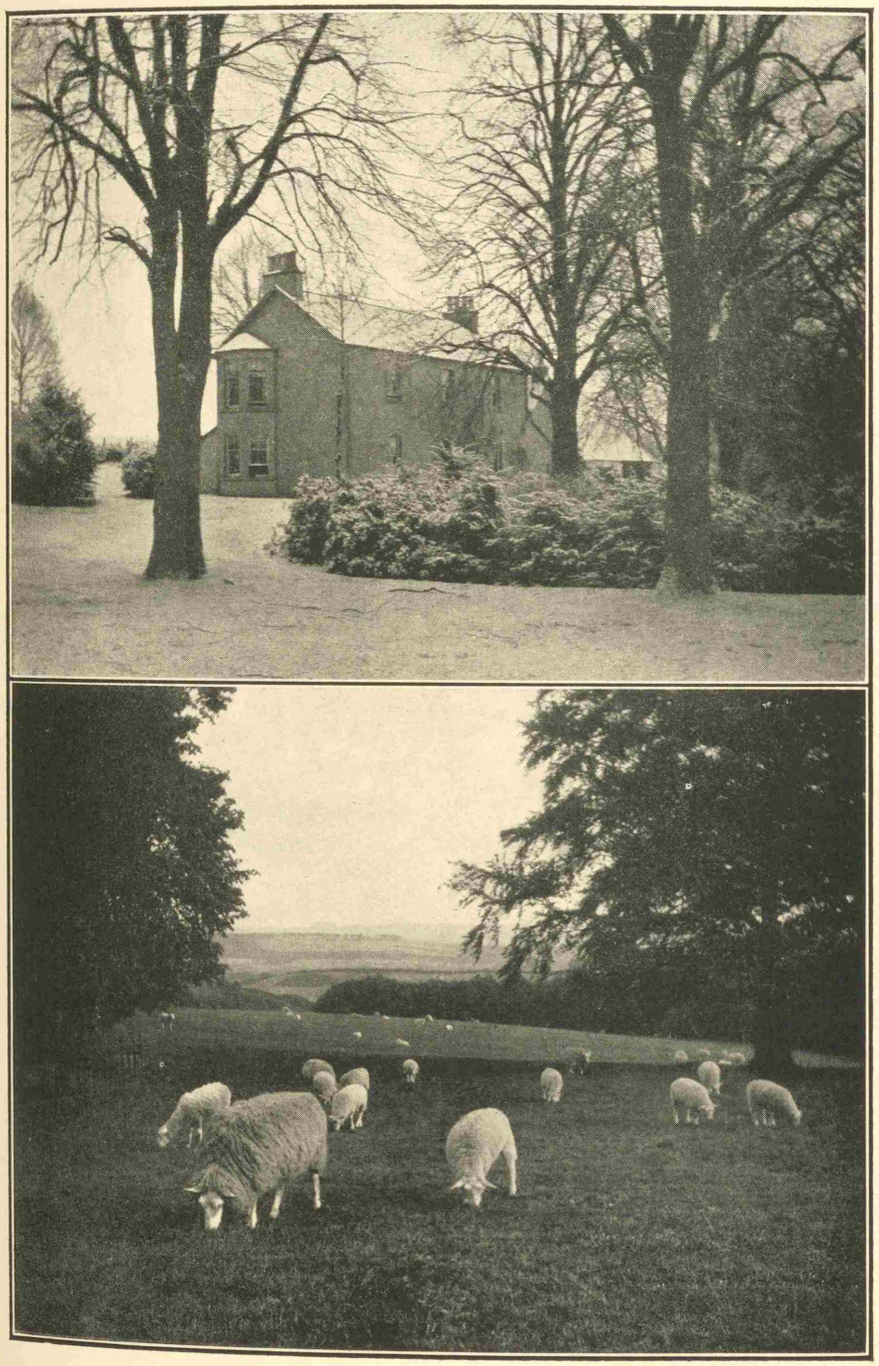
The wood, the garden and the bower,
My plot, wi' every favorite flower,
The lawn, the shrubs and border too
In front where a' the roses grew.

I see my faither walk aboot,
Wi' Gyp, and gander at his foot,
An e'e he had on a' gaun on,
Ah! me, I scarce can think him gone.

Aye kind, he helpit a' who cam',
And true, was hatefu' o' a' sham,
Anxious that a' he did was right,
His life was one long faithfu' fight.

Wi' him my mither gaed aboot,
He ne'er her liked to be withoot,
And kind, unselfish, patient, good,
She helped him wi' whate'er she could.

This fine picture is of John Macadam, II Laird of Blairour, with his fox terrier and gander at heel. On one occasion the gander without his being aware, followed him all the way to the village!



BLAIRO'ER
House at top. Lime Trees planted by Alexander Gow.
Below, meadow looking towards Dumbarton.

Turning now to the historical side of Blairour, or Blairover or Blairo'er as it is also known, we note that at the Partition of the Lennox, and following agreement among the heirs, it became the property of John and Elizabeth Napier.

On 21st May 1509, Archibald Napier, IV of Merchiston, got incorporation of a free barony of Edinballe Naper, which included Blairour.

In 1680, Blairour was acquired by William Buchanan II of Drummikill, (second family). He was succeeded by his son William, III of Drummikill in 1689, and ten years later William's brother Archibald succeeded as IV. Laird.

On 21st May 1717, Archibald, IV of Drummikill, gave feu-contract of Blairour to James Gow, consideration being £2100 Scots. He also sold the Blairnavaids on 22nd January 1707 to Robert Blair, tenant therein.

BLAIROUR.

On 1st June 1752, John Gow was infefted heir to his father James Gow, and he was succeeded in 1809 by his son Alexander Gow, who got into difficulties and executed a disposition in trust to Robert M'Goun in 1821. The latter sold it in 1822 to John Macadam, tenant in Druquhassle, for £2550 Stg.

GATESIDE OF EASTER BLAIRNAVAIDS.

Robert Blair was succeeded by his grandson William Blair, who sold in 1789 to John M'Intyre. Peter, son of John M'Intyre succeeded him in 1823, and sold Blairnavaids on 10th October, 1842 to John Macadam, II of Blairour.

These two estates, separated in 1707, were thus re-united in 1842 under one ownership. As we have already seen, John Macadam, I Laird, was succeeded by his son, John, II Laird, who bought the Claggans in 1880, from Sir George H. Leith Buchanan, and this, with the Gateside of Easter Blairnavaids, and Blairour, constitutes the present estate of Archibald Macadam, III Laird of Blairo'er.

There was also an estate of Over or Upper Blairour, situated about a mile to the North of Blairour proper. In 1765, it was owned by William Govane of Drumquhassle.

SECTION XXXVIII.

DRUMBEG.

Drumbeg, —a "small ridge"—alias Trienbeg, Triumbeg, or Trynbeg, was allotted, in the Partition of the Lennox to Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles, (pronounced Glenny-gless). There was another Drumbeg to the south of Killearn, where the late Walter Paul of Montreal hailed from, but we are only interested here, in the Drumbeg in Drymen Parish.

As appears from a bond of caution given in December 1584, "Trienbeg" apparently was in possession of "Patrick Danielstoun." (Reg. P.C. of Scot. Vol. VIII, p. 714).

In 1560, Drumbeg, Ibert and Killearn were given by William II Earl of Montrose to his son William Graham, "Parson of Killerne'.' This evidently refers to Drumbeg in Killearn, but the following entry, which Mr. Guthrie Smith states has reference to Drumbeg in Drymen also indicated a connection with the Grahams, viz:—"On April 16th, 1634—Sasine by John Grahame of Killerne, younger, with consent of Margaret Addsoune, his spouse, to Adam Napare, brother-german to Archibald, Lord Naper, of the lands of Trienbeg, 31st January 1634."

Without attempting to settle this difficulty, and referring to Drumbeg in Drymen Ph. we continue. The Bandalloch writs included a feu charter of Trienbeg, dated June 1616, granted by the Laird of Gleneagles to Robert Cuninghame. Robert Cuninghame was succeeded in Drumbeg by his son John, who was served heir in 1630. John died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother William, who was served heir in 1644. This William in 1673, and perhaps long before was bailie to Lord Napier. He was succeeded in Drumbeg by his son John; by William, son of John; and by George, son of William. In 1763, George Cunninghame and his spouse, Esther Jollie, in consideration of 12,700 merks, sold the town and lands of Drumbeg alias Trienbeg or Triumbeg to John Gow, portioner of Drumquhassle. On 22nd April 1786, John Gow entailed Drumquhassle, but gave Drumbeg to his eldest son, James II. The latter was succeeded by his grandson James III, and by Alexander IV son of James II. Alexander died in 1915, and his wife, and daughter Margaret, are now in possesson.

SECTION XXXIX.

DRUMQUHASSLE.

Drumquhassle, —"the ridge with the castle or fort"—has suffered a good many changes and divisions. It is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Endrick and slopes upwards towards Drumbeg and Drymen village, the Park of Drumquhassle being at the waterside, and Easter, Middle and Wester Thirds to the North of it. At the time of the purchase of Easter Third in 1702 it was divided between James and William Mitchell equally, and as William was afterwards referred to as "of Nether Third", presumably James was of Middle Third. This may have been a mis-application of the term "third," but in any case it was but a convenient and temporary expedient. The history of Wester Third involves the families of Cunninghame, Govane and Gow; the Easter Third revolving about the families of Mitchell and Graham. After dealing with Drumquhassle as a whole, the history of Park and Wester Third will be considered, and after that, the "Notes on Dalnair and Drumquhassle" furnished by Miss Macadam of Blairo'er will trace the ownership of Easter Third.

Drumquhassle was a part of the estate of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, who was put to death by King James I, in 1425. In the Partition of the Earldom, which occurred only in 1490, Drumquhassle was allotted to Sir John Stewart of Darnley, who subsequently assumed the title, Earl of Lennox.

The Cunninghames were long connected with Drumquassle, the first Laird being a younger son of Sir Andrew Cunninghame of Polmaise. This was probably Andrew Cunninghame of Drumquassle, whose son Alexander, before 1502, married Margaret Park, one of the co-heiresses of William Park of Park and Mugdock Mitchell.

In 1532 there is a charter by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, to Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, wherein it appears that Drumquhassle had right to three fourths of Easter Mugdock Mitchell.

About the beginning of the 17th Century, Drumquhassle consisted of: "25 pound lands of Drumquhassle, Bowquhinning, Blairfad, Laddinrew, Craigievairne, Killairnane, Easter Mugdock Michell, Blairquhoyis and Middleenbeg."

On 20th October 1601, John Cunninghame, heir of John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, his father, is retoured in the Barony of Drumquhassel. He died before 1605, and in 1613, his son John Cuninghame was served heir of his father in the £5 lands of old extent of Portnellan-Galbraith and Tullochan, with the Islands of Loch Lomond adjacent to same in the Dukedom of Lennox. On 24th Dec. 1627, John Cunninghame sold Middle Glenboig and in 1631, infefted Portnellan-Galbraith to Buchanan of Ross and Allison Cunninghame, his wife. On 24th May 1627, he gave Thomas Steven a Charter for Spittals of Finnick Tennant. (See Steven History).

In 1650, John and William Napier, successively, had an annuity from Drumquhassle. On 15th December 1662, Hugh M'Gregor, portioner of Drumquhassle, with consent of Mary Napier, his wife, sold Park of Drumquhassle to Walter Gow and Marion Miller, his spouse, in Blairfad. Among the witnesses to Sasine on 26th December 1663, were Walter Gow in Drumquhassle and Walter Gow, his son. Evidently Drumquhassle had been acquired by Walter Gow before this time, and probably Walter Gow in Drumquhassle and Walter Gow of Park, were cousins.

GOWS IN PARK.

Walter Gow of Park was a witness to a Sasine of Wm. Govean of Drumquhassle on 2 Feb. 1671. On 30 April 1685, Patrick Gow, Merchant Burgess in Glasgow, and Wm. Gow, his son, acquired from Robert Gow of Park of Drumquhassle, for 500 merks, an annual rent of £20 secured over his lands of Park.

GOWS AND GOVANES IN DRUMQUHASSLE.

Walter Gow, in Drumquhassle, Dec. 1663, and at his death in May 1674. On 2nd Feb. 1671 Wm. Buchanan of Drumakill, disponed certain lands, below the hill of Drymen, to Wm. Govean of Drumquhassle. Wm. Govean of Drumquhassle, was executor of the estate of Walter Gow of Drumquhassle in 1674, so it would appear that he had acquired Drumquhassle about this time, viz: —1671-74. Wm. Govean was "of Drumquhassle" in 1679 and 1683.

On the 7th January 1676, Drumquhassle "belonging to the Govanes" is described in a Sasine of that date as being bounded by: The burn of Aldwharne (Urtquhur, Altquhur, Altquhore, Craigivannin) on the East, the Water of Enrick, the lands of Finnick-Malice, Easter Catter and boatt-lands of Catter upon the South, and lands of Trenbeg on the West and the lands of Blairnavaids on the North parts."

The Park of Drumquhassle was a late acquisition of the Govanes, probably not long before 1700; the seller being Robert Gow or his representatives. Immediately on this purchase, it would seem, William Govane sold Wester Third, a good slice of his recent purchase to John Gow, in 1701, and the next year sold Easter Drumquhassle to James and William Mitchell. (See below, also "Notes on Dalnair.") These business transactions of the Mitchells and Gows were followed, later, by the marriage of William Mitchell's son John to Margaret Gow, daughter of John Gow of Wester Third.

Regarding similar business relations, and others of more intimate character, between the Govanes and Gows, between and for each other, do they give us warrant in believing that the ties existing were more than those of mere good neighbours? The late Mr. Guthrie Smith believed that the Gows, Govanes, McGouns,

and others who translated their name into the lowland Smith, such as the Smiths of Craigend, and John Smith, writer in Buchanan, 1746, were all of the same race and formed a sept of hereditary armourers to the ancient Earls of Lennox, and the Buchanans of that Ilk. A Disposition and Assignation given by James Gow to his son James in 1746 was drawn up by John Smith, writer in Buchanan; and John Gow's will, dated 1717, was written by William Govane of Drumquhassle at Drumquhassle.

The following note on the Govanes was contributed by the late Mr. William Maddan:—

> "Mr. Guthrie Smith had gone a certain length with the family of Govane. He begins with William Govane in Drymen, who was the father of John in Drymen, and grandfather of William who acquired lands in Drumquhassle in 1670. Mr. A. W. Gray-Buchannan, Parkhill, Polmont, who had devoted much attention to Strathendrick pedigrees, says in a private note to W. Maddan, of 26th August 1899, that his notes give two previous generations, viz: John Govane in Buchanan 1563, father of James Govane, *Smith*, in Buchanan, who married Jeillis Cuninghame, (apparently connected with the old Cuninghames of Drumquhassle), and the above William, ancestor of the Govanes of Cameron, and the above William, ancestor of the Govanes of Drumquhassle. Buchanan of Auchmar says that "Walter Buchanan of Conachra in Drymen Parish, second son of Thomas, third of that name and fifth Laird of Drumikill, had one daughter, married to John Govean in Drymen, being mother of William Govean of Drumquhassle."

GOVANE IN PARK, 1701.

Govane was drowned in Loch Lomond, in the winter of about 1740. In a bond of Provision, of James Gow of Nether Blairour, William Govanes, Elder and Younger are named guardians to his children, on 7 Apr. 1746. They are again mentioned in 1748, and Wm. Govan, younger in 1751 and 1752. Robert Govan, "in Drumquhassle" in 1791, died in May 1821, his son Robert being in possession at that time. His fifth daughter and last survivor, Mrs. Catherine Govane-Gray, died 9 April 1915, aged 94. Mrs. Dr. Wilson, late of Duns, (d. 1922-23,) whose mother was a Govan, owned Park in 1899, and Miss Govan owned it in 1908. The present proprietor is Mr. G. A. Mitchell of Glasgow, President of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, 1922.

GRAHAME IN EASTER THIRD.

On the 19th Feb. 1729, John Grahame, son of Robert Grahame, tacksman of Quinloch, and who had married Jean Mitchell, daughter of James Mitchell of Easter Drumquhassle in 1713, had sasine of Easter Third of Drumquhassle, in proceeding upon a disposition granted by said James Mitchell—by this time dead —and signed 7 Oct. 1727. This John was succeeded in Drumquhassle in 1741 by his son John, who sold Drumquhassle in 1782, to his second son, Archibald Grahame, partner of the Thistle Bank, Glasgow, who also sold it, in 1805.

GOWS IN WESTER THIRD, 1701.

John Gow, who acquired Wester Third of Drumquhassle in 1701, was succeeded at his death in 1717 by his son, John Gow, II Laird. The latter married Marjory Buchanan, M.C. 18 August 1709, and was succeeded before 4 December 1744 by his son, John III. This John, married Jean Miller in Dalnair, M.C. 11 February 1738. On 5 August 1763, he acquired Drumbeg from George Cunninghame of Drumbeg and Bandalloch. He entailed Wester Third on 22 April 1786, in favour of Robert, his 4th lawful son, and the heirsmale of his body, whom failing to Archibald his 5th son, etc., whom failing to James Gow his eldest son, etc., whom failing to Francis Gow, his 2nd son, etc., whom failing to Elizabeth Gow, his daughter, etc., whom failing to his, the said John Gow's heirs whatsoever. This entail was designed to cut out the eldest son James, who had made a marriage distasteful to his father. He was given Drumbeg, but strangely enough, the two heirs, first mentioned in the entail died without issue, and James succeeded to both estates, being II Laird of Drumbeg and IV Laird of Wester Third. He was succeeded in Drumbeg including Wester Third, by his grandson James, son of Alexander Gow and Agnes McFarlan, born in 1815. James, III of Drumbeg, was succeeded by his son Alexander, IV Laird, 1863-1915, and the latter's wife, Jeanie Archibald in Gartfern, and their daughter Margaret Gow, are now in possession of Drumbeg.

SKETCH PEDIGREE—GOWS IN DRUMQUHASSLE AND DRUMBEG.

John Gow, Portioner of Wester Third of Drumquhassle

|

John Gow, II of Wester Third of Drumquhassle

|

John Gow of Drumbeg,—was also—John Gow, III of Wester Third

|

James Gow, II of Drumbeg—was also—James Gow IV of Wester Third succeeded by his grandson

|

Alexander Gow

|

James Gow, III of Drumbeg (including Wester Third).

|

Alexander Gow, IV of Drumbeg.

SECTION XL.

NOTES ON DALNAIR AND DRUMQUHASSLE.

BY

MISS ELIZABETH MACADAM OF BLAIRO'ER.

In 1673 James Mitchell is mentioned in a tack of half the lands of Dalnair granted to him by Lord Napier. He is styled "in Dalnair". His wife's name does not transpire in the deeds, but from Drymen Parish records we find that a James Mitchell married circa 1650 Marion Buchanan, which may be the same man.

In 1674 the said James Mitchell has a tack of the remaining half of Dalnair from Lord Napier.

In 1691 Wm. & James Mitchell sons lawful to James Mitchell in Dalnair above had a tack of the lands of Dalnair as occupied by their father James.

In 1702 James and William Mitchell purchased from W. Govane the lands of Easter Drumquhassle, in each case the deed conveyed the lands in equal shares to the said James & William, and in succession to John son of William, and to the son (not designated) of James in fee. It is apparent that James Mitchell had no son, at least who survived, for in 1721 James Mitchell and his nephew John (husband of Margaret Gow) executed a deed of excambion, whereby James Mitchell became sole proprietor of the lands of Easter Drumquhassle.

In 1727 James Mitchell, four years before his death conveyed the said lands to his son-in-law John Grahame in Cunlioch; he reserved certain life rent therefrom for himself and his wife Christian McAlistair.

In 1731 John Grahame had a Sasine of the lands, his wife being Janet Mitchell, daughter of James Mitchell the 2nd mentioned above, whom he married in 1713.

In 1741 John Grahame above conveyed the lands to his son John Grahame in Mugdock Castle, who in 1745 married Barbara Grahame daughter of Archibald Grahame of Bordstone, (brother of John Grahame eldest son of William Grahame of Dullatur and his wife Helen Grahame of Drougie) and grandson of Walter Grahame of Glenny, brother of Gartmore.

In 1782 John Grahame conveyed the lands to his son Archibald, his eldest son in life, who in 1789 married Jean Grahame daughter of Thomas Grahame

and Jean Robertson his wife, and granddaughter of Robert Grahame & Margaret Buchanan of Ballat Easter.

In 1805 Archibald Grahame sold the above lands.

James Mitchell in Dalnair 1673

Wm. Mitchell—**K. Govane**

John—**Margt. Gow**

Elizabeth

James—**Chr. McAlistair**

Janet—**John Grahame in Cunlioch**

John (1715)—**B. Grahame**

Archd. (1746)—**Jean Grahame**

Thos. (1793) **(W.S.)**—**Agnes Vetch**

James (1833)—**Agnes Crum**

Col. John (1870)
From whom I got the above notes.

Walter—**J. Dick**

Mary—**J. Macadam**

Bruce Macadam—**M. McGoune** (Cousin of John Macadam, I of Blairo'er).

SECTION XLI.

THE M'GOUNS AND THE MACADAMS.

Robert M'Goun, (1776-1853) of the Townfoot of Drymen, was a historic figure in James Gow's life. He married Jean Glen, who, through her mother was of the Leckie family and therefore close to the Gows; and by the marriage of his daughter to John Robert Bruce Macadam, the gaps from Macadam and M'Goun to Gow are sufficiently bridged to awaken our keen interest in these families. But beyond this, Robert M'Goun was the purchaser of Blairour and the medium by which, after a century of ownership by the Gows, it was turned over for the next century to the Macadams. Long may it continue in their hospitable and friendly keeping!

THE M'GOUNS OF MAINS.

The old Castle of Mains of Kilmaronoch (Church of St. Ronach), or the Mains, is on the South side of the Endrick, nearly opposite Buchanan Castle, and has the Catter Burn as one of its boundaries on the South East. The estate extends to about 172 acres, and was recently sold to Mr. Cowieson, Contractor, of Glasgow, the Upset Price at the sale being £6500.

The M'Goun family were here as early as 1703, when John McGoune of Mains married Janet Buchanan of Cameron. Wm. M'Goune, portioner of Gaidrew, was a witness to the Donation, —Gow to Gow, in 1740, and was nominated Curator to James Gow's children,—see Bond of Provision, 1746. We also note that James M'Goun of Mains married Christian Buchanan of Carbeth in 1746, and in 1747 James and John M'Goun were notaries for George Buchanan of Blairlusk. In 1770 there was a John M'Goun in Gartacharrons.

William M'Goun, who bought the two Camerons in 1774 was a Glasgow Merchant, and died in 1808. He was succeeded by his nephew Robert M'Goun of Mains, (1762-1840), the latter's heiress in turn, was his sister, Miss Ann M'Goun, who sold the two Camerons in 1848. She died in 1854, leaving her property to John Robert Bruce Macadam, who in a short time married her companion and housekeeper, Margaret M'Goun of the Townfoot. Bruce Macadam was no relation to Miss Ann, but in all probability his wife was.

THE M'GOUNS OF THE TOWNFOOT.

Although the immediate ancestory of Robert M'Goun of the Townfoot of Drymen, (1776-1853), is not known, there can be little doubt but that he was closely related to Robert M'Goun of the Mains, who was born 14 years earlier. Besides his temporary connection with Blairour, he also bought half of Western Finnich Tennant in 1821, and sold it in 1828 to James McNair.

His wife was Jean Glen, grand-daughter of Thomas Steven, and cousin of Janet Steven. They had: (1) Robert, who went to Ceylon, but returned to Scotland and died at Craftamie in 1872 or 1873; (2) John, who went to Berbice, British Guiana, with Walter Gow, and died at Mains in 1883; (3) Margaret, 1820-1900, who married J. R. Bruce Macadam; and (4) Helen Ann, 1824-1896, unmarried. For a time, Margaret M'Goun had lived at Mains, as companion and housekeeper to Miss Ann M'Goun who died in 1854, leaving her an annuity. Shortly after, she was married to Bruce Macadam, to whom we shall refer presently.

After the death of Bruce Macadam, Miss Helen Ann M'Goun and John M'Goun, went to reside with their sister Margaret, at Mains. Under a mutual settlement between Mrs. Macadam and sister, Miss Helen Ann, who predeceased her, the estate, after meeting legacies to the amount of £2000 (one of which was £200 to Miss Laing, niece of James Wood) and other expenses, was equally divided between the Fund for Relief of Indigent Gentlewomen, the Royal Infirmary and the Western Infirmary, all of Glasgow. The total estate was £16672.

A few years ago, James Gow, writing of Robert M'Goun, said: "I know that the old Laird was mindful of my widowed mother for all of which I will ever cherish a thankful remembrance."

THE MACADAMS.

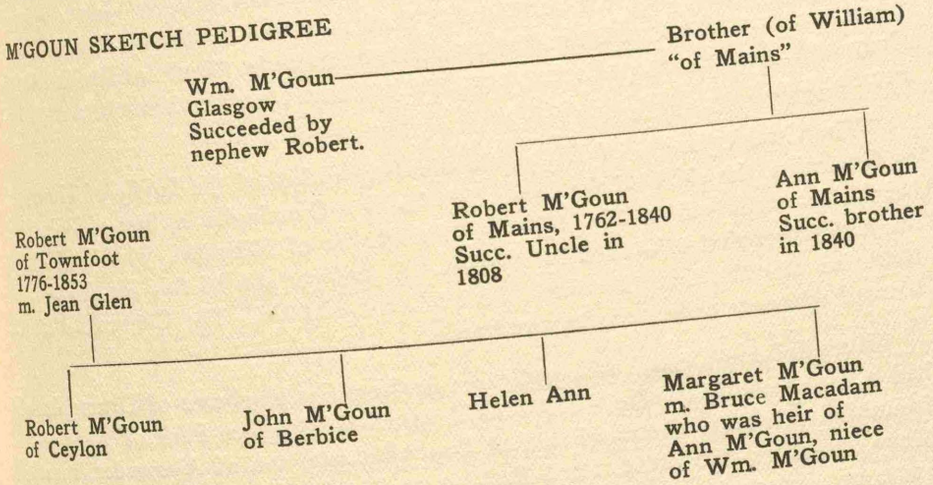
The Macadams had long been tenants in Edinbellie, about two miles to the East of Balfron village. In 1821, John Macadam, tenant in Drumquhassle, acquired Blairour. He, and Giles Buchanan, his wife, had a son, John, who succeeded him, and three daughters. He died in 1842, having been widely known as an advanced farmer and stock breeder.

John Macadam, II of Blairo'er, married Mary Muirhead of Loaninghead (now part of Balfunning) and had: John, late Agent of British Linen Company's Bank, Balfron, died 1818; Archibald, of Blairo'er; Elizabeth; Jessie; Nellie; Jeanie, married Rev. Mr. McEwing of the U. F. Manse, Drymen; Mary, d.s.p. 1896, wife of Sir Frederick Dumayne, of Bombay, India; Giles, d.s.p., 1907; and a son, died in infancy. John Macadam, II Laird, greatly enlarged the estate, having acquired Gateside of Easter Blairnavaids in October 1842, and the Claggans in 1880. The present house at Blairour has been largely rebuilt since the time of Alexander Gow,—very little of the old walls remaining. It is now occupied by Archibald Macadam, III Laird of Blairo'er, and his sisters.

John Robert Bruce Macadam, mentioned in the first of this chapter, was a cousin of John Macadam, I of Blairour. In 1854, shortly before his marriage to Margaret M'Goun, daughter of Robert M'Goun of the Townfoot, Ann M'Goun died, bequeathing to him the Mains and Gartachorrans. By Contract of Marriage, Margaret became possessed of Gartachorrans, and when Bruce Macadam

died in 1872, he left Mains, subject to her liferent, to his cousin John Macadam, I of Blairo'er. Mrs. Bruce Macadam, however, survived the said John Macadam, and so, on her death, which took place in 1900, John Macadam, Banker in Balfron, eldest son of John Macadam, II of Blairo'er, came into possession of the Mains. The dwelling house was much enlarged by him, but he never resided there and about a year before his death, which occurred in 1918, he sold the Mains to Mr. Marshall. The latter, however, fell into difficulties, and sold the Mains in May 1922 to Mr. Cowieston, Contractor, of Glasgow.

M'GOUN SKETCH PEDIGREE



SECTION XLII.

THE CUNNINGHAMES OF DRUMQUHASSLE AND DRUMBEG.

Walter Steven of Easter Catter and Finnich Tennant, great great grandfather of Janet Steven, married Janet Cunninghame, daughter of Robert Cunninghame of Trienbeg, before 11th November, 1640. This connects James Gow's ancestry with the very old and at one time powerful family of Cunninghame, which was associated with the history of Drumquhassle, Glenboigs, Ballindalloch, Croy and Finnich, and of Mugdock Mitchell and Blarquhosh in the parish of Strathblane.

The Cunninghames of Drumquhassle were cadets of the family of Kilmaurs or Glencairn, the chief of the name, Sir Andrew Cunninghame, first of Polmaise, being a younger son of Sir Robert Cunninghame of Kilmaurs, who lived about the beginning of the fourteenth century. A younger son of this Sir Andrew of Polmaise was the first Cunninghame of Drumquhassle. The Cunninghames of Blarquhosh were cadets of Drumquhassle.

Here follows a condensed pedigree: Andrew Cunninghame of Drumquhassle had a son Alexander, who, before 1502, married Margaret Park of Park, Renfrewshire. Andrew Cunninghame of Drumquhassle, son of Alexander, married Mary, daughter of Robert, Lord Erskine, and had a son John. John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle married Isobel (or Janet) Cunninghame, daughter of James Cunninghame of Polmaise, and had the following sons: John of Drumquhassle, William of Polmaise, Robert of Trienbeg, Cuthbert, Edward, Matthew, Janet, Egidia and Mary. The eldest son, John of Drunquhassle, married Margaret Elphinstoun, and is described as a troublesome, masterful man. He was dead before 28 March 1605, and was followed by his son James, who, in turn, gave way to his son James, who was served heir in 1661,—the last known heir of this line, his legacy being little more than an ancient name.

Coming now to the Drumbeg family, Robert Cunninghame, above mentioned, married Elspet, or Elizabeth Buchanan, daughter of William Buchanan of Ross, and had, John of Drumbeg; William, who succeeded his brother in Drumbeg in 1644; and Janet, who married Walter Steven of Easter Catter and Wester Finnich Tennant. Continuing for a moment—William Cunninghame of Drumbeg married Alice, daughter of John Buchanan of Arnprior (King of Kippen). and had John Cunninghame of Drumbeg and Bandalloch, who was father of William Cunninghame of Drumbeg and Bandalloch, who was father of George Cunninghame of Drumbeg and Bandalloch, who married Esther, daughter of Alexander Jolly of the High Court of Admiralty, Edinburgh, and who sold Drumbeg in 1763 to John Gow.

Returning now to consider some of these early Cunninghames, we find that William Cunninghame of Finnich Cunninghame, and Andrew Cunninghame of

Drumquhassle were accomplices of Humphrey Galbrayth, by whom William Stirling of Glorat, Captain of Dunbarton Castle was, on Good Friday 1534, "cruellie slayed coming from Stirling to Dunbarton."

In 1567, John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle and Easter Mugdock was member of the General Assembly of the Reformed Church of Scotland, and signed on the 21st July, the famous Articles against Popery. At this time he was one of a powerful association formed to protect the young Prince, (afterwards, James VI). In 1571, upon the fall of Dunbarton Castle, Cunninghame assumed command, and in 1578 "was mixing himself up in those cross-plots which led to forfeiture and death." He was a man of standing—Captain of Dunbarton Castle, and "Bailie, Chalmerlane, Ressaver, and Intromittour with the mailles, fermes, etc., of the Eearledoume of Lennox and Lordschip of Dernlie." After 1578, he fell into disfavour with the Court because he belonged to the party of Morton, which opposed the Dukes of Lennox and Arran. This involved his being "put to the horn." In 1580, he lost the Captaincy of Dunbarton. In 1583, he was "in ward in the Castell of Sanct Andros." In 1584, Arran, who had become all powerful after the execution of Earl Gowrie, the chief of the Ruthven Raid, caused the arrest of John Cunninghame and his son-in-law, Malcolm Douglas of Harlehame and Mains. On a forced charge of conspiracy against the life of the King they were sentenced as follows: "That the said Johnne Cunninghame of Drumquhassle and Malcolm Dowglas of Manis suld be tane to ane skaffould besyde the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh and thair be hangit quhill thai wer deid and quarterit and drawin",—a sentence which was carried out the same day. Calderwood says: "Great lamentatioun was made for them speciallie for Maynes, sonne in law to Drumquhassill. Drumquhassill dranke a bitter cuppe of his owne brewing for he was an earnest deeler for the bringing home of Monsieur D'Aubigney." (Daubigné,—author of the History of the Reformation).

SECTION XLIII.

THE STEVENS OF FINNICK TENNANT AND CAMERON.

"Finnick (many spellings) is a very old estate, and was originally among the possessions of the Earls of Lennox, who at an early date had given off parts of it to the Knights Templars, and these afterwards became the property of the Knights Hospitallers." The parts held by this military order of priests were called Temple lands or Spittal of Finnick-Malice, and centred about the junction of Catter Burn with the Endrick Water. Two other parts of Finnick, namely, Finnick-Malice or Blair and Finnick-Drummond or Cuninghame lay to the East of Spittal, and the remaining parts, Easter Finnick-Tennant and Wester Finnick-Tennant lay to the South abutting on the higher lands of Aucheneck and Middle and Wester Camerons, with Finnick Glen and the Carnock Water on the East side and Catter Burn on the West.

"When Mr. James MacNair brought Aucheneck and Wester Finnich Tennant (in 1828, and some fifty-odd years after Thomas Steven had sold Wester Finnick-Tennant) the greater part of his estate was a bleak, muirish place with a few trees only standing around the old steadings and cottages in the glen. The old steading of Aucheneck was there, where the present offices now stand, and so, a little to the east, was the old house of Wester Finnick, for long the home of the Stevens, and the birthplace of Moses Steven, first of Polmadie, but by this time in ruins; and down in the glen was the old disused mill of Aucheneck, the walls entire but roofless," . . . . . ."There is no place in the parish of Drymen that has been so much changed and improved as Aucheneck (including by this time, the Finnick-Tennants and the Camerons, etc.) during the last seventy years, and to Mr. MacNair belongs the credit of, so to speak, the discovery and civilization of this beautiful estate."

"Aucheneck is full of interest. There are few fairer prospects in the West of Scotland than that from the windows of the house (the old Auchenbeck house enlarged by Mr. MacNair) looking towards Loch Lomond and the Highland Hills, and from the top of the Caldon Hill there is an unrivalled view of the surrounding district. In the Glen, through which the Carnock flows, there is a very fine waterfall and many other points of beauty, and to the antiquarian it is interesting to find on Aucheneck traces of another of the many chapels which were dedicated in Strathendrick to the blessed Kessog, the patron saint of the old Earls of Lennox. Just on the borders of Finnick-Tennant is Knockanheglish—the Hill of the Church—where are still to be seen ruins, no doubt of St. Mackessog's Chapel. On the edge of the Carnock water, a little to the South, is the "Holy Well," and the "Chapel Croft of St. M'Kessog" lay probably still further south where the land is better—for the holy man knew very well what was good."

The above extracts, somewhat rearranged and slightly amplified, are from "Strathendrick", and the following is from Nimmo's "History of Stirlingshire."

"Finnich Glen is a romantic gorge through sandstone rock, high mural sides nearly 100 feet high but not more than 10 feet wide, and has in one part, a large tubular mass of rock, called the Devil's Pulpit."

Having thus surveyed the Steven country, we may now glance at the family and its connection with Cameron and Finnick, still making use of "Strathendrick."

"When the Barony of Haldane was erected, 20th January 1508-9, Fenyk-in-tennand was included in it. Finnick-Tennant was afterwards divided into Wester and Easter Finnick-Tennant. Part of Wester Finnick-Tennant was fued off the Barony of Haldane to Thomas Steven, who on the 24th May 1627 was also put in possession of the Spittals of Finnick-Tennant by a charter from John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle. This Thomas Steven made over to his son, Walter Steven, before 11th November 1640, his part of Wester Finnick-Tennant and the Temple or Spittal lands of Chapelcroft, and the lands called McNeill's Croft, and the land "fra the burn to the futt of Caldoan boge." This was to enable him to implement the marriage between him and Janet Cuninghame, daughter of Robert Cunninghame of Trienbeg or Drumbeg. Walter Steven had, in addition to his heir and successor, John, a daughter Margaret, who in due time married John Buchanan, afterwards seventh of Carbeth. In 1673 this John Buchanan and Margaret Steven, his wife, were infefted, following on their marriage contract of 12th April 1666, in the Spittal lands of Finnick-Tennant." . . . . ."This part of Wester Finnick-Tennant, (with the exception of the Spittal lands in the hands of the Buchanans), continued in the possession of the Stevens till 1772, when Thomas Steven—son of John and grandson of Walter, the father of Margaret Buchanan—sold it to James M'Ilquham, who was already in possession of the other half of Wester Finnick-Tennant."

Walter Steven, in 1666, was styled "of Easter Catter and Finnick-Tennant", but we have no further light on these Catter holdings.

His son, John Steen or Steven was an Elder in the Kirk of Drymen in 1732. He married Agnes . . . . . ., who died in 1753, twelve years after her husband. Their son Thomas was married in 1741, one hundred and one years after his grandfather's marriage, and this might lead one to suspect a hiatus of a generation, but by assuming that Walter married perhaps late in life and lived to a good old age, and that his son John was born considerably later than his sister Margaret who married in 1666, the delay may be accounted for. Besides Thomas, they had James who died in 1759; Margaret, who married in 1741 James Buchanan II of Carston and was grandmother of James Smith of Deanston, partner of James Finlay & Co., of Glasgow; and Moses of Easter Finnick-Tennant, whose son Moses became Laird of Polmadie, and is more fully dealt with in the following Section.

Thomas Steven inherited half of Wester Finnick-Tennant at the death of his father, John Steven, on 17th April 1741. This was an eventful year for Thomas, for he and his cousin, Moses Steven, bought Easter Cameron, on the 17th December, each taking half, and at the same time Thomas married Jean Buchanan of Cameron, the one event apparently having to do with the other. In 1770, Moses Steven sold his half of Easter Cameron to Thomas, who also bought Middle Cameron two years later, thus uniting the long separated Camerons. He sold his half of Wester Finnick-Tennant in 1772, no doubt in order to finance the purchase of Middle Cameron, and compact his holdings, but evidently he had

undertaken too much, for John Buchanan of Carston as trustee, sold his Cameron lands in 1774 to Wm. MacGoun, merchant in Glasgow. Eventually both the Camerons, all of Easter and Wester Finnick-Tennant, Aucheneck and other lands nearby came into possession of Mr. James MacNair who formed the estate of Aucheneck. Mr. MacNair's trustees sold the whole in 1869 to Mr. John Wilson who owned it till 1923, when it was again sold. Thomas Steven however, continued to live for some time at least, in Middle Cameron, as tenant.

In 1772, Robert Buchanan of Drummikill, raised an action for himself, the Stevens of Cameron, and others, against the Burgh of Dumbarton, for the purpose of ascertaining the northern boundary of the Muir of Dumbarton, and for vindicating the property from sundry encroachments made upon it by the tenants of the Burgh. After pleading for nearly 80 years, the case was decided in favour of the Burgh of Dumbarton, much to the chagrin of the Stirlingshire lairds. The boundary proposed by the latter had suited the lie of the land and the description in the Charter, so that the contrary decision was a very unnatural one.

Thomas Steven and his wife had eleven children, of whom two died in infancy, and one at the age of nineteen. One son, Walter, died at St. Kitts, aged 50 years, and two sons died at Manchester, but it is not known if they left any heirs. Their daughter Grizall, married Alexander Glen. Another daughter, Agnes, married a Buchanan, perhaps of Blairennich, and their daughter Jean married Rev. Decision Laing, whose sons were the Laing brothers of Berbice, and John Laing, confectioner in Glasgow. Rev. Decision Laing had been minister of the Relief Church at Wamphrey for 7 years, and at Balfron for 26 years. His baptismal name was Indecision—a name given him by the minister owing to the hesitation of the parents before him, who could not fix upon a name. Margaret, fourth daughter of Thomas Steven, married James Glen, and had a daughter Jean, who married Robert M'Goun of the Townfoot of Drymen, and had a family, of whom Margaret married Bruce Macadam of Mains. The remaining sons of Thomas Steven were, James, who lived in Glasgow; and Moses.

Moses Steven, fourth son of Thomas Steven, was born on 6th December 1753, and died on the 7th January 1834. He married Mary Leckie on 14th April 1789. She may have been a daughter of John Leckie, tenant in Blairnavaids. They had three sons and five daughters. Jean, William and Mary died in infancy, and Grizel at fifteen. Agnes, the Aunt Nancy of later years, had a daughter Mary Leckie, who married John R. Swan, C.A., of London. Thomas was a farmer near Manchester, and Moses appears to have been a sailor, though in 1844 he was a draper in Chester, England.

At the marriage of their eldest daughter, Janet, in 1810, Moses was a farmer in Finnich, and may have continued there as tenant for some little time after. This ends the long connection of the Stevens with Finnich, after nearly 200

years. The occupation of Cameron lands for 33 years was soley connected with the lifetime of Thomas Steven. From Finnich, Moses went to Balfunning, a small place to the East of Blairour. At one period however, he was in business in Glasgow, but evidently failed, as did Walter Gow and the Monachs, with whom he co-operated in matters of mutual assistance. Moses had borrowed from his brother James some £460. and was owing the amount when James died. James' wife also died, and her heirs in seeking to recover the amount mentioned had Moses imprisoned twice in the year 1821, but as Moses was quite unable to pay, his confinement was of short duration. His sons, Thomas and Moses were not able to assist, and his friends were mostly hard pressed themselves. The Polmadie family could have helped but the relationship was a little distant, and possibly they were not asked.

A few letters, when he was upwards of seventy-five, give us a glimpse of the kindly old man and his affairs. Alexander Gow was living in Glasgow, and Wattie, his wee son, spent a large part of his time at his grandfather's, then in Balfron. The latter wrote: "Watie is behaving like a minister, and sleeping with me in the closet bed and is very happy." And, in December 1823,: "Our cow dyed last week—hanged herself at the stak, which was a great los to us. I have bought a new calfed one and she is doing very well." Janet's marriage had been promising, but her venture met with shipwreck too, so without help from the outside, Moses drifted along sadly reduced. He died at Killearn, where he was buried. His wife found refuge with her large-hearted brother in Glasgow, Robert Leckie, and five years later died and was buried in his lairs. It is not known if their sons left any heirs.

SKETCH OF CAMERON LANDS.

The Camerons (now part of Aucheneck estate) consisting of Easter, Middle and Wester Camerons, are in the extreme southern tip of Drymen Ph., to the southwest of Aucheneck House; the lands sloping sharply westward to the Catter Burn which rises in this vicinity.

Wester Cameron was the home of the Buchanans "of" Cameron, or "in" Cameron, for 300 years, the two sisters, Mrs. Alexander McEchny and Mrs. Thomas Steven being born there. A very good understanding must have existed between the successive generations of Drummikill landlords and Buchanan tenants. Middle and Easter Camerons had a much more varied history, Thomas Steven being owner of both for a few years, but this is our only special interest in them. Elsewhere, mention is made of "Govanes of Cameron", but evidently they must have been tenants, and only for a short while about 1730.

WESTER CAMERON.

JOHN BUCHANAN, in (Wester) Cameron, in 1572-3, succeeded by his son,—
JOHN BUCHANAN, of Cameron,—acquired 1620—m. Margaret Dennistoun, and was succeeded by his son—

WALTER BUCHANAN, of Cameron,—sold Cameron to Wm. Buchanan, I of Ross,—m. 1626, Margaret Buchanan of Drummikill, and was succeeded by his son,—

GEORGE BUCHANAN, tenant in Cameron, was succeeded by his son,—

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, in Cameron, d. 1729, m. Janet Buchanan of Auchmar, and was succeeded by his son,—

WALTER BUCHANAN, in Cameron, m. 1714, Grizel Buchanan of Blairlusk, and had Jean, who m. Thos. Steven; another daughter who m. Alexander McEchny; and others. He was succeeded by his son,—

JOHN BUCHANAN, d. 1780, m. Mary M'Kean, and was succeeded by his sons, Robert and John, in Wester Cameron, and Walter Buchanan in the Mount of Killearn.

MIDDLE CAMERON OR CAMERON LOGAN, AND AUCHENECK.

Belonged to the Logans of Balvie and their successors from about 1400 to 1681, when Aucheneck was sold to John Logan of Cameron Douglas. Cameron Logan or Middle Cameron, was sold in 1732 to Duncan Buchanan His brother succeeded and sold Cameron Logan to Thomas Steven in 1772.

EASTER CAMERON OR CAMERON DOUGLAS AND AUCHENECK.

Belonged, about 1400, to Douglas of Mains; to Edward Cunninghame of Finnich in 1661; and to John Logan in 1668. Aucheneck was added in 1681. John Logan was succeeded by his son Walter, who was succeeded by his son John, and John's widow sold, as follows:

EASTER CAMERON or Cameron Douglas Bought in 1741 by Thos. and Moses Steven, equally. Thos. alone in possession in 1770.

AUCHENECK. Sold to James M'Ilquham, 1735. His son James sold Aucheneck in 1780, and Jas. MacNair purchased it in 1828.

MIDDLE CAMERON AND EASTER CAMERON.

Sold by Thos. Steven in 1774 to Wm. M'Goun. His niece, Ann M'Goun sold them in 1848 to Jas. MacNair.

MIDDLE AND EASTER CAMERON AND AUCHENECK.

John Wilson bought the two Camerons and Aucheneck in 1869. They were sold again in 1923.

SECTION XLIV.

THE STEVENS OF POLMADIE AND BELLAHOUSTON.

John Steven, who died in 1741, had three sons and one daughter,:—Thomas, who succeeded him in half of Wester Finnich Tennant; James; Moses; and Margaret, who was grandmother to James Smith of Deanston. Moses Steven married Grizel Buchanan, daughter of George Buchanan of Blairlusk. Moses was succeeded in Easter Cameron by his son Moses, who sold it (half), to his uncle Thomas Steven in 1770. Before this, however, he had gone to Glasgow, and before 1783 was in partnership with his cousin James Buchanan in the firm of Steven, Buchanan & Co., a firm which was afterwards incorporated with the well known firm of "Dennistoun, Buchanan & Co. Moses Steven and his partner, James Buchanan, were thus prosperous, and like most prosperous Scots, they invested part of their fortunes in land, the one purchasing Polmadie and part of Bellahouston, and the other Dowanhill. The laird of Polmadie married Janet, daughter of William Rowan of Bellahouston, and by her he had four children,:—Elizabeth, (1803-1892); Grace, (died 1898); Moses, (died 1871); and Margaret, who married John P. Grant, W.S., and died childless in 1837. Moses Steven, I of Polmadie died in 1831, and was succeeded in Polmadie and his part of Bellahouston, by his only son, Moses, who already owned the rest of Bellahouston, having fallen heir to it on the death of his uncle Thomas Rowan in 1824. Moses Steven II of Polmadie, added to Bellahouston by purchase, certain adjoining lands. He died in 1781, and the whole of his landed property, and his other means went to his sisters, the last of whom, Elizabeth, died in Edinburgh in 1892. While Mr. Steven left his fortune to his sisters, quite unfettered, they at once proceeded to carry out what they knew were the wishes of their brother as to its final disposal. With this in view, they executed a will within a month of his death which, while reserving the life-rent to themselves, conveyed their whole estate, heritable and movable, with the exception of a few moderate legacies, to certain trustees who were directed to apply the same to public purposes for the benefit of the City of Glasgow. These estates and moneys, valued at between £400,000 and £500,000 now form the great "Bellahouston Bequest". Full length portraits of Moses Steven and Elizabeth Steven are hung in the Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum.

James Gow, on his mother's side was a second cousin of Moses Steven II of Polmadie, and on his father's side, a third cousin.

SECTION XLV.

CHRONICLE OF THE STEVEN FAMILY.

The following chronicle of the Steven family, was copied by James Gow of Windsor, from the original papers belonging to Mrs. Swan of London:—

WRITTEN BY THOMAS STEVEN:—

JOHN STEVEN, my father, died 17 April 1741.
AGNES STEVEN, my mother, died—February 1753.
MOSES STEVEN, my brother, died 10 February 1748.
JAMES STEVEN, my brother, died March 1759.

THOMAS STEVEN AND JEAN BUCHANAN, married ye year 1741, December 17.
GRIZALL STEVEN was born 17 January 1743.
JOHN STEVEN was born 25 October 1744.
AGNES STEVEN was born 15 December 1747.
JEAN STEVEN was born 12 June 1749.
WALTER STEVEN was born 12 February 1750, year of our Lord and Saviour.—T.S.
WILLIAM STEVEN, my son, was born 27 April 1762. He died at Manchester, 3 September 1799.
WALTER STEVEN died at St. Kitt's, the 8 day of October 1800.
JEAN STEVEN, my thrid daughter, died 16 February 1750.
JAMES STEVEN was born 4 April 1752.
MOSES STEVEN was born 6 December 1753.
THOMAS STEVEN was born 15 April 1756.
MARGARET STEVEN was born 22 October 1758.
JEAN STEVEN was born 26 January 1761.
JEAN STEVEN, my fifth daughter, died 1 April 1761.
JOHN STEVEN, my old son, died September 2, 1763 years.
JEAN STEVEN, my spouse, died December 28, year 1781.
THOMAS STEVEN, spouse of Jean Steven, died 3 April 1799.

WALTER STEVEN, my son, took shipping at Greenock, October 10, 1773, and landed at St. Christophers, December 22, 1773. Aged 24 years last February 12, 1774.

THOMAS STEVEN, my son, left this Middle Cameron, January 15 1777 years, on his journey to England, aged 20 years, April last, April 15 1756, born.

WILLIAM STEVEN, my son, left Glasgow, and went to Manchester March 15 1787, aged 25 years.

GRIZALL STEVEN, my daughter, was married to Alexander Glen, the year of our Lord, 1785.

MARGARET STEVEN, my daughter, was married to James Glen, the year of our Lord 1786.

JAMES STEVEN, my son, was married to Margaret McElroy, December 8, 1788.

MOSES STEVEN, my son, was married to Mary Leckie, April 14 1789, year of our Lord Jesus Christ.

(Signed) THOMAS STEVEN.

WRITTEN BY MOSES STEVEN:—

MOSES STEVEN AND MARY LECKIE, were married the fourteenth day of April 1789 years.
JANET STEVEN, my daughter, was born May 7, 1790.
THOMAS STEVEN, my son, was born March 30, 1792.
JEAN STEVEN, my daughter, was born 18 April 1794.
GRIZEL STEVEN, my third daughter, was born the 15 day of August 1800.
AGNES STEVEN, my fourth daughter, was born 25 day of December 1803.
MARY STEVEN, my fifth daughter, was born the 18 May 1807.
MOSES STEVEN, my son, was born, 21 July 1796.
WILLIAM STEVEN, my son, was born, Feb. 17 1799.
WILLIAM STEVEN, my son, died the 19 day of October, 1799.
JEAN STEVEN, my second daughter, died 12 April 1800.
MARY STEVEN, my fifth daughter, died 26 May 1807.
AGNES STEVEN, my sister, died at Glasgow, 31 January 1805.
GRIZEL STEVEN, my sister, died 13 January 1813.
JAMES STEVEN, died the 25 November 1820, aged 68 and a half years.
GRIZIE STEVEN, my third daughter, died 6 May 1815, aged fourteen years, and three quarters of a year.
THOMAS STEVEN, my son, left Finnich, the 29 day of July 1807, to go to Manchester, aged fifteen years and four months.
At Finnich, 19 July 1810, ALEXANDER GOW of Blairour and JANET STEVEN were married.
MOSES STEVEN, my son, left Finnich, the 26 day of February, to go to England, 1819.
THOMAS STEVEN, my brother, died at Manchester, the 16 day of February 1832.
Died at Killearn, on the 7 January 1834, MOSES STEVEN, late farmer in Finnich, in the 81 year of his age.
Died at Glasgow, on the 12 April 1839, MRS. MOSES STEVEN, in the 76 year of her age.
Died at Balfron, on the 19 September 1841, MRS. ALEXANDER GOW.
AGNES STEVEN, died at Glasgow, August 2 1869.

(Signed) MOSES STEVEN.

NOTE:—It is evident that the last four items, as also the entry of the death of Thomas Steven, were written by other hands.

THOMAS STEVEN'S BURGESS TICKET.

Thomas Steven of Finnich, great grandfather of James Gow, was made a Merchant Burgess of Glasgow in 1733. His ticket, written on vellum, reads as follows:—

> Att Glasgow the twelveth day of April Jajvij and thirty-three years The which day In presence of The Right Honourable Hugh Rodger Provost of Glasgow William Craig George Boyle and George Buchanan Baillies thereof Andrew Ramsay Dean of Gild and Sundry of the Gild Council of the City THOMAS STEVEN in Paroch of Killairn is made burges and Gildbrother of this City and the whole Libertys Priveleges and Immunitys of a burgess and Gild brother thereof are granted to him in most ample form who gives his oath of Fidelity as use is Extracted out of the Gild books of the City by me
>
> Jo. McGilchrist, Dpt. Clk.

THE LECKIES.

It is rather astonishing to reflect that three of James Gow's grandparents may be traced back to Walter Leckie of Disheour. In the case of Mary Leckie, the fourth grandparent, there can be little doubt that she too was descended from him, though the steps cannot be traced. Walter Leckie of Disheour was a Cadet of Leckie of That Ilk, and so we arrive at another Royal Descent, as this chapter will show.

John Gow, Moses Steven and Grizel McKechnie all trace through the Blairlusk family to Elizabeth, wife of George Buchanan, II in Gartincaber, who was daughter of Walter Leckie in Disheour. Mary Leckie probably belonged to the Leckies of Croy; the other branch being Leckie of Leckie, or, Leckie of That Ilk.

They were derived from the old line of the Earls of Lennox. Murdoc, son of Corc, (Table, H. 25), who was ninth son of Alwyn, II Earl of Lennox, had a charter for Croy. His descendant in the time of King David II, had a charter for the lands of Leckie, and assumed that surname. (Lennox, Book ii, 409, 411; New Scots Peerage, Vol. 5.)

The lands of Croy, situated on the south bank of the Endrick, at its junction with Blane Water, were sold in 1688 by John Leckie of Croy. A portion of the lands still bear the name Croy-Leckie. The lands of Leckie were in Gargunnock Ph., a mile or two West of the village of that name. Besides the old house of Leckie, there was a Leckietown, (farm), and the stream near-by is still known as Leckie Burn. Continuing to the West, there were more families, at Disheour, and Arnefinlay in Kippen Ph., and at May or Mye, in Drymen Ph., all being near the winding Forth. Perhaps the family may be said to have reached its zenith about the year 1600.

Taking first the Leckies of that Ilk, we find that Walter Leckie of that Ilk, (1535-1605), married Agnes Cuninghame, who was great-great-grand-daughter of Princess Mary, daughter of King Robert III. ("Armory and Lineages of Canada" by H. G. Todd.) One of his successors was John Leckie of that Ilk, who, in 1661, married Jean Buchanan of Buchanan. This John Leckie of that Ilk, had been a witness, in 1652, for Walter Leckie of Descheris, who was probably, a close relation, perhaps an uncle. (Stirlingshire Sasines.)

This Walter Leckie of Disheour, (Descheris, Descheouris, Deshours or Dasher) must have inherited a goodly portion of the Lecky lands, as he was able to provide very well for his children. They were: (1) Walter, who married Anna Napier of Culcreuch, daughter of Robert Napier and Anna Drummond. Walter was seved heir to his father in the Lands of Descheris on 8th Sept. 1647, and his heir in 1679 was William Leckie. (2) Andrew, who was

portioner of Arnefinlay. (3) Isobell, who married John Buchanan of Cashlie and Gartinstarrie. (4) Elizabeth or Elspet, who married George Buchanan, II in Gartincaber, and was ancestor of James Gow. Thus, we would have a very interesting genealogy if the connection between the Disheour family and the Leckies of that Ilk were but made clear. They lived little more than a mile apart, they both had large rights in the neighborhood, and were on familiar terms, so there is little reason to doubt a close relationship.

Two others families remain to be mentioned. John Leckie of Mye, or May, had a daughter Janet, who married Walter Buchanan of Teucherhill in 1710; and James Leckie, portioner of Wester Cattir, was witness in 1629, of a sasine of half of Blairlusk to George Buchanan and Elizabeth Leckie, daughter of Walter Leckie of Disheour. Wester Cattir probably became absorbed in Finnick Tennant. As late as 1806, there was still a Leckie left, to come forward as heir of his grand-aunts to Finnich Malise.

Whether Mary Leckie, grandmother of James Gow, who would be born about 1763-65, was one of the Leckies last mentioned, or from one of the numerous and all-related families to the North, we cannot say; but since her husband was farmer in Finnich at the time of their marriage, it would seem probable. There was a John Lecky, tenant in Blairnavaids about this time, who, we have some slight reasons for thinking, may have been her father. Blairnavaids, was from ancient times part of Blairour, and when we remmeber that Moses Steven and his wife Mary Leckie farmed in Balfunning after they left Finnich, Balfunning being just to the North of Blairnavaids, it would suggest that both were well wedded to the neighborhood.

That the Leckies were intimate with the Gows of Blairour, is shown by the following: In 1706, James Leckie, shoemaker in Drymen, was witness to a bond of John Buchanan to James Gow; in 1760, John Gow gave a bond to John Lecky, tenant in Blairnavaids; and in 1819 Alexander Gow was buying from James Leckie, merchant in Stirling.

Mary Leckie, married Moses Steven in Finnich on 14 April 1789. He appears to have given aid to the firm of "Gow & Brown" for some years, but may not have suffered by it. In 1819, he took Balfunning, and probably continued there till he died in 1834. Towards the last, he only eked out a bare existence, and his sons in England were unable to help him. He was buried in Killearn Churchyard beside the Buchanans "of the Mount." His wife then went to live with her brother Robert Leckie of Glasgow, whose heart and home were always an asylum for his kindred. She died on the 15th April 1839, and was buried in Robert's lairs in the High Church yard. In due time Robert, as well as her daughter Nancy, were laid beside her.

Robert Leckie, (1768-1853), was a Glasgow merchant in tolerable circumstances, and for a time was Warden of Blackfriar's and St. David's

Cemetery in Glasgow. His wife, Wilhelmina Whitehead, died on 25 Sept. 1824, and thereafter, Agnes Steven (Nancy) kept house for him. He lived at various times in Garthland St., North Albion Court, and Bloomfield Place, Hillhead. His eldest son, William, was mate on one of the Cunard Liners. He lived in Liverpool, and was married but had no children. Robert's other son, Robert, or "Captain Bob", (1823-1881), had been a sea captain, but in 1842 went out to Buchanan Harris & Co., of Hamilton. Next year he was sent to their Montreal branch, and in 1848 became a partner under the style of Buchanan, Leckie & Co. When the business was wound up in 1880, the merchants of Montreal presented him with a testimonial valued at over $5,000. He was described as a man of high integrity and high honour. He married Annie Reid of Montreal, but left no issue. A fine shaft of marble marks his last resting place in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal. Besides these two sons, Robert Leckie Sr., had a daughter Mary, who died in 1841.

Mary Leckie, or Steven, probably had two brothers besides the above Robert Leckie Sr. In 1818, William Leckie died at Finnich. He may have been her father, but preference is given the view that he was her brother, and that John in Blairnavaids was father of both. Another brother was George Leckie of Glasgow. He died in 1834, and Moses Steven was at the funeral of his "close friend". We also find his name on Walter Gow's paper, and in the year he died, Walter Gow wrote to Robert M'Goun of Mains, suggesting that he give some assistance to "honest George Leckie, your relation."

The attached pedigrees are incomplete, and only given here to show the importance of the family in by-gone days. As before stated, the relationship between Walter Leckie of That Ilk (1535-1605), and Walter Leckie of Disheour (Renunciation of Rights, 1638) is not known, and so we are prevented from enjoying the measure of satisfaction such knowledge would give.

REGISTER OF STIRLINGSHIRE SASINES.

1638, June 21st. Renunciation by Walter Leckie of Descheris for himself and Andrew Leckie his oy (grandson) eldest lawful son of Andrew Leckie portioner of Arnefinlay also in behalf of "Elspet Leckie my dochter, spouse to George Buchanan in Gartincaber", acknowledging receipt from Adam Cuningham of Boquhan of £1000 for the redemption of an annual rent of £100 upliftable from the said Adam Cuningham's lands of Easter Garden, in terms of Disposition dated 23rd November 1634. Dated at Kippen Kirk 19th June 1638; witnesses Mr. Hary Livingstone, minister at Kippen, Mr. David Crichton, reader there, John Murdoch, merchant there, and David Foster in Descheris. (Vol. 7, fol. 144.)

1652, February 23rd. Registration of Sasine dated 19th February, of Anna Naper daughter lawful of Mr. Robert Naper of Culcreuch, procreated between him and the deceased Anna Drummond his spouse (by her attorney Archibald Naper eldest son of the said Mr. Robert Naper) on a liferent Charter granted to her by Walter Leckie of Desheres to the foresaid Anna Naper his future spouse, of the Lands of Over and Nether

Desheres, with pertinents in the barony of Garden, dated at Desheres 18th February 1652, witnesses to the Charter being Archibald Stirling of Garden, John Leckie of that Ilk, James Galbraith of Paldor, and others, and some of those also witnessing the Sasine. (Vol. 9, fol. 45.)

PEDIGREE OF WALTER LECKIE OF DISHEOUR (Ancestor of James Gow).

He was father of Elizabeth, Andrew, Issobell and Walter. Elizabeth or Elspet, married, before 1638, George Buchanan, II in Gartincaber. Their son John Buchanan was ancestor of Mary Buchanan of Blairlusk, and of James Gow. Andrew Leckie, was portioner of Arnefinlay in 1638; Issobell Leckie, married John Buchanan of Cashlie and Gartinstarrie in 1624; and Walter Leckie, was served heir to his father, 8 Sept. 1647. He was married, about 1652 (see Retours) to Anna Uapier, daughter of Robert Napier of Culcreuch, and grand-daughter of John Napier, VIII of Merchiston.

PEDIGREE OF WALTER LECKIE OF THAT ILK (1535-1605).

Alwyn, II Earl of Lennox (1199) died before 1217. His ninth son was Corc, who appears once as a witness, among Earl Maldouen's brothers. Murdoc, son of Corc, had a Charter of the lands of Croy. (See Irving's "Dumbartonshire", and Scot's Peerage, 1908.) A successor in temps David II, 1324-1369, had Charter of the lands of Leckie, and assumed that surname, (Lennox, Book II, p. 409-411). A further successor was Walter Leckie of that Ilk, 1535-1605, who married Agnes Cuninghame.

PEDIGREE OF AGNES CUNINGHAME.

William Cunygam of Glengernock — **King Robert III. of Scotland**

John Cunygam of Glengernock, who predeceased his father — **Sir William Edmonstoune of Duntreath** — **Lady Mary Stewart m. 1425. Her 4th husband**

William Cuninghame of Glengernock, m. Issobell Scott, who got possession of Balgair, 1597. — **Umfrid Cunygam (Sir Humphrey) Charter for Balgair, 1467.** — **Elizabeth Edmonstoune**

Sir James Cuninghame of Glengarnock, resigned possession, of Balgair, 26 June 1613. — **—?—**

William Cuninghame (See "Armoury and Lineages of Canada).

Agnes Cunninghame, great-great-grand-daughter of Princess Mary, first wife of Walter Leckie of That Ilk.

John Leckie of That Ilk, m. 1661. Jean Buchanan, dau. of George Buchanan, XIV of Buchanan. Was a witness in 1652 for Walter Leckie of Disheour.

Section XLVIII.

THE MONACHS.

The Lairds of Blairour and Balat were not only first cousins but good friends as well, and visited to and fro. Though the acquaintance brought a large financial disaster to Alexander and Walter Gow, the ancient friendship was not dissolved.

With no records available, regarding this family, the following has been pieced together with great difficulty. Here a little and there a little, it has been built up from brief and often obscure items from various letters. Only the love for a puzzle has made the labour possible. It must be stated frankly that some of the names have been fitted in upon conjecture rather than actual knowledge, so that the whole Section must be considered unauthentic. Some of the individual names may be placed in the wrong family, but every name mentioned appears to be warranted.

Isobel Gow, daughter of James Gow of Nether Blairour, baptized 2nd November 1737, married Andrew Monach of Boguehouse and Balat, proclaimed 24th June 1758. They had three sons, Robert, James and Andrew, born say from 1760 to 1770, and possibly some daughters. There was a John Monach in Easter Ballat in 1780, and George in 1765. The following paragraphs deal with each of the sons in turn.

Robert Monach appears to have succeeded his father in Balat and to have lived there as late as 1832, but as he aided his brothers and shared their downfall, he may have lost his title before this time. At his death he was living at West Nile St., Glasgow. He had a large family, as follows:—(1) Duncan,—a very capable handy man, who made all his own shoes and clothes in the best style, but inclined to dissipation. He went to Canada with Mary and James Gow, but settled near Buffalo, and some years later got his brother and sister to go out to him. (2) Robert, had been in London, Eng., but went back to Glasgow, and in 1858 joined Duncan in America. (3) Andrew, of Enfield and London, was in shipping offices there and did well, from 1809 to 1812. Later he appears to have been in Antigua, 1827, and probably he is the Andrew who died at Glasgow in 1850. (4) John, left Balat in 1818, and was in Antigua in 1827. (5) James, was consumptive, and died in 1854, at Glasgow. (6) Isabella, had the care of her Uncle for the last two wretched years of his life, and of her mother who was nearly blind. She went out to Duncan in 1858. (7) Agnes, died 24 Sept. 1841. (8) Margaret, was dissipated, and went to her cousin Miss Jenkine at the Port of Menteith, to try and escape temptation.

James Monach, had been a Master Cotton Spinner from 1783 or 1784 till the time of his death in 1827, and was said to have been the oldest in Scotland. He and his brother Andrew erected the first cotton mill in Glasgow. They drew on their friends largely, and by their failure in 1816 Alexander and Walter Gow and Moses Steven lost heavily. There were many lean years from 1810 to 1820, and many great failures in Glasgow. Borrowing was rife amongst all classes, but served merely to postpone impending failure. The sufferings of the people under these conditions made them look to emigration as the only way of escape. James Monach died at 44 George St. His family was (1) George, of London St., Glasgow; (2) Isabella, who married a McEwen of Baldernoch, died 1846; (3) Mrs. Ferguson of the Port of Menteith. She had two daughters, Isabella and "Dau", and a son John. The two latter died about 1854 of consumption. (4) Mrs. Jenkine of the Port of Menteith, who had a daughter, and a son, Robert. (5) Marion, who married a Walker. (6) Mrs. Shirra, who had a son John. (7) James, in Kilbouie, whose daughter married A. Gardner in Kepdowrie, 1842.

Andrew Monach, after his brother's death was in business for himself, in 1835, as A. Monach & Co. He lived at Hope St., but retired to Dunoon in 1849. He had a stroke in 1852, and was brought to Glasgow and lived with Mrs. Robert Monach until he died two years later, being then more or less insane. All his family had gone before him. His wife was a daughter of Robert Provan, and he used the Provan lairs for some of the family burials. His family was:—(1) Robert Provan, who went out to Hamilton in 1842, and later to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was a farmer. He died of apoplexy in 1853. (2) Isabella, died in 1817, at 88 Rotten Row, Glasgow; (3) Janet, died at 6 Ure Place in 1834, and (4) Agnes in 1835 at the same address in Glasgow. (5) James. Some uncertainty exists as to the placing of (3) and (4) in this family, and the existence of (5) is not quite clear.

Andrew Monach, last mentioned, was hospitably inclined. He was famous among his cronies as the ranter of a song about "A bacon ham that lang in reek had hung". (This is identified as the old song "Watty and Madge"). He was a close friend of Robert Leckie Sr., and often had a gathering of his friends, who appreciatively dubbed him The Old Baron, and also Old Hospitality, which was in keeping with "his bland, his jovial shining countenance". His son Andrew was also a good singer. Songs, it may be said, were got from Chap Books, or were copied out and handed from friend to friend.

Section XLIX.

BALLIKINRAIN CASTLE, AND THE ORR-EWING FAMILY.

Near-hand Balfron, and a familiar sight to James Gow in his boyhood days, stood Ballikinrain House, on the bank of the Ballikinrain Burn, close to where it joins the Endrick. It had for centuries belonged to the Napiers, but was sold by the Misses Napier, XVIII of Ballikinrain, in 1862, to Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing for £55,000. He was a wealthy turkey-red dyer and manufacturer in the Vale of Leven, and when he bought Ballikinrain, built his castle there, a little higher up than the old House, at a cost of about £100,000. He also spent great sums in reclaiming waste moors and general improvements on the lands. He was succeeded by his son, Mr. E. P. Orr-Ewing, who failed in business, being heavily involved. A few months later, the Castle, which he had occupied, was set on fire by an incendiary and totally destroyed on 30 June 1913.

The Orr-Ewings were distantly related to the Gows. Grizel Buchanan, sister of Mary, married Walter Buchanan in Cameron, and had two daughters:—Jean, who married Thomas Steven; and Isobel, who married Robert Ewing, portioner of Balloch. Isobel's son Wm. Ewing of Ardvullin, married Susan, daughter of John Orr, Provost of Paisley. Their fifth son Archibald, (1819-1909) added his mother's name to his own, and was created a Baronet in 1886. His father was a first cousin of Moses Steven, who was grandfather of James Gow of Windsor; or, in other words, James Gow was to Sir Archibald, second cousin, once removed.

Section L.

WALTER GOW: JACOBITE REBEL.

BY

WM. MADDAN.

This member of the Drumquhassle family rather distinguished himself in the family annals, by being "out" in the '45. The following transcripts throw considerable light upon the stirring and interesting incident. After all his adventures and troubles, he died quietly at his own fireside at Wester Third of Drumquhassle. Through the courtesy of a gentleman in Dumbarton, the following extracts from the Council records are available.

> At and within the Tolbooth of Dumbarton, the Twenty eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and forty six years:—

Convened in Council James Duncanson, of Garslake, and Humphrey Colquhoun, Bailies; Archibald Cook, Dean of Guild; Gillies Mitchell, Robert Duncanson, Robert Mitchell, William Walker, James Howatt, John Campbell, James Colquhoun, Patrick Wilson, Councillors.

The Magistrates and Council finding that since last night Walter Gow, Prisoner in the Tolbooth on suspicion of his being concerned in the late unnatural rebellion, had made his escape by breaking out at the roof and had handed himself down by his blankets and upon inspecting the doors and Locks and manner of his confinement, do find that he has been favoured in his escape by David Naismith and William McAllister, the Town Officers; at least by their indulgence, contrary to express orders given them by the Magistrates he has had the easier access to escape.

There follows Judicial Declarations by the two Officers accused & thereupon the Magistrates dismiss them & order them to give up the keys & to be put in the Charter-House (the strongest room where Gow himself had been) till the will of the Lord-Justice-Clerk be made known. Then follows the appointment of Walter Lindsay and Robert Mcffareland to be Town Officers from this time till Mich's next.

In sending foregoing extract from Council Records, ex-Provost Macfarlane, (20 Oct. 1894), remarks:—"You will notice the Town's Officers were dealt with in Old Testament fashion by being put in the prison from which Gow escaped! On reading the whole thing from beginning to end, I incline to the belief that the Magistrates were not quite so indignant as they

pretended to be, but rather that they wished to avoid any suspicion being thrown on themselves by the Government of the day." They were probably Jacobites at heart themselves!

> "Breaking out of the Tolbooth of Dumbarton seems to have been a common occurrence in those days. Wm. McAllister obtained the appointment (Town Officer) in 1747, from his predecessor having favoured the escape of a prisoner named McArthur confined in the Tolbooth for debt.....At least one of the same name was appointed 'to detain Walter Gow a close prisoner in the Charter House, this being the strongest apartment in the Prison.'—Burgh Records.
>
> Irving's 'Dumbartonshire.' 1860. p. 251 (Note)."

This Walter Gow always alleged in after years, when the troubles had blown past, that he did not think that he had shot any of the King's men as "he aye fired heich!"

Note.—Battle of Culloden fought 16 April 1746.

Section LI.

ROYAL DESCENT THROUGH BUCHANAN OF THAT ILK.

Descended from Robert Bruce, and son of King Robert II of Scotland, Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany and Prince Regent of Scotland, was born 1339 and died 1420. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan. (Dispensation granted by Pope Clement VI on 22 Nov. 1347) Robert Stewart, by his first wife, Margaret, Countess of Menteith, had issue:—Murdoc, II Duke of Albany and Regent of Scotland, born about 1362; and others. Murdoc married 1391-2, Isabella, eldest daughter and co-heir of Duncan, VIII Earl of Lennox. By her, he had four sons, and one daughter, Isobel, who married Sir Walter Buchanan of that Ilk, Knight. (Auchmar's XII Laird of Buchanan.)

The origin of the Buchanans, according to Auchmar the family historian is, that the first of the race was one Anselan, son of a petty king of South Ulster, who was obliged to flee from the Danes and took refuge in Scotland about 1016, and acquired lands in the Lennox, either by marriage or as a reward for services rendered by him to King Malcolm II. Mr. J. Guthrie Smith requiring documentary proof, begins his account of the family with Anselan (Auchmar's VII Laird) who was followed in turn by Gilbert, Maurice, Maurice, and Sir Walter Buchanan of that Ilk. This Walter is the first mentioned in the old Genealogical Tree of Buchanan. He married Margaret, daughter of Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, and had three sons and two daughters; the eldest son, Sir Walter Buchanan of that Ilk (Auchmar's XII Laird,—Guthrie Smith's VI Laird) succeeding him, probably before 1394.

The second Sir Walter, by his wife Isobel, above mentioned, had three sons, one of them being Thomas Buchanan of Drummikiln, Moss and Gartincaber. Thomas' son, Thomas Buchanan, I of Carbeth, was father of John of Easter Ballat, who was father of Thomas, III of Carbeth; the latter having inherited Carbeth from his uncle, Thomas, II of Carbeth, brother of John of Easter Ballat. Thomas, III of Carbeth, had a son John, of Gartincaber, whose son George was II of Gartincaber. The latter married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Leckie of Disheour on 21 June 1638. George II bought Blairlusk, and was succeeded by his son John, II of Blairlusk. John's son William bought Blairlusk from his elder brother George, who went to Tyrone. He married Isobel M'Kean, (Contract, 21 April 1681) and had two sons and two daughters. One of the daughters, Grizel, married Walter Buchanan in Cameron, from whom was descended Janet Steven, mother of James Gow; the other daughter, Mary, married James Gow of Nether Blairour, from whom was descended Alexander Gow, father of James.

Besides these two lines of access to the Buchanan pedigrees, James Gow had another through Janet, wife of Walter Steven of Easter Catter and Wester

Finnich Tenant, and daughter of Robert Cunninghame of Drumbeg and Elspeth Buchanan of Ross. Elspeth Buchanan was daughter of William of Ross and granddaughter of Walter Buchanan, VII of Drummikill, Moss, etc.

The foregoing, deals with the Buchanan descent from Duncan, VIII Earl of Lennox, but there is another older connection with the Earls of Lennox, through Walter Leckie of Disheour. He as a cadet of Leckie of that Ilk, was descended from Corc, 9th son of Alwin, II Earl of Lennox, whose descendant in the time of David II of Scotland, had a charter for the lands of Leckie, and assumed that surname. (New Scots Peerage. Vol. 5.)

It is also interesting to note that the present Royal Family is collaterally descended from Duncan, Earl of Lennox. His daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir John Stewart of Darnley, was succeeded in turn by her son Sir Alan; Sir John, son of Sir Alan; Matthew, son of Sir John; John, son of Matthew, killed at Linlithgow, 1526; Matthew, son of John, killed at Stirling, 1571; Henry, Lord Darnley, son of Matthew, who married Mary, Queen of Scots; James, VI of Scotland, son of Queen Mary and Lord Darnley; and so on, by well-known steps to the present King of Great Britain.

Some writers have expressed doubt as to whether the children of the second Sir Walter Buchanan of that Ilk, were by Isabella, or a previous wife These doubts have been largely, if not completey removed, as set forth in the succeeding section.

Section LII.

BUCHANAN ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

BY

WM. MADDAN.

According to Stodart's "Scottish Arms", the Buchanan arms about 1450-55, were Or, a chevron chequy azure argent between three bears or boars heads erased gules. These point to some relationship with the Stewart family, and if borne by Patrick, (who according to the Laing Charters was Laird in 1452) would to some extent strengthen the assumption that his mother was a Stewart. On the other hand they may be the arms borne by his father Sir Walter, and only assumed by him in honour of his matrimonial connection.

While the chevron between the three bears or boars heads continued in use, as it seems, till 1585, there is nothing to show that it continued "chequy". The sable Lion within the Royal tressure was not assumed till some time after 1542. The Royal tressure frequently commemorates a maternal Royal descent. (See article "Seton, Earl of Winton",—Vol. VIII, New Scots Peerage.)

The Buchanans Royal Descent is very fully discussed in the "Red Book of Menteith Reveiwed", by the late Lord Lion, Geo. Burnett, who makes out a very strong case against. His great point is, that the sons of Sir Walter made no claim at the time of the partition of the Lennox, but he misses or minimises the fact that while the descendants of Duncan, Earl of Lennox, as such, were not affected in blood by his execution, and attainder, this was not the case as regards the descendants of his son-in-law Murdoch, Duke of Albany. The effect, in the latter case, was to cause them to be considered in law as non-existent. Consequently, Sir Walter's sons, owing to the blight of their grandfather's attainder, had no claims to the honours and lands inheritable through the said Murdoch or his wife.

The Partition of the Lennox was one of the queerest and most tangled transactions in Scottish history, and therefore the sons of Sir Walter were well advised not to advance any claim which would have directed the attention, and incurred the enmity of the King whose hands reeked with so much innocent blood.

While there are difficulties connected with the age of Master Maurice, the alleged second son, there is almost no difficulty in asserting that Thomas, who acquired Gartincaber and was the youngest son of Sir Walter, was also the son of the Lady Isabel Stewart. Mr. Burnett's difficulties all vanish if we assume, as seems probable, that Maurice was a natural son of Sir Walter, before his marriage, and was educated as a scholar and received a Royal appointment. There

is no evidence that he received or inherited any land in Scotland, and this supports the theory. This view agrees with the statement of Wm. Colquhoun who in 1602 drew up the very interesting and picturesque family tree of Buchanan, now in possession of the Leny family, which represents the ancient family in chief. This document, which is reproduced in colours in Guthrie Smith's "Strathendrick", says that Sir Walter "mareit Steuart dochter of Murdoc Duik of Albany and begat two sonnes"; no doubt Patrick and Thomas. There is not a tittle of evidence that Sir Walter had any wife but Lady Isabella Stewart.

Neither Wm. Colquhoun in 1602 nor Auchmar in 1700, who are both clear on the parentage of the two sons, had any reason to doubt what they set out. Mr. Burnett was the first to raise any quibble on the point.

The Lion sable within the double tressure was no doubt assumed sometime after the death of King James I, 1437, when it was safe to do so. It would have been high treason to have assumed the Royal bearing, practically in full, without right in blood. The difference in colour "sable" tells its own melancholy tale of ruin and disaster.

Mr. A. W. Gray-Buchanan, in the "Genealogical Magazine", March 1899, writes as follows:—Re the Buchanan Royal Descent: "The question whether the three sons of the second Sir Walter Buchanan were by Isobel Stewart or not, has been discussed by the late Lord Lyon, Mr. George Burnett, in the Introduction to the 'Exchequer Rolls of Scotland' Vol. 4, and the 'Red Book of Menteith Reviewed.' He comes to the conclusion that they must have been by a former marriage, and that Isobel Stewart left no issue, as otherwise 'they must of necessity have cut out from the Lennox representation the issue of the junior Lennox coheiresses.' The children of Walter Stewart of Morphie seem to have been barred by 'illegitimacy or dubious legitimacy,' but no such objection could be urged against the children of Isobel Stewart; nevertheless no claim was made by them, if such persons existed, when the partition of the Lennox took place. I agree so far with Mr. Easton that the chronological difficulty is not great. It does not exist in the case of Thomas Buchanan of Gartincaber, the third son, whose birth might quite possibly have been as late as 1430, and the same remark might have been applied to Patrick Buchanan, the eldest son, were it not that Maurice, the Treasurer of the Dauphiness Margaret, who was the second son, can be identified as a Master of Arts in 1427." Vide above, for probable explanation of latter point.

SECTION LIII.

THE BUCHANANS OF ARDOCH.

Mr. A. W. Gray-Buchanan in his letter to W. Maddan, of 24th March 1899, says:—"In Mary Buchanan's Marriage Contract the tenth witness, I can almost certainly identify as my great-great-grandfather John Buchanan, who was a writer in Glasgow. He was, on his paternal grandfather's side a second cousin once removed of Mary Buchanan, but I have reason to believe was more nearly connected on his paternal grandmother's side, being probably first cousin, once removed."

In his letter of 1st April 1899, he further adds:—"In my last letter I said that I was pretty certain that John Buchanan's 10th witness to James Gow's Marriage Contract was an ancestor of mine. I think this is confirmed by John Buchanan of Ardoch, my great-great-grandfather who was a writer in Glasgow, being appointed a tutor and curator under James Gow's testament in 1746."

John Buchanan, writer, was grandson and heir of William Buchanan, Ist of Ardoch, (1651-1723), who was grandson of George Buchanan, II in Gartincaber. (See Table A. X.)

The connection between Mr. A. W. Gray-Buchanan and John Buchanan, writer, is as follows: His father, Thomas Gray-Buchanan of Scotstoun, (1804-1875), merchant in Glasgow, who inherited and sold Ardoch, was son of James Gray-Buchanan, (1766-1855), merchant in Glasgow, who assumed the additional name Gray on succeeding to his cousin, John Gray of Eastfield and Scotstoun, Co. Lanark. He also acquired Ardoch in 1847. He was son of Thomas Buchanan of Ardoch, (1733-1789), merchant in Glasgow, and his mother Jean Gray of Dalmarnock. Thomas Buchanan of Ardoch was son of John Buchanan of Ardoch, (1706-1774), writer in Glasgow, above.

SECTION LIV.

GEORGE BUCHANAN.

"A frosty winter, a dusty March, a rain about April,
Another about the Lammas time when the corn begins to fill,
Is worth a pleuch o' gold, and a' her pins theretil."

—George Buchanan, being asked what would buy a plough of gold, answered in the words of this rhyme.

George Buchanan has already been briefly mentioned in this record: Buchanan "the political thinker, practical statesman, poet, scholar, historian, controversialist, humorist, and great in all these diverse directions."

He was born at the Moss, early in 1506, of a family ancient rather than opulent, as he tells us in his Autobiography. The Buchanans of Moss, never rich, sank into deep poverty. His mother, Agnes Heriot, who came from Haddingtonshire, was early left to struggle with the upbringing of her five sons and three daughters. After George had obtained a primary education, he was sent to the University of Paris by his Uncle, James Heriot. The death of the latter in about two years necessitated his return, in poverty and ill-health. Later he became a pauper student at the University of St. Andrews. He again went to the continent, where he had many varied experiences that determined his future course and prepared him for action in Scotland.

> "Because he was the great Humanist and unequalled Latinist, as well as the thinker and experienced observer of affairs, he was able to command the ear of learned and diplomatic Europe, and through them to make the events that were happening in his country a factor in the world's history." Buchanan amply merits the title of 'Father of Liberalism,' since the principles which he successfully floated in unpropitious times undoubtedly produced the two great English, the Armerican and the first French Revolution with all their continuations and consequences."

In Scotland and on the continent, he held many offices, religious, political and educational. He was attached to the Court of Queen Mary, and later was chosen by the Scots Parliament to the extremely responsible office of Tutor to the youthful King James VI, a position which he continued to hold, nominally, till his death. Another famous scholar who came under his tutelage, was the Admirable Crichton. In those days there was no provision for such as he, in Church, State or University for a living free from financial care. Instead, he lived from hand to mouth during the greater part of his career.

All his writings, including his brief Autobiography were written in Latin. He hoped to make it the vernacular of Europe, and wished to be intelligent to a Latin-speaking posterity. He was the butt of much rude humour by the common people, who could not get at the real Buchanan for his Latin. For those

higher up, he provided his "De Jure Regni apud Scotos." (The privilege of government in the Kingdom of Scotland), and "Detectio Mariae Reginae," (Exposure of Queen Mary). A version of the Hebrew Psalms was written "to kill time" while imprisoned in a Portugese monastery. His "History of Scotland" was undertaken and completed to set his country and its constitution before the world, and to help in moulding its future king into the "constitutional ruler of a free people." The "De Sphaera" was intended as a monumental work, but he grew old before its completion, and chose rather to finish the History as a duty he owed himself and his friends. It was finished in spite of old age, ill-health and poverty, and was published but a few weeks before he died. (Sept 1582.)

He is said to have originated the motto, for Scotland, "Nemo Me Impune Lacessit,"—one which he might well have adopted himself.

Note.—This sketch is founded on the valuable life of Buchanan by Robert Wallace, M.A., D.D., M. P. and J. Campbell Smith, M.A. (1906).

SECTION LV.

BUCHANAN OF AUCHMAR.

William Buchanan, V Laird o Auchmar, commonly styled "Auchmar", was the author of "Family and Surname of Buchanan". In 1696, he married Jean, daughter of John Buchanan VII of Carbeth and Margaret Steven, his wife. The latter was daughter of Walter Steven in Easter Catter and Finnich Tenant, who was great-great-grandfather of James Gow.

SECTION LVI.

WALTER BUCHANAN IN THE MOUNT.

Walter Buchanan in the Mount, Killearn, was a son of John Buchanan in Cameron. (See Table C.V.) He married Janet, daughter of George Buchanan in Laigh Finnich, Drymen, in 1808, and had John, Margaret, Mary, Jean, Janet and Annabella. Walter died in 1850, and his wife in 1856. Miss Jane (or Jean?) Buchanan died at Knowehead, Killearn, on 25 December 1902. When James Gow visited her, she took him to the spot where her kindred lie, next to the lair of Moses Steven, and on being asked what relationship was between them, she replied:—"Oh! a' the same ye ken." Perhaps she knew, but her reply was vague and non-committal. As a matter of fact, however, her father was first cousin of Moses Steven and Grizel McKechnie! (See Table I-VI.)

SECTION LVII.

HON. ISAAC BUCHANAN.

The VII Laird of Auchmar, grandson of William, V Laird, sold the estate, with a right of redemption, in 1789. His brother, who succeeded him, sold the right of redemption in 1803, to Peter Buchanan, Merchant in Jamaica. The latter then sold the lands to his brother-in-law Peter Buchanan, whose son Peter succeeded, and sold the estate to the Duke of Montrose in 1830. We have no information as to the descent of the elder Peter Buchanan. His wife, however, Margaret, daughter of Isaac Buchanan of Gartfairn, may be traced through Croy and Cadets of Carbeth to the Drummikill family.

Hon. Isaac Buchanan was son of the second Peter Buchanan. He was born in Glasgow in 1810, and, at an early age entered his father's mercantile firm. In 1830 he came to Canada and founded a branch of the wholesale business in Montreal. No doubt the sale of Auchmar provided the capital for this venture. Further branches were established in Toronto, Hamilton and London. Success was almost immediate, and the pioneer firm of Buchanan, Harris & Co., soon became as well known in Great Britain as it was in Canada.

"In 1841, Mr. Buchanan contested Toronto for the Legislature, and after a somewhat memorable struggle was elected. His political views were rather varied. He was a Liberal, but opposed to the Rebellion and its promoters; a believer in some kind of commercial union with the States, but at the same time a pioneer in the advocacy of Protection; and a strong believer in a larger paper currency. He resigned after one year in the Assembly, but in 1854 contested Hamilton, unsuccessfully, with Sir Allan McNab. In 1857, however, on that leader's retirement, he was elected, and again in 1861 and 1863. In 1864, he was President of the Council for a brief period in the Tache-Macdonald Coalition, but in the succeeding year retired from public life."

"His dominant characteristics were perseverance, skill in business, and a strong will which seldom bent to new impressions, and never to any change which was not a matter of principle. He wrote largely upon banking, trade and currency topics; was at one time President of the Toronto and Hamilton Boards of Trade; was a strong promoter of the Great Western Railway; and had been a vigorous supporter of Sir Charles Metcalfe, although himself a thorough believer in responsible government. He was practically the father of the Canada Southern Railway."

—Extracts from J. C. Hopkins' "Canada."

Mr. Buchanan retired from business in 1878, and died in 1882. In 1843, he had married Agnes, (1825-1896), second daughter of Robert Jarvie Esq., an eminent merchant in Glasgow. He had three sons, Peter, James I., and another, besides two daughters, one of whom lives at Mountain Top, Hamilton. James I. Buchanan lives in Pittsburg, Pa., the others being dead.

SECTION LVIII.

OLD LETTERS.

Letter addressed:

To
Miss Grizie McEchny
Care of
Mr. John McKechnie
Merchant
Glasgow.

Dr. Grizie

This is to let you know that I am alive & well Blessed be God I left St. Croix about Christmas last & went to Georgia to recover some debts for goods I had sent there but was long detained there on account of a troublesome man I had to deal with & had a Good dale of dificulty to recover my money from him and came from Georgia to this place to make sale of what goods I recovered. I am now clear in this place & about to return to the West Indies passanger on Bord Capt'n Daniel McCays sloop bond to Barbadous & from thence to St. Kitts & the other Islands there where I intend to finish my business there & recover what debts is there due to me if it please God I am spard. Pray tak care of yourself & I pray God may take care of you. I hope you shall hear from me soon again. Give my love to your Grandfather & Grandmother & my kind compliments to all friends.

I am My dear Child

Your affectionate Father

Alex'r McEchny

Charlestown,
South Carolina 18 Septr 1767

The following letter, addressed:

Mr. John Gow
Care of William Gow
At Mr. James Monach's
Glasgow, N.B.

p. Ship Mary

was written by Andrew Gow, son of Walter Gow in Lednerew, to his brother John Gow of Rutherglen. The William Gow, in whose care it was sent, and who added a postscript, was his brother. It reads as follows:

Charleston, 12 May 1798.

Dear Brother:

I am happy to inform you that I am in good health, hoping that this will find all friends in your side of the water in the same condition. I wrote some time ago to Wm. and Walter

informing them of my safe arrival in this part of the world these I expect you have seen—there was nothing of any consequence happened to me during our voyage excepting being chased by a french Privateer when we were within a day's sail of the American coast She however lost us in the night, at which I was nothing sorry, we once were almost lost too in a gale of wind which continued nearly 50 hours, 'twas this that frightened me most, I had very little hopes at that time of ever seeing you more, which I expect now will be in a very short time at least in the course of 6 months, if the summer does not stand hard with me, here, there is not a place in America more fatal to a European constitution than Charleston. I was very much disapointed with this country upon arrival I had never formed very flattering prospects but still I expected to find it otherwise than what it is, it is impossible almost to make a fortune here extravagance in living I believe is in no part of the world carried to such a height as in Carolina, and there is fewer rich people here than in any other country. We are now preparing for war with all our might fortifications and arming all vessels Building frigates etc. is now the order of the day. The Americans are now to a man against the french as they were formerly favourable to them to a man, indeed the conduct of France to this country has no excuse, it shows that Rebublics as well as Kings will abuse power when they have it and some of the people that have the government of France to Rule, are without doubt the basest Rascalls that ever abused power, their demand on this country at once exposes their meanness avarice & villany to Bribe the Directory with a sum of money and purchase a million & a half Bad Debts belonging to the Dutch, are the preliminaries for the American commissioners to be admitted to a hearing and to be allowed to complain of the wrongs done to their country, and without ever a promise of granting peace, but these terms says Talleyrand you must comply with previous to your being heard, or leave the Country. Such are the offiiciall accts from the American Ministers at Paris.

I have now sold about 5000 pounds worth of the goods I carried out, and I now have only about 2000 more to sell, part of which I am afraid I will not get off not being suitable to the sales of this Country and the prospect of war deters Merchts sending such goods to the West Indies, if however there is not the probability of selling them immediately I will leave them here and return home as soon as I can get the money collected, I have at present about £3000 value of Tobacco & Cotton which is shipping on Board an armed Ship here for Greenock the vessel is freighted by Mr. Henry, the Gentleman Who I was recommended to & I have the half of her. I wrote Mr. Maclean by this Ship and Walter the Ship before this one and will continue to do so to each one of you by every opportunity. There was two ships arrived here lately from Greenock by which I expected to hear from some of you but was very much mortified when I had not a scrap from one of you I think it was rather unaccountable but certainly you did not know of the opportunity or it would not have been neglected—I would fain hope that you have got a favourable answer to your letter to the Doctor in Grenada (Dr. Gilbert Dickson, Mrs. John Gow's uncle), shd this be the case it will give me the greatest pleasure, but if it should not be so I expect other resources will be found, shd I be spared to get home—give my warmest remembrances to our Sister who I hope was satisfied, that I had it not in my power to go round by Renton before I came away I hope my little neice is in a fine thriving way, and mind that I expect to see another Niece or nephew when I come home give my compliments to Mrs. Trotter (Mrs. John Gow's mother, nee Agnes Dickson) and family. Remind me to our brothers in Glasgow and to all friends .....(torn)..... we know, we have so many of them that I .....(torn)..... will recollect them all at present—and in meantime I remain most sincerely Dear Brother

Your Mo. Affect'e Friend

And'w Gow.

19 June

Glasgow. Dr. John knowing the hand I Relieved your letter and opened it which I hope you will excuse if you mean to write him send your letter to me and I will send it in Sharp & McKenzies packet let me know how the Mistress got home

I Rem'n your aff't Brother

W. G.

Glasgow, 13 Feby 1808.

Dear Mother:

I received your favour of yesterday and am happy to learn by it that you are all well. The box came quite safe to hand and in good season, for our shirts were all done. I have no news to write you of worth mentioning. The whole of the eggs are sold, but the most of them was sold for eight pence but was glad to get them away at any price. I was two days & half packing in Mr Buchanans Calender & am nothing the worse of it yet I think & I do not know when I may be at it again as I suppose the ship is away by this time as Mr. Forrest is at London. Just now their was none of the rest could do it but me except J. Craig. I am keeping quite stout have no complaint of weakness and am something hungry for my meat. I was at Mr. Mudies last night for tea the night before at Mrs. Watsons & on Wednesday night I was at George & John Buchanan's. I am just in to my old birth just the same as I was before. If Mary wants that hair band you must write me next week.

I remain Dr. Mother Your

loving Son

ANDREW GOW

P. S. if J. McKechnie's gun be not away if you would put a little oil on some tow & rub it on the barrel of her for she will be rusted I am afraid & if any of the lock be rusted do the same. She is behind the milk house door. As Alex'rs watch is still going too fast I think it better to get her right before I send her as I paid 2/— for her & he is to keep her right for 12 mos if he does not let her fall or break her.

NOTE.

The above letter was written after Andrew returned to the city, following a visit home due to illness. He died four months after this letter was written, aged 21.

W. C. S. Ceylon off Plymouth.

5th Augt 1811.

Mr. Walter Gow
At Graham Gow & Wilson's
Wilson St.
Glasgow.

My Dear Friend:—

From my silence since leaving England I have no doubt you will begin to think I have forgot you, and I grant you have some cause. I shall endeavour however to make up for it now. You have no doubt heard long e'er this the unfortunate fate of the poor Camden

& of my arrival at the Mauritius. I was fortunate enough there to get appointed to this ship, in which, in company with the Windham I sailed from the colony on the 3rd April & after a very unpleasant and tedious passage of seven weeks we arrived at St. Helena. Off the Cape we met H.M. Frigate Hussar & two Indiamen bound to Bombay, from whom we got all the Europe news up to February.

On our arrival at St. Helena we found there a frigate and an outward bound Indiaman, and in a few days after the China fleet arrived under convoy of the Belligueux 64, as also three Indiamen from Point de Galle under convoy of the Chiffonne frigate, and at the same time two outward bound ships with the Menelaus frigate, so that on H. Majesty's birthday we muster'd four men of war & 15 Indiamen, who all honoured him with 21 guns. Query: Was he dead or alive at the time?

We sailed on the 9th June in company with the 64, two frigates, 12 Indiamen and four whalers, and thank God here we are at last.

It would be ridiculous to take up your time with any particulars of the fall of the Isle of France, as by this time you must be acquainted with all of them. I shall however mention a few things that occurred afterwards. They have a very nice theatre in which French operas were performed twice weekly, & were well attended untill a small bit of disturbance took place which alarmed Johnny a little. God save the King was repeatedly call'd for but never perform'd. At last a party of seamen from the Phoebe frigate march'd up with a fidler at their head & took possession of the gallery & between the acts stood up & commenc'd; they were immediately join'd by all hands, and off hats was the cry. Some frenchmen complied, others would not understand, till a persuasive blow on the snout spoke plain english to the most stubborn. In a few minutes all was uproar & poor Johnny was fain to scamper off with Monkey's allowance.

In March we had a severe hurricane which drove our ship and several others aground; all, however, got off without any material damage.

The island is a most delightful spot, full of beauty both animate and inanimate. Several ships have been taken off the Island, chiefly American and Dutch who did not know of its being in our possession. I wrote the laird from Bombay & meant also to have wrote here but in a letter from W. Risk I learn that he is no longer his own master, so poor fellow adieu to him. Tell Cosmo I congratulate him on the birth of his son and heir & remember me also to his cara sposa as also to his brother and sister & all your own family. Do not forget Mr. Govan & all other Glasgow friends. I expect to see you in a month. Write me immediately on receipt of this & do not omit an article of north country news, altho' you should fill a volume. Address as usual.

I am Yours &c.

ANDREW MONACH

Tell Cosmo that his old shipmate Dr. Brown died at Balasore near Calcutta in January 1810. He was taken by the French in the United Kingdom and landed at Vizagapatam, and on his march to Calcutta (nearly 400 miles) died of fatigue.

Manufacturer, No. 12 Wilson St.
Mr. Walter Gow
Glasgow.

Brig MARY, Cove Harbour.
2 January 1813.

Dear Walter:—

You no doubt heard of us arriving here too late for the last convoy, & here we are laying at our ease, a tiresome life indeed, but idleness becomes habitual to some of us, at least I may speak from experience for I will soon have had twelve months of it. There are 37 sail of West Indiamen assembled here that intended to have joined last convoy; out of which 17 or 18 are Scotch vessels, and amongst them are a number of my friends, viz: Benj. Buchanan Capt. McArthur & several others. From the number of vessels already here, the Capt'ns have petitioned the Board of Admiralty for an early convoy. We are in hopes that it will be attended to, and in that case we expect to be away by the 15th inst., but all is conjecture on that point. Misfortunes have attended us lately. Our Chiefmate has been pressed & this morning our Capt'n died of an inflamation in his stomach after six days illness. I have often noticed that misfortunes do not come singly. .....We all regret the loss of poor Capt. Currie, being an attentive good man, but God's will be done. (The greater part of the letter is omitted, here.) A list of Clyde ships now here: John Campbell; Neptune; Trelawny; Jane; Everthorpe; Eleanor; Canada; Trader; Elizabeth; Harmony; Ariel; Hunter; Mary Ann; Mercator; Lydia; Stranger; Mary; and Robust. .....Should you have occasion to write to Drymen will you have the goodness to inform my friends that we are all well, & beg at the same time to offer my best comp'ts to your mother & your other friends at Blairour, & all my other acquaintances in that neighborhood. My brother joins me in best wishes to you & remain,

Dear Walter,

Very Sincerely Yours

WM. McGOUNE.

High Finnich
20th June 1817.

Dear Walter:

This comes to let you know that am in good health thank God for it hoping you are in the same this is a good sailor form of writing and puts me in rememberance of last Wednesday being Waterloo Day Doct'r McFarlane his two sons three daughters and a Miss Scott from Edinb'gh with Geordie at Croy were at the Wangguie (Whangie) Craig and drank the Duke and Army, the good tars and all their comanders, confusion to the King's enemys with democrats in Company At last our drink ran done befor the half of our tosts was given O Wattie lad, I had sore missing o' thee for Miss Scott wou'd made the fiddle strings o' thy heart a' dirl my lad then we came down the burn and looked at every waterfall and I left them at nine oclock with a sore heart at Margaret McLeys house remember me to Mr. W. Buchanan, see when he is coming out, Mr. Ochterson, Mr. George Cruden, Mr. Rob't Leckie, Mr. John & Will'm McLeroy and all other loyal subjects my writing you is to inform our friend Mr. Charles Stewart that on Tuesday last at the end

of the Mure I found a trunk and carried it on my back all the way to our Smith's, for to send it in this day to you by Hugh McMullane for to see if you could find an owner for it being sertain that it wou'd belong to some loyal honest b..... about the town,—but yesterday afternoon a carrier going to Eberfoil said he had lost it the smith gave it to him and the fool is taken it back to Eberfoil again for fear there was something in it that would spoil inform the honest Ribel Devel about it for fear he may throw away money advertising, make him give you a bottle of ale to drink the King's health or you will not tell him anything about it there was two Gentlemen and a raged Lady with them from their own dear country of potatoes that would carry it forward to me and that I need not take it back for they would take care of it as well as any man in the kingdom Dear Wattie a drink at meeting am yours &c &c

GEORGE BUCHANAN

going to the Wannguie Craigg on Wednesday on the top of Stockie Mure met Mr. Jas. Steven with Miss Hamilton all well.

NOTE.

(George Buchanan was brother-in-law of Rev. Decision Laing and cousin of Janet Steven. He was four years older than Walter Gow and died 1827, a merchant in Glasgow.)

These two letters written when Moses Steven was 70 years of age, are given simply as an illustration.

Balfron 14 July 1823.

Dear Sir

you will receive the Ben Box with the cloths and Nance has kept a pair of stokens to bleach we are all well Watie is coming on fine Andrew Monach was at Balat Saturday his daughter is not going in till the first of Agust so that will not do for your children I suppose you have plnty of rain we have had plnty home Kilern Buchanan and Calender Sacrements was all yesterday they have got wet wether we slept with Mr. Laing (Rev. Decision) yesterday we are going to Balat to night with Mr. Laing and Mrs. Ralston we are thinking long of word from england (from his sons) if you have got any word you may let us know I have no news only Mary monach that was maried on the Baker is dead and Alexr Gourly one of Mr. Laings elders is dead and old Walter McFarlan Bogend is to be buried to day Let us know how you all are, if Janet is better and Marys eye with best compliments to you all

am yours truly

MOSES STEVEN.

The above letter was folded and sealed with a wafer, and is inscribed: "With a Ben Box to be left att the round toll". Small cramped quarters in the city forbade family washings and these were sent to the country and the carrier usually had a letter to deliver with the Ben Box.

Balfron, 30 June 1825.

Dear Sir:

we received your leter and Ben Box you will receive the Ben Box and Marys frock the mistress leg is very little better she is never out of the bed yet the pain is not so bad as it was she is speaking of rising to day will let you know Monday how she is

watie is no trouble to us so you need not speak of taking him in for a good while you might send out Sandy for a week or two as we are not to have a minister for ten days as the hom Sacrement is next week. watie is behaving like a minister and sleeping with me in the closet bed and is very hapy they are beginning a big washing to day this is very fine wether our bees came off tuesday with a fine hive there was a great misfortone hapnd Saturday a Drove going from Balgair and they went in to Wiliam Dobies Barly and his sons I supose and the man had some words and they fell on him and clove his head with a hoe he dyed yesterday morning there is two men laid up in goal the like never hapned so near us I have no more to say

and am yours truly

MOSES STEVEN.

SECTION LIX.

SCOTTISH LEGAL TERMS, LAND TENURE, ETC.

In order that the legal documents reproduced in this volume may be more readily understood, the following paragraphs dealing with old customs, forms and terms, are now given.

BAIRNS PART OF GEAR.

"Bairns part of gear, syn. *legitim,*—that part of a father's personal estate to which his children are entitled to succeed and of which he cannot deprive them by any testament or other gratuitous deed to take place after his death."

—Stair. (Jamieson's Dictionary.)

CHARTERS.

"Charter in the law of Scotland, is the written evidence of a grant of heritable property under the conditions imposed by the feudal law—namely, that the grantee, or person obtaining, shall pay at stated periods a sum of money, or perform certain services to the granter, or person conferring the property. The granter of a charter, in virtue of the power which he thus retains over the property and its proprietor, is called the superior; and the grantee, in consequence of the services which he undertakes to render, the feuar or vassal; whilst the stipulated sum to be paid, or service to be rendered, is called the duty. Charters are either blench or feu, from the nature of the service stipulated—*a me* or *de me* from the kind of holding or relation between the granter and the grantee; and original or by progress, from being first or renewed grants of the subjects in question." (Example: Finnick Drummond was held for twenty pounds of cheese to be paid annually at Catter on All Saints Day.)

"The duty which the superior required of his vassal in former times was almost always military service, and the vassal was then technically said "to hold ward"—to hold on condition of warding or defending his superior. Subsequent to the rebellion of 1745 the holding (for ward) was abolished and the only duties which it has been lawful to insert in charters are blench and feu duties. The former is merely nominal payment—a penny Scots, a red rose or the like *si petatur tantum* (should it be asked); the latter is a consideration of some value. Original blench charters are rare in modern practise."

"Modern Scots law distinguishes between the property or *dominium utile* of land and the superiority or *dominium directum;* the chief incident of which is the feu duty paid by the vassal."

—Article on "Charters",—in Chambers' Encyclopaedia.

"In many instances the original grants from the Crown or Prince, have been given under certain stipulations of service or payment, called the *reddendo* of the charter. Some of these are whimsical, as so many blasts of a horn, a rose, a peppercorn, a pair of spurs, a penny Scots or the like; which are all called or considered blench or feu holdings. In others the reddendo stipulates for a small yearly payment in money."

—Mitchell's "Anecdotes & Facts of Scotland & Scotsmen."

In James Gow's Marriage Contract, 1739, the Blench Duty is stipulated as a penny Scots.

DILIGENCE.

Diligence means (1) The care incumbent on the parties to a contract with regard to the preservation of the subject matter; (2) Subpoenas; and (3) Execution.

ENTAIL.

"Entails appear first to have taken their rise from the feudal usages and from the Roman law, the forms of which were closely followed by the conveyancers. The Scotch Entail Act 1685 enacted that an estate conveyed by a deed fortified by prohibitory irritant and resolutive clauses and recorded in a particular register, should be effectually secured in the line of destination. This Act was always most strictly viewed by Scottish lawyers, but it was oppressive in character, and statutes were passed from time to time enpowering heirs of entail to exercise larger powers of ownership, and to make provision for their families. By the Rutherford Act, hiers under an existing entail may disentail with the consent (freewill or acquired—Ed.) of certain heirs next in succession; and in all entails made after 1st August 1848, and also in old entails where the heir in possession was born since 1st August 1848, the heir of entail in possession may, by means of a simple deed of disentail, free his estate from the restriction of entail. In 1875, a statute gave the heir in possession larger powers of permanent improvement, and the right of buying out the interest of the next heirs at a compulsory valuation."

—Article on "Entail" in Chambers' Encyclopaedia.

"So long as an entail remains unregistered in the particular register appointed by law for that special purpose, an heir in possession is free to exercise every right of property in the same manner as if the entail had no existence."

—Mitchell's "Anecdotes & Facts, etc."

EXECUTORS.

Executors were the next of kin. An executor to a will was called a testamentary executor. If named in the will he was an *executor nominate,* but if appointed administrator by the Court, was an *executor dative.* All executors before entering on their duties must obtain confirmation from the Commissary Court.

FEU AND FEU-DUTY.

Feu,—a correlation of "liferent", signifying the corpus or full ownership of land or money. Fee, also signifies the property in land granted to be held by feudal services.

"A feu may be described as a right to the use and enjoyment of lands, houses or other heritable subjects in perpetuity, in consideration of an annual payment in money, grain, cattle or services, called feu-duty, and certain other contingent casualties of superiority" (now abolished). Certain lands were "held in feu for yearly payment of 12 merks Scots with 13d Scots in augmentation." In 1714, Robert Bontein feud to Andrew and John Buchanan the lands of Provanstoun,—feu duty 200 merks—the Buchanans to pay a peck of officers corn yearly to the officer at the Barony, and to grind and work their victual at the mill of Balglas. (Vide—"Mill Thirlage" following.)

"A feu, in short, was a perpetual lease. The original deed transferring the land in feu from the superior to the vassal is called a feu-charter or feu-contract, which is now a very simple and intelligent document. Registration has now the effect of sasine in making the vassal's right real; and unless otherwise stipulated, the vassal is now perfectly free to transfer his property without fine or composition. The rate of feu varies widely,—from

as low as £8 to as high as £500 per acre per annum,—a common rate is from £20 to £40 per acre."

A vassal may purchase his feu-duties and so extinguish his feudal tenure.

Descriptions of lands, usually included reference to the feu-duty on same, as: "Forty shilling land of O.E. of Ledlewans."; "Five merk land of Middle Catter"; "The lands of Balgair extending to £10 yearly."; and "Balglasis a £12 land of old extent, £48 new extent, and the valued rent is £353 18s. 4d."

—Article on "Feu & Feu-duty" in Chambers Encyclopaedia, etc.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

"As a remnant of the feudal system, all the lands in Scotland are theoretically considered as the property of the Crown, or of the Prince as heir apparent. In pursuance of this legal system, or fiction of land, every successive proprietor, whether by entail, heritage, destination, purchase or adjudication must nominally *resign* his whole lands to the Crown Prince; in consequence of which a new charter or donation is granted of course, from the Exchequer of Scotland on payment of the regulated fees and taxes. In whatever way the property may have descended or been transmitted, it requires to be rendered valid or completely effectual by charter, infeftment or sasine. Consequent upon the charter, a formal act of symbolical conveyance and occupancy called infeftment or feofment, must follow.

—Mitchell's "Anecdotes & Facts of Scotland and Scotsmen."

HEIRS.

Heirs include persons who succeed to movables; also persons who take not by descent but by gift, thus for example, "heirs of destination" or "heirs of provision" would be described as devisees or donees in English law. **"HEIR APPARENT"** means heir who has not made up his titles.

LETTERS OF HORNING.

A writ of legal notice to pay a debt. If the party does not pay the debt within a limited time, he is put to the horn—that is to say, a messenger at arms, by the ceremony of blowing a horn at the market cross denounces (proclaims) him a rebel—(and formerly the process had literally this effect)—after which follows *poinding* or execution against the goods, and *caption* or execution against the body—all or any part of which process is termed *"diligence."*

—Mitchell's "Anecdotes & Facts, etc."

LIFERENT.

Liferent means the right to use a heritable estate for life, the person enjoying it being called a liferenter, or liferentrix as the case may be. Liferent was sometimes excheated for lack of *diligence,* or for certain public offences or crimes.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

The Contract is a survival of the "marriage by purchase" which succeeded the "marriage by force". It was customary, in well-to-do families, that relatives of each party should meet before the wedding to arrange the jointure. An instrument was then prepared, by which, in consideration of certain property contributed by the bride's father or other relatives to the husband's estate, the groom made certain settlements upon his wife and possible children. This settlement, unless otherwise provided therein, was in addition

to their legal share of his estate at death. These provisions were scured upon his estate, and payable therefrom annually after his death during their lifetime. By no subsequent process, such as the sale of the estate, or the widow's re-marriage, could this annuity be taken from her or them. The contribution made by the wife to her husband's estate was her "tocher", and of course varied according to the wealth and standing of her family.

OLD AND NEW EXTENT.

The "extent" was a fixed valuation put on lands for tax or levy purposes. A valuation made in the reign of Alexander III was long known as the "old extent". In 1667 a new extent was made which forms what is now called the valued rent.

PRECEPT OF SASINE.

A Precept of Sasine, was an order from a superior, to pay money, etc.

PRECEPT OF CLARE CONSTAT.

Until 1874, each successor to an estate had to have his title confirmed by the Superior. This was done by a Precept of Clare Constat, (i.e., it stands clear, that so-and-so is the heir) upon which followed an instrument of sasine. In 1809, when Alexander Gow succeeded his father in Blairour, it cost him by this process £10:12:4, to enable Mrs. Macdonald Buchanan, Superior, to receive £2 Scots (£1:13:4) of composition, or fine or succession! The original of this account is still preserved. Archibald Buchanan of Drummikill was the original superior to James Gow, vassal, and is now represented by Sir W. J. G. Buchanan, Baronet of Burgh St. Peters, Norfolk, and Ross Priory, Dumbarton.

PROCESS OF MULTIPLEPOINDING.

An action, at the suit of an arrester, where there are several attachments, to ascertain to which of the arresting creditors he shall pay the money belonging to the common debts attached in his hands.

SASINE OR INFEFTMENT.

"A Scotch law term used to denote the symbolical giving possession of land, which was the completion of the title, the mere conveyance not being enough, The instrument of sasine was the notarial instrument, embodying the fact of infeftment. The old ceremony which was not abolished until 1845, was thus performed. The bailie (bailiff) of the superior of the lands, the attorney of the vassal, a notary and two witnesses proceeded to the lands in which sasine was to be granted. The attorney delivered to the bailie the superior's precept of sasine and requested him to perform his duties. The bailie delivered the warrant and relative deeds to the notary, who read and published them to all present. The bailie thereupon delivered the symbols of possession, sometimes a pen, (or a sod and stone) to the attorney, and the attorney then took instruments in the hands of the notary by giving him a piece of money. But now, the necessity of a separate formality is unnecessary, it being sufficient to register a conveyance in the register of Sasines in Scotland."

—Article on "Infeftment" in Chambers' Encyclopaedia.

SUPERIOR.

The rights of Fee or Feu in property were held by a Superior, to whom the feu-duty was payable by the fiar, feuar or vassal,—not the tenant.

WILL AND TESTAMENT.

"In Scotland a will is used only to denote a testament affecting personal or moveable property. Wills of real property are called Dispositions or Deeds, and have a present operation conveying the property to the disponee, but reserving the testator's liferent."

—Chambers' Encyclopaedia.

VARIOUS LEGAL AND OTHER TERMS.

Allenarly,—only. *Assignation,*—an assignment of personal property. *Attour,*—besides. *Cautioner,*—a surety. *Confirmat,*—probate. *Cadets,*—younger sons, the eldest being "caput". *Cunziehouse, or Cunyiehouse,*—the mint. *Dative,*—bequeathed, as opposed to inherited. *Disposition,*—a conveyance of real property. *Effeirs,*—is fitting. *Eretrix,* i.e. Heretrix,—a female inheritor. *Excambion,*—the legal name of the contract whereby one piece of land is exchanged for another. *To Excamb,*—to exchange property. *Fiar,*—same as feuar. One who has the reversion of property. "I am fiar of the lands, she is the liferenter." (Tales of my Landlord.) The holder of a fee as originally confined to Crown vassals. *Fiars,*—Feu-dutys were sometimes paid in corn or its equivalent money value as fixed by "fiars". Prices of corn (grain) were fixed annually in each county by the Sheriff on the report of a jury. *Feu-maill,*—same as feu-duty or fiars. *Goodsir, Goodshyre,*—a grandfather. *German,*—i.e. germane or of the same parents or blood, as cousin-german, or brother-german, meaning full-cousin, first cousin or own cousin, etc. *Heritable Bond,*—in short, a mortgage. *Heritable & movable,*—real and personal. *Heritor,*—a landed proprietor in a parish, liable to pay public burdens. Female title, Eretrix or Heretrix. *Horning,*—see "Letters of Horning" before. *Ilk,*—"of That Ilk", i.e., of that like, or same place. *Implement,*—to fulfil. *Legitim,*—the children's absolute share of a father's estate, in addition to their rights as next of kin. *Mailling, mailin,*—a form of holding, the rent of a farm. "The rowme and mailling of Ballochruim", that is the possession of the place and holding of Ballochruim. *Meithed and marched,*—bounded. *Movable,*—personal property. Leaseholds in Scotland were heritable. *Nek, Neyk,*—in Gaelic, the feminine of "Mac", as in Nek-farlan, Necbog, etc. *Oyrs,*—others. *Oyes,*—grandsons or nephews. *Oyesse,*—a niece. *Pendicle,*—a subordinate croft. *Portioner,*—the occupier of a part of a property originally divided among co-heirs; the possessor of a small portion of land. *Procurator, Proc'tor,*—An attorney before an inferiour Court. *"Put to the horn"*—See "Letters of Horning". *Ragman's Roll,*—A list of the Barons, spiritual and temporal, who were obliged in 1296 to swear fealty to King Edward. *Rowm, Rowme,*—a possession of land. *Settlement,*—a will. *Signet,*—writs under His Majesty's Signet. *Tack,*—a lease. *Tacksman,*— a large taker or leaseholder of land is denominated a tacksman. He keeps part of the land in his own hand, and lets parts to under-tenants. Tacks were long considered hereditary, and the occupant was distinguished by the name of the place at which he resided. *Tailzie, Tailyie,*—a covenant, an entail. *Tocher,*—a dower. *Umquhile,*—whilom, former, of old, late deceased. *Wadsett,*—a mortgage, Land sold with a conditional right of redemption was by a *proper wadsett.* "The wadset or feu right of the lands of Glenny." *To Wadsett,*—to assign rents of land till a debt is paid. *Writer to the Signet,*—The officers who prepared writs and signed them, and who formed the most respectable class of Attorneys of the Court at Edinburgh.

Section LX.

DOMESTIC MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

"Ray's Itinerary", 1661, states: "The Scots generally (that is the poorer sort) wear, the men Blue Bonnets on their heads, and some Russet; the women only white linen, which hangs down their backs as if a napkin were pinned about them. When they go abroad none of them wear hats, but a party-coloured blanket, which they call a plad (plaid) over their heads and shoulders. The women, generally, to us seemed none of the handsomest. They are not very cleanly in their houses, and but sluttish in dressing their meat. Their way of washing linen is to tuck up their coats and tread them in a tub. They make up the fronts of their houses, even in their principal towns, with fir boards nailed one over the other, in which are often made holes or windows to put out their heads. Even in the King's palaces the windows are not glazed throughout, but the upper part only; the lower have two wooden shuts or folds to open at pleasure and admit fresh air."

"The Scots cannot bear to hear their country or countrymen spoken against. They have neither good bread, cheese or drink, they cannot make them, nor will they learn. Their butter is very indifferent and one would wonder how they contrive to make it so bad. They use much pottage made of coal-wort, which they call Keal; sometimes broth made of decorticated barley. The ordinary country houses are pitiful cots built of stone and covered with turfs, having in them but one room, many of them no chimneys, the windows very small holes, and not glazed. The people seem to be very lazy; at least the men, and may be frequently observed to plough in their cloaks. It is the fashion of them to wear cloaks when they go abroad, but especially on Sundays. They lay out most they are worth in cloths, and a fellow that hath scarce ten groats besides to help himself with, you shall see come out of his smoky cottage clad like a gentleman."

Describing Glasgow in 1771, Spencer's "English Traveller" says: "The inhabitants have been remarkable for their strictness in atending to the public and private worship of God; so that, in going past their doors in an evening, you may hear so many singing Psalms that strangers are apt to imagine themselves in a church. The hour of dinner here is 3 o'clock; but it is customary also to take what is called a meridian, or a pint of ale and a salt herring about one. Many of the merchants acquire vast fortunes, and they have such an inclination to business that little besides it ever engages their attention. Those that trade to Virginia are decked out in great wigs and scarlet cloaks, and strut about on the Exchange like so many actors on a stage. They carry on an extensive trade to Holland by means of the Forth. They import, upon an average 40,000 hogsheads of tobacco annually from our American colonies; of which 20,000 are afterwards sent to France, and a great quantity to Holland."

"Glasgow, Ancient and Modern", edited by Dr. J. F. S. Gordon, says: "The dusky mountains of the Western Highlands often sent forth wilder tribes to trequent the marts of St. Mungo's favourite city. Hordes of wild, shaggy, dwarfish cattle and ponies, conducted by Highlanders, as wild, as shaggy, and sometimes as dwarfish as the animals they had in charge, often traversed the streets of Glasgow, armed even while engaged in this peaceful occupation with musket and pistol, sword, dagger and target. In 1740, the dwelling-houses of the higher classes of citizens contained only one public room, a dining room, and even that was only used when they had company; the family, at other times, eating in a bedroom. Entertainments were few and simple; and the dinner hour was 1 o'clock. The husband went to his business after dinner, and the wife gave tea at 4 o'clock to her female

friends. This meal was termed the Four Hours. Shopkeepers locked their shops (banks also) during the breakfast and dinner hours.

Families occasionally supped with one another, and the form of the invitation was "Will you come and eat an egg?" and when it was wished to say that such-a-one was not of their society, the expression was used that "he had never cracked a hen's egg in their house." The hour of supper was 9, which usually terminated in hard drinking, and gentlemen in a state of intoxication were, in consequence, to be met with at most evening parties.

At this period, the people were in general religious, and particularly strict in the observance of the Sabbath; some of them, indeed, to an extent that was considered by others extravagant and fanatical. There were families who did not sweep or dust their houses, did not make their beds, nor allow any food to be dressed, on Sundays. The Magistrates employed what they called Compurgators (better known, however, to the common people by the name of "Bum Bailies"), to perambulate the streets during Divine service, and seize all persons whom they found strolling about. These functionaries continued in existence till near the close of the century.

Before 1777, thoroughfares were allowed to remain in a state of great filth, and in many of them there were deep ruts filled with mire and their gutters were made receptacles for putrid accumulations. In this year flagged trottoirs began to be laid."

Glasgow's foreign trade to Europe began in 1688, to the American Colonies in 1718, and to the West Indies about 1732. The American trade was badly disrupted and curtailed by the War in 1776.

MERCHANTS' HOUSE AND TRADES' HOUSE

Following the custom of Europe, the Merchants and Craftsmen of Glasgow began early in the 16th century to band themselves together according to their various callings for mutual protection of their business or craft, exercising great influence in the government of the city and obtaining valuable exclusive privileges, in return for which they aided their poor, especially in times of sickness or bereavement. Great rivalry between the Merchants and Trades ranks arose. The Merchants had exercised the whole sway, monopolizing the Magistracy and assuming the sole right of managing the funds, but by arbitration of the dispute a Letter of Guildry was agreed upon in 1605, which defined the powers and right of each body.

The headquarters of the Merchant's Guild was the Merchants House. Its officers included a Dean of Guild (who was of necessity a merchant, a merchant sailor, and a merchant venturer) who was also by that right a town counsellor and had in keeping a principal key to the town's Charter Chest. The Lord Dean of Guild, as he was styled, was President of the House, and took precedence over the Lord Provost and Magistrates at all its public meetings and sederunts. The members were known as Burgesses and Gildbrothers.

In 1707-08, William Gow was Collector of the Merchants House, a position of honour and no little importance; and in 1776 another William Gow (the Bailie) was admitted as a Burgess, and is referred to as being a "Maltman".

The Craftsmen were much more numerous than the Merchants. Each Craft was an incorporated body, and annually elected a Convener to represent them in the Deacon-Con-

vener's House. The Crafts were restircted to 15, each possessing its own peculiar rights and privileges. Deacons and Maister Men of Crafts are mentioned in 1424 in the Acts of the Scottish Parliament of James 1, and Trades Councils were formed in Glasgow before 1469. The era of erection of these different incorporations is supposed to have been between 1520 and 1560. The Crafts by order of precedency of incorporation were the Hammermen, Tailors, Cordiners, Maltmen, Weavers, Bakers, Skinners, Wrights, Coopers, Fleshers, Masons, Gardeners, Barbers, Bonnet Makers and Dyers. Besides the Deacon who presided over each Craft, there were a Collector, Clerk, Masters and Boxmasters; and the members upon election to the craft were styled "Freemen."

The Convener's House was presided over by a Deacon-Convener. For long the meetings had been held in the Almshouse, and later in the Tron Church or its Session House till about 1791, when they built their own Trades' House which was supported by annual contributions from the Crafts. In addition to its use as a Convener's House and for meetings of the Crafts, it was used as a retreat for a certain number of reduced members of the Crafts. Such unfortunate Freemen were styled the "Poor Men of the House" and wore a distinguishing uniform.

MALTMEN.

Maltmen are mentioned in 1503, and were incorporated long before the Letter of Guildry (above) was passed in 1605. They were an influential body in Scotland where the production of malt for domestic use and export was very large. Yill or ale was the common beverage before the age of tea or rum. One of Maltmen was chosen by the Town Council annually as a "Visitor of Maltmen"; an office which involved the inspection of the Meal Market and passing judgment on the Malt and Bear (Barley) exposed for sale within the Burgh, whether in kiln, house or shop. He reported to the Magistrates, and all fines for offences, such as adulteration, became the property of the Craft by right of incorporation. They also had the exclusive right to manufacture Malt within the burgh, and no person was entitled to exercise the craft until he purchased the freedom of the Incorporation and became a Freeman thereof. These privileges were abolished by Parliament in 1846, but the management of their own Corporate Funds, right of representation in the Trades House, etc., were retained to them. The membership of this Craft was about 330 Freemen.

GLASGOW PUNCH AND JAMAICA RUM.

"On the 14th Feb. 1737, in order to draw customers the proprietress of the Saracen's Head Inn advertised that she had 'a considerable quantity of fine strong Rum Shrub, which would bear six or seven waters, to sell at 2s. 4d. per bottle'.

"No whiskey; or at least little of it, was tasted by the good people of Glasgow—all fine Jamaica Rum, Rum Punch and Rum Toddy—and for many years Rum was the great liquor trade of Glasgow."

"At our social parties, the celebrated Glasgow Punch is now almost altogether forgotten. Yet, for a century it reigned, in undoubted supremacy, among the good things of every hospitable board. It was first introduced into our dejunes when the great trade in Jamaica Rum commenced, and so thoroughly imbued with a belief of its benefits did our ancestors become, that he whose dinner courses were not followed in regular succession by the introduction of the punch bowl, was a fellow 'without a heart.' To a native of Glasgow, indeed, till of late years, there was even in the sight of a punch bowl something of exhilaration and excitement. It brought with it no mournful associations. It was linked to a thousand bright and pleasing remembrances of youthful and joyous revelry.

and of the graver intoxications of maturer years. Within its beautiful and hallowed sphere were buried no 'thoughts that do lie too deep for tears.' Yes! even the expectation of a glass of punch was sufficient to suffuse on the cheek a mollified aspect; and to dispel all heaviness from the heart! O West-Port Well! with how many a gallon of thy contents, commingled with the genuine 'Jamaica', hast thou moistened the 'thrapples' of our fathers'!"

"In front of the Black Bull Inn (the original Black Bull Inn of Glasgow, just outside the West Port or Gate of the City) was a deep open draw well—afterwards covered over by a tall structure like a sentry-box—famous in the palmy days of cold punch as the West Port Well."

—"Glasgow Ancient and Modern." 1873.

OWNER AND TENANT.

In speaking of the occupant of a holding of land, it was customary to indicate the nature of his tenure. John Gow "of" Blairour, indicated that John Gow was the owner of the land. Moses Steven, "in" Finnich, indicated that he was simply tenant. While this distinction was widely recognized, some writers nevertheless failed to observe the niceties at times. John Gow as owner, would be given the friendly title of "Laird", and by his intimates might be called "Blairour" from the name of his estate. Andrew Monach of Boguehouse and Balat, was known as "Balat" by his cousins. In the Sage Sayings of Jock the Laird's Man" we find this: "What's the Laird doing, Jock?" "Doing? What should he be doing! but sitting on his ane louping-on-stane, glowring frae him!" And the Sassenach has this:

"A Knight of Cales,
A Squire of Wales,
A Laird of the North Countree:—
A yeoman of Kent
With his yearly rent
Would buy them out all three!"

DIVISION OF OLD LANDS.

Lands when divided for purposes of sale or in settlement, continued to be called by the old name very often, but with a distinguishing prefix or suffix added, as: Upper, Lower, Over, Nether, Easter, Wester, Middle, Park of, Temple Lands of, Spittal of, etc. Temple Lands (teampull,—a church) were old lands given in Catholic times to the Church; and Spittal Lands were awarded to Knights Hospitallers in return for Military duty. The use of distinguishing prefixes to names of places about a common centre is frequent in the topography of Nova Scotia to-day, as in Scottish farm lands of old.

OLD DATES.

Counting and figuring without the Arabic numerals was a serious business. The Scots were much in advance of the English, who worked away with wooden tallies (hazel or willow rods), or "nick-sticks", as the Scots derisively called them, when at the Union of the Parliaments, a quantity of them were sent from London to Edinburgh. They were used in the English Exchequer Court as late as 1812, although abolished by law in 1783; and the overheating of a stove when a quantity of them was being burnt, led to the destruction by fire of the old Houses of Parliament in 1834.

In Scotland for long, dates were fixed by reference to some important day or occurrence. One Act on the Scottish Statute Book is dated at Stirling |'on the Monday next before the feast of St. Margaret the Maiden next after the first coronation of Philip King of

the French." But, ere long, and in advance of the English, the Scots adopted something of the Roman system. J. stood for one; then stood an M (mille) rather higher up and near the J, to indicate one thousand; then VIIc (c,—for centum) stood for seven hundred; then 39, written in full, or as XXXIX, completed the date. This circumlocution written quickly and run together, stood for 1739!

MILL THIRLAGE.

This was an obligation to grind at a certain mill, placed upon the lands which it served. The cost of grinding and the amount of thirlage, called "mill and multure", was usually paid by a percentage of meal, but in other cases onerous duties, such as helping in the mill, were involved, in addition to payment. Immunity from thirlage was sometimes obtained by payment of a lump sum or of annual taxes in lieu of same.

ANCIENT CORN MEASURES IN SCOTLAND.

For Oats & Barley: 4 lippies equal 1 peck; 4 pecks equal 1 firlot; 4 firlots equal 1 boll; 16 bolls equal 1 chalder. For Wheat, Pease, Beans & Rye, 3 Oat firlots equal 1 boll. For Oatmeal 1 boll was 8 stones Amsterdam at 17½ avoirdupois,—in all 140 lbs. In the time of Robert III, a boll was 12 gallons of water weighing 12 lbs. to the gallon, which would be 144 lbs. or 14.4 Imperial gallons of to-day.

BROADSWORD.

"The more ancient weapon was the claymore, a great two-handed sword, whilst that adopted by them more recently was called the claybeg, or little sword. It obtained the name of the Highlander's broadsword from the Highlanders continuing to go armed for at least a century after the Lowlanders had laid aside the use of weapons, and being consequently the last to retain this, now ancient, Scottish blade and form of hilt, when the two-handed sword ceased the word claymore was indiscriminately applied to all."

—Mitchell's "Anecdotes & Facts."

TOUN, OR TON.

"The £5 land of old extent of Gartacharne, commonly called "The Body of the Town"; the "Town and territory of Letter"; the "Town and lands" of Trienbeg; &c., &c. "The 'toun' or 'ton' from which, with a Christian name prefixed, so many of our surnames are derived, was originally the enclosure which surrounded a house or castle. It afterwards came to mean the house and its immediate surroundings, and finally house and lands—the estate in fact. This word is still used in Scotland for a farm, the 'The three touns of Easter Mugdock' in Strathblane being a case in point' Cf.—Johnston; Milntoun (Milton); Carstoun (Carson); Blackston (e); Edmiston.

Section LXI.

ROB ROY.

"It's ill speaking o' Heilandmen sae near the line."
—Proverb.

Rob Roy, (1671-1734), was born at Callendar. "He was interested in letters and enjoyed the acquaintance of such cultured noblemen as the Duke of Argyle; and it is not improbable that he had visited London. On the other hand he was a Highland robber, a blackmailer, a politician of more acumen than sincerity, and the picturesque leader of the most dangerous band of scoundrels in Europe."

"As a young man, he leased some land in Balquhidder, and enjoyed considerable commercial success in cattle breeding. But the perpetual danger of attack and theft, compelled him to form a guard for protection against the raiders of the North, and for the assistance he rendered to his neighbors, he was accorded 'blackmail,' a natural and proper regard for his services, without any of the contumely that is associated with the phrase to-day."

"A guerilla warfare plagued Montrose, who was utterly baffled, while the diplomatic kindness of Rob Roy to his tenants served to keep his movements secret. Many are the acts of good nature that are recounted in the neighborhood, almost to the present day. His sword was against oppression, and one can readily understand the fragrance of hero-worship that arose from all humble hearths of Perthshire, to inspire the author of Waverly novels."....."It was Sir Walter Scott who raised the profession of cattle-thief into a romantic and picturesque calling."

"After his time, the Government which denounced him, was constrained to take up his self-constituted office, and establish the far-famed Black Watch." (Note.—Black Watch, according to some, was organized 1688.)

—Extracts from "The Braes of Balquhidder." by Frederick Watson.
William Hodge & Co., London, 1914.

Section LXII.

PLACE NAMES IN SCOTLAND.

(With a partial Glossary.)

In attempting a glossary of names of Places touched on in this work, or likely to meet the reader's eye when studying a map of Stirlingshire, the meaning of certain names have not been discovered, and consequently are omitted. The quotations following will perhaps indicate the uncertainty which attends the etymologist's task in dealing with names that have been shortened, anglicised, or otherwise corrupted from the original Gaelic, Brythonic or other original form. Evidently some of the meanings ascribed are but "best guesses." The quotations are mostly taken from "Place Names of Stirlingshire" by Rev. Jas. B. Johnston, Falkirk.

"It is impossible to speak with strict accuracy on the point, but Celtic names in Scotland must outnumber all the rest by nearly ten to one. And their importance may be measured well by the one fact that, up to so late a date as the death of Malcolm II in 1056, all the mainland of Scotland, except the shires between Edinburgh and Berwick, was purely Celtic."

"It is also pretty generally understood that the old Norse speech was near of kin to our own Old English, which came from the flat coast-region immediately south-west of modern Denmark; and the Norsemen themselves emphatically recognised this near kinship. The best living representative of Old English is Lowland or Broad Scots, that most expressive of tongues, so rich in vivid adjectives, whose rapid decay is almost as much to be regretted as that of Gaelic. Broad Scots is just the survival of Anglican or Northern English, giving to us still, in its pronunciations, the same sounds as fell from the lips of the old kings and warriors of Bernicia and Deira. And Broad Scots, both in vocabulary and pronunciation, approximates, in scores of cases, far more closely to Danish and Icelandic than modern English does."

"Over a wide area in the Highlands, English influence had scarcely any existence before the Rebellion of 1745."

"Lothian was for at least 400 years (c. 560-960) an integral part of England, forming the northern half of the Northumberland kingdom of Bernicia. For long, too, all S. E. Scotland was an integral part of the See of Durham."

"The oldest place-names, the names which, like the hard granite, best resist weathering, are those of large rivers, mountains and promontories, and of all large islands."

"Every place-name means something, or at least once meant something. Only in the degenerate 19th century had men begun to coin silly, meaningless names."

"As a general rule, every name was once fairly appropriate."

"There is a constant tendency to assimilate the spelling of a word of unknown meaning to the spelling of a word which is known, a kent word, as we Scots call it." As *sean baile,* (old house) pronounced shanbally, is converted into Shambelly.

"It is of the highest consequence to secure not only an old but the very oldest form or spelling of a name."

"It is almost equally desirable that we should know its local native pronunciation."

"Names are not of necessity all Norse, all Celtic or all English. Nor should all the names in any given district all belong to one language. Orkney and Shetland names however are practically all Norse; those of the mainland of Argyll practically all Celtic (pure Gaelic too, with no Brythonic or Welsh mixture); whilst in Berwickshire there is scarcely a name left which is not English."

"Anthropology has proved beyond question that the primeval inhabitants of our isles, down to the very close of the Stone Age, were those non-Aryan cave-dwellers of dark complexion, black hair, long skull, and short feeble build whose remains are found in the long barrows, a people typically represented by the Silures, whom Julius Caesar describes to us as dwelling on what is now the Welsh border. Their marks may still be recognized almost all over Scotland from Galloway northwards. To find the one living race which is a tolerably pure representative of these 'Iberians' of old, both in build and speech, we must journey to the south shore of the Bay of Biscay and see the Spanish Basques, the folk whose uncouth speech, 'tis said, the Devil gave up learning in despair."

"The Iberians were followed by the Goidels (Gaels) and after a time by the Brythons (Britons). These two branches of the Celtic race were off-shoots of the Aryan race which occupied the wide swampy plains of Central Germany. The Gadhelic race comprehends the Irishman, the Manxman and the Scottish Gael. The Cornishman was probably Brythonic. Most of the ancient Gauls spoke a Brythonic speech, practically identical with Welsh. In both Gaul and Britain the Brython was stronger than the Gael and largely supplanted him all over England and Wales and Southern Scotland, leaving to the Gael only Ireland and Man and remotest Scotland. In Scotland there were the original Picts before the advent of the Brythons."

"In the year 498 the true Scots, the men of Ulster, came over in their wicker boats and founded the kingdom of Dalriad Scots and imposed their speech there too. The difference between the Erse and Pictish tongues must have been very small."

"By far the best known form of Gaelic is Irish; and Scottish Gaelic is as much a variety of Irish as Broad Scots is of the Anglic or Old English—being nearer Connaught Irish than any other."

"Gaelic was spoken in Galloway down to the days of Queen Mary."

"Of all Scottish place-names those sprung from Celtic lips show by far the most sympathy with nature. The majority give either the simplest possible description of the site named, or describe some prominent feature, or else the colouring or appearance of it as it strikes the eye, as—*Achbreck,* spotted field; *Gilnockie,* little white hill; *Arnsheen,* Height of the foxgloves; *Ballantrae,* village on the shore; or *Ardrishaig,* height of the briars."

"Though the Celt never showed any great anxiety to hand down the name of his own humble self attached to some village or glen, he never wearied of thus commemorating his favourite or patron saints. The majority of the saints used in Scottish place-names were either friends or contemporaries of St. Columba, or belong to the century immediately thereafter. Foreign saints are rarely met with."

SECTION LXIII.

GLOSSARY.

Aber,—at the mouth; a confluence of waters.

Aberfoyle,—a bog, hole or pool at the mouth of a river or stream.

Achmar, Auchmar,—*achadh an mar,* field of the Mar (burn).

Ardach,—*ardach,* a high field.

Ardoch,—from *fardach,* a house, a lodging.

Ardincaple,—*ard, aird,* a height head or promontory. High ground of the mares, or, high ground of the chapel.

Ardrishaig,—height of the briars,—*driseag, dris,* a thorn.

Arnfinlay,—*ard-an-Finlay,* Finlay's height.

Arngibbon,—*ard-an-ghibein,* height with the hunch on it.

Arnprior,—height of the Prior (of Inchmahome).

Aucheneck, Auchenleck,—*achadh an eich,* field of the horse; or *achadh an eck,* field of the water; or *achadh an lec,* from *lec,* a stone or tombstone. There was a row of kistvaens, or stone coffins on Finnich Tenant, near Aucheneck. This was called the Lang Cairn (190 x 35 feet)—other ancient sepulchral cairns nearby being known as the Stannand Stanes (Standing Stones) and the Common Kist (Chest).

Auchentroig,—field of the dwarf (troich), or (troigh) footprints.

Balat, Ballat,—*bail, baile,* a hamlet, village, house or farm; *bailait,* cheerful, joyful hamlet.

Baldernock,—*baile,* a farm or hamlet; *airneig, earnaig,*—of the sloe trees. Also,—*baile-dair-cnoc,* dwelling at the oak hill (i.e. the Druid's Hill).

Balfron,—*bail a bhroin,* village of mourning. Also, *bal fruin.*

Balfunning,—*bail,* and *monachan,* hills, or *monaidhean,* heathy moors. The "ing" is an added ending.

Balglas,—the grey house.

Ballikinrain,—*baile cinn rainn,* village or farm at the head of the division; or, *bealach an rainn,* pass at the division or promontory.

Ballindalloch,—*bail na dalach,* from *dail,* a field. Village in the field.

Balloch,—*bealach,* a pass or division.

Ballochneck,—*bealach nan each,* pass of, or available for horses; but maybe "pass at the water", see Aucheneck.

Balmaha,—*bail Macha,* village of St. Maha or Mahew (companion of St. Patrick); or *bail magh abh,* village on the plain by the water.

Bendochy,—*ben, beinn,* a mountain; *daochan,* anger or horror.

Blairessan, *blar easain,* plain with the little waterfall.

Blairfad,—*blar fad,* a long plain.

Blairlusk, Blanurisk,—*blar-na-risk, risk,* a bare knoll.

Blairnagown,—*blar na gobhainn,* field of the smith (Gow's field).

Blairour, Blairo'er,—*blar odhar,* grey plain; but possibly *blar over,* the "over" being a descriptive term in charters, as "upper", "nether", "middle", "easter", and "wester". There was an Over Blairour as well as Nether Blairour. The translation was once given as "field of the golden colour."

Blairquhosh,—*blar a c(h)oise,* plain at the foot (of the hills).

Blarnavaids,—*blar an fhoid,* plain with the peat or turf, or plain of the glebe; but now perhaps, *blar an bhaid,* plain with the thicket.

Boquehouse,—*bog,* soft, or a marsh. House at the bog.

Boquhan,—*both bhan,* white house.

Branshogle, Blairinshogle,—from *blar an t'seagail,* plain with the rye.

Buchanan,—*both c(h)anain,* house of the canon; or, *bog chanain,* low ground belonging to to the canon.

Buchlyvie,—*both lamaich,* house of the shooting or slinging; or, house of swords (armoury).

Calliach,—*chailleachan,* of the nuns, or, *cailleach,* old women.

Cameron,—*cam shron,* crooked nose or headland; but also, *cam brun,* crooked hill, slope or brae.

Campsie,—*cam sith,* crooked hill or hill range.

Carbeth,—*cathair,* (pronounced "car") *an bheithe,* fort among the birches; or, Macbeth's fort.

Carnock,—*carnach,* a rocky place, a quarry.

Carron,—*car abhuinn,* bending, winding river.

Carstoun,—lit. "carse town". Low land along a river.

Catter,—*cathar,* soft boggy ground or marsh

Chapelaroch,—E. "chapel", and *aroch,* a shielding or village.

Chapelcroft,—croft of the chapel.

Clachan, Clachanry,—from clach, a stone. Clachan, a village. Place of the Druid stones. Churches were usually built there.

Claggans,—*claigionn,* a skull, perhaps referring to round hills.

Clairinch,—*clar innis,* island like a table or plate.

Coldrach,—*caol darach,* narrow oak-wood.

Conachra,—*con chra,* a collection of folds.

Craigievairn,—*creag a bhearna,* rock with the gap or fissure.

Croftamie,—*croit Sheumais,* Jamie's croft.

Croy,—*cruaidh,* hard, or a hillside.

Croy Cunninghame,—Cunninghame's portion of Croy.

Croy Leckie,—*leacach,* abounding in flagstones or slates.

Culcreuch,—*cuil creuchach,* clayey nook or corner; or, *craoibh,* nook among the trees.

Dalfoil,—*dail phuill,* field with the stream or pool.

Dalnair,—*naire,* field of disgrace or shame.

Douchlage,—*dubh clais,* black dark ditch or trench.

Drumbeg,—*druim,* from L. *dorsum,* the back, hence a "hill ridge like a beast's back"; and *beg,* little. A little ridge.

Drumdash,—*deis,* south. South ridge.

Drumdaroch,—*darach,* an oakwood, an oak. Ridge with the oaks.

Drumhead,—E. "head". Head or top of the ridge.

Drummikill,—*cill,* cell or church. Hill of the church.

Drumquhassle,—*quhassle,* is a corruption of *c(h)aiseal,* a castle. Ridge with the castle or fort. There used to be a castle here.

Drymen,—*droman,* a ridge. Drymen is pronounced "drummen", and the origin of the name Drummond is the same.

Dumbarton, Dunbreton, (1690),—*dun Breatun,* fort or hill of the (Strath clyde) Britons.

Dumblane,—hill of Blane, son of King Aidan (7th Century) who built the church.

Dumgoyn,—*dun geoidhan,* hill of the geese; or, *gaothan,* storms.

Edinbellie,—*eadann baile,* hillside with the hamlet.

Endrick,—formerly Annerick, *an eiridh,* spatey river, from *eirich* to rise; or, *avon ruadh,* red river. The Endrick river, rising in sudden spate was stormy and turbulent, and carried down red earth from the Gargunnock Hills.

Finnich,—*fionn,* clear, white, and *ach,* suffix for "place".

Finnich Malice,—Malise was Chief of Buchanan in 1285, and vassal of the Earls of Lennox.

Finnich Blair,—Blair or MacBlair, married a grand-daughter of Malise.

Finnich Tenant,—tenant or tennand, is probably a charter term.

Fintry,—probably "fine white land" from *fionn,* clear, white, and *treth,* land or country; or *fean tre,* giant's country.

Gaidrew,—possibly, place of withies, or of rigs.

Gartaharn, Gartocharn, Gartahorran,—these three places may have a common derivation, as *gart a chairn,* field of the cairn.

Gartcorachan,—*gart a chorrachain,* field by the little marsh.

Gartfairn,—*gart fearn,* enclosure or park with the alders.

Gartfarran,—*fearann,* field of the land officer or thane. The Peel of Gartfarran was called the Castle of Vexation.

Gartmore,—*gart mor,* large enclosure.

Gartincaber,—*goirtean cabair,* croft of the deer, or, of the rungs or rafters.

Gartinstarrie,—croft of the stepping stones, or, of the path over the bog.

Gartness,—*gart an eas,* enclosure with the waterfall.

Gateside,—literal English.

Glengarnock,—glen of the Garnock, *garbh cnoc,* rough hill, or *gearr cnoc,* short hill.

Glasgow,—Welsh glas chu, (Gaelic, glas cu) greyhound. St. Mungo was called the greyhound. But perhaps, glas cu (pronounced Gleskay), a green hollow.

Glenboig,—*gleann bog* or *buige,* soft moist glen.

Gleneagles,—*sean eaglais,* glen of the church.

Graham's Dyke,—the Roman Wall. There was a "Grimes dic" in England.

Ibert,—*iobairt,* sacrifice, an offering.

Inch Calliach,—isle of nuns or old women, *innis,* an island.

Inch Mahome,—island of St. Colmoe.

Inch Murrin,—island of St. Mirin.

Kilcoy,—back of the wood.

Kilfasset,—*coille fasidh,* wood with the projecting spur.

Killearn,—at first, head or height, *cinn* or *ceann,* but now church, *cill,* of the division or district. Perhaps, church of St. Kieran or Cieran of Clonmacnoise, 545.

Kilmacolm,—church of my Colm or Columba.

Kilmarnock,—church of St. Marnock, *mearnoc,* my dear little St. Ernan, (priest and uncle of St. Columba). This is *ma-ernan-oc, ma,* signifying "my" or "my dear", and *oc* or *og,* meaning "little".

Kilmaronock,—church of my dear little St. Ronan (Abbott of Kingarth, d. 737).

Kilmaurs,—church of St. Maur or Mary. (Dr. Barrie, Guelph, used Maur for Mary.)

Kilpatrick,—church of St. Patrick.

Kiltrochan,—*coill an troghain,* wood of the raven.

Kippen,—*ceapan,* little stump or block; or, *cupan,* a little cup.

Knockanheglish,—*cnoc an eaglais,* hill of the church.

Ledlewan,—*leathad,* slope, or *lad,* watercourse, *leamhan,* among the elms.

Lednabra,—*lad,* lade, or watercourse, and *braich, bracha,* for malting, or *bra,* of the quern or hand-mill.

Lednerew, Ledinrew,—*lad an radh,* place of the watercourse.

Lennox,—*leamhanach,* place abounding in elms.

Leven, Levenax (Lennox),—leamhan, an elm. The Leven once flowed through a dense "forest of elms".

Lomond,—*leman,* an elm, and through many changes, *leamhan, lewan,* and *lomin,* with the common suffix "d". Also, *Laomain,* a Caledonian hero. (Doubtful.)

Loup (of Fintry),—Sc. *loup,* or leap. A waterfall.

Machar,—magh, a plain.

Mains,—common name for a steading, farm or group of houses. Same root as Manse, from L. *maneo,* to remain.

Merchiston,—Looks like "merchant's abode", but probably from *murcha,* to remain; or dwelling of Murchy or Murdoch.

Millfad, Milnfead,—*meall fad,* long hill or knoll.

Montrose,—*moin t'rois,* moss or bog on the promontory.

Moss,—a moss or bog.

Mugdock,—*mag a dabhoich,* plain, field of ploughed land.

Mye, May, Moy,—*maigh, magh,* a plain.

Polmadie,—probably *poll maig de,* burn or pool in the field of God, but the final *de* may be *dubh,* black. Also, said to be "wolf's pool", from *poll madath.*

Portnellan,—*port n' eilan,* ferry of the island.

Riccarton,—Richard's dwelling.

Ross,—G. for point or promontory.

Rutherglen,—*ruadh gleann,* reddish glen. (pronounced Rug-len.)

Rusky,—*riascach,* boggy.

Shaneccles, Shaneglish,—see Gleneagles.

Spittals,—contraction for (Knights) Hospitallers, who had grants of land.

Stirling, Strivelin,—perhaps, Welsh *ystre Felyn,* dwelling of Velyn, old Scottish form of Melville.

Strathblane,—*srath blathan,* glen with the little flowers.

Temple (Lands of Letter, etc.),—*teampull,* a church; *leitir,* (leth-tur) land on the slope of a glen. Church lands on the slope.

Trienbeg, Triumbeg,—*trian beag,* little third part or portion.

SECTION LXIV.

NOTES ON OLD ESTATES AND THEIR DESTINATION.

Ardoch, is now part of Ross.

Arnegibbon, part of the Spittals of Finnich Tenant, is now in Aucheneck.

Ballecondochie, is now part of Park of Buchanan Castle.

Blairnavaids, is now part of Blairo'er.

Blairlusk, is now part of Ross.

Boturich Castle, is the site of an older Castle, occupied by the Haldanes of Gleneagles, and perhaps built by the Duchess of Albany.

Branshogle, is now part of Boquhan.

Camerons, Easter Cameron or Cameron Douglas, and Middle Cameron or Logan, are both in Aucheneck.

Chapelcroft, part of Spittals of Finnich Tenant, is now in Aucheneck.

Croftingay, part of Spittals of Finnich Tennant, is now in Aucheneck.

Crofton M'Culloch, is now in Dalnair.

Claggans, is now part of Blairo'er.

Craigievairn Castle, which stood before the present Craigievairn House, was the home of the Buchanans of that Ilk.

Croy Leckie, is partly in Aucheneck.

Croy Buchanan, or Little Croy, or latterly, Middle Croy was long held by Buchanans, ancestors of Buchanan of Dowanhill, etc.

Croy Cunninghame, was for a time the joint property of the Buchanans of Moss, and the Buchanans of Balfunning.

Drumdash, was the merk land of Easter Catter.

Drumquhassle, is part of Drumbeg.

Endrickbank, which in 1805 included part of Little Spittal (Eastpark, Gartnaul, Park, Dallagabhaugh, Bigwood, Arn Badan), is now in Aucheneck.

Finnich Malice, or Blair, is partly in Aucheneck. The mansion house and dominical lands of Finnich Malice were not included. The Temple Lands and Spittals of Finnich Malice are in Aucheneck.

Finnich Drummond or Cunninghame, is partly in Killearn and partly in Aucheneck.

Finnich Tenant, (Easter, Wester, and Spittals), are in Aucheneck.

Gartocharne, is part of Dalnair.

Gartachorran, was partly in Mains of Kilmaronock, but recently sold.

Gateside of Easter Blairnavaids, is part of Blairo'er.

Gillieston, was Middle Ledlewan, or the Moss.

Glenboig, is partly in Culcreuch, and partly in Ballikinrain.

Gleneagles, see Boturich.

Inch Calliach, also Clairinch, Eilandarroch, Inchfad, Inchcruim, Bucinch and Ceardach in Buchanan Parish, and Creinch, Torrinch, Aberinch and Inchmurrin in Kilmaronock Parish, are islands in Loch Lomond. Clarinnis was the gathering place for war of the Buchanans and the name was the War Cry of that family.

Ibert, near Buchanan House was probably an ancient place of sacrifice. There was another Ibert just East of Killearn village.

Kilfasset, is part of Ballindalloch.

Knockanheglish Church was on Finnich Lands (now Aucheneck), and nearby was the Holy Well, and the Chappel Croft of St. MacKessog, Kessog being the patron saint of the old Earls of Lennox.

Ladrishbeg and Ladrishmore, are now in Ross.

Lednerew, is now part of Craigievairn.

Loch Lomond,—the ancient name was Loch Leven.

Little Croy, see Croy Buchanan.

Laigh Finnich was Finnich Drummond or Cunninghame.

Ledlewan, see Gillieston.

Machar, is part of Branshogle.

The Mains, was the Mains of Kilmaronock. There was a Mains Castle, or Mains of Fintry held by the Grahams,—the Montrose family.

Moss, was Middle Ledlewan or Gillieston.

Old Miln Lands, are in Aucheneck.

Spittals of Finnich Malice, and of Fninich Tennant, see above.

GENEALOGIES.

For convenience, the generation represented by the grandchildren of James Gow, has been numbered "I" in Roman Letters, and the older generations lead up from this number to XXVIII., which represents the generation of Robert de Bruis. Each table is lettered A, B, C, etc., and cross references are inserted freely, so as to enable the connection between the tables to be found readily. For instance: (See G. XVII) refers to the seventeenth generation in Table G. In tracing any connection, it will perhaps be found most convenient to work from the bottom up. James Gow's name occurs in Table K., Generation III.

TABLE A.

BUCHANAN

ANSELAN, I LAIRD OF BUCHANAN, TO GRIZEL AND MARY BUCHANAN OF BLAIRLUSK, AND TO JAMES BUCHANAN OF DOWANHILL, ETC.

XXI. Generation.

ANSELAN, I Laird of Buchanan. Seneschal to the Earl of Lennox. (Buchanan Castle Charters—1225.)

XX. Generation.

GILBERT, II Laird of Buchanan. First to assume the name of Buchanan. (Lennox Charters—1273).

XIX. Generation.

MAURICE, III Laird of Buchanan. (Lennox Charters—1920).

XVIII. Generation.

MAURICE, IV. Laird of Buchanan. m. daughter of Sir Walter Menteith of Rusky. (Lennox Charters—1353).

XVII. Generation.

SIR WALTER BUCHANAN OF THAT ILK, V Laird of Buchanan, about 1360. m. Margaret, dau. of Macdonald, Lord of the Isles. (Old Buchanan tree). Issue:—

(1) Walter, who succeeded; (2) Alexander, killed at Verneul, 1424; (3) Elizabeth, m. Sir Andrew Gray of Foulis; (4) daughter, m. Cunninghame of Glengarnock; (5) John, m. Janet de Lany, about 1392.

XVI. Generation.

SIR WALTER BUCHANAN OF THAT ILK, VI Laird of Buchanan. Probably succeeded before 1394. m. Isobel Stewart, dau. of Murdoch, II Duke of Albany, and Isabella, dau. of Duncan, VIII Earl of Lennox. (See G XVI. and A XVI). Issue:—(1) Patrick Buchanan of that Ilk, VII Laird, who m. (1) Galbraith, Eretrix of Bantoit, and (2) Jonet Cunynghame; (2) Maurice, Master of Arts 1427,—Treasurer and Chaplain to the Dauphiness,—Went to France and married there,—Never held land in Scotland; (3) Thomas Buchanan of Drumikill.

XV. Generation.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, I Laird of Drummikill, Moss and Gartincaber, about 1493. Had Charter from his brother Patrick for lands of Gartincaber dated 1461, and Temple Lands of Letter, 1461-2, and several others. m. Donata . . . ., and had at least 3 sons. Issue:—(1) Robert, II of Drummikill, etc., (See B. 14); (2) Thomas Buchanan, I of Carbeth (below); (3) Walter of Balwill.

NOTE. "Family of Carbeth: The first Charter I find relating to the same is a charter by Patrick Buchanan, first of that name, Laird of Buchanan, to his beloved brother Thomas Buchanan, of the lands of Gartincaber, dated in the year 1461, by which it is clear that the said Thomas was 2nd son to Sir Walter, third of that name, Laird of Buchanan, his mother being daughter of Murdoc, Duke of Albany." ("Family of Buchanan" by Wm. Buchanan of Auchmar. 1667-1747).

XIV. Generation.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, I of Carbeth, d. about 1493. Issue: (1) Thomas, II of Carbeth, d. before 1553. His son John evidently died young; (2) John Buchanan, in Easter Ballat.

XIII. Generation.

JOHN BUCHANAN, in Easter Ballat. Issue:—Thomas, III of Carbeth.

XII. Generation.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, III of Carbeth. Succeeded his uncle, Thomas, II of Carbeth. Got Charter from Haldane of Gleneagles, 1555. m. (1) dau. of Douglas of Mains, issue: Thomas, IV of Carbeth (See F. XI); and (2) m. Janet Buchanan, dau. of Buchanan of that Ilk, issue: John, in Gartincaber, (below); Walter; William; Archibald, Robert and Janet.

XI. Generation.

JOHN BUCHANAN, in Gartincaber. Born considerably before 1591. Issue: George and Walter.

X. Generation.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, II in Gartincaber. Acquired half of Blairlusk, 3 June 1629. m. 21 June 1638, Elizabeth, dau. of Walter Leckie of Disheour. Issue: John, of Blairlusk; George; Thomas; Andrew; and a daughter.

NOTE. Disheour was a cedet of Leckie of that Ilk, descended from Corc, ninth son of Alwin, II Earl of Lennox, whose descendant in the time of David II, had charter of lands of Leckie, and assumed that surname. (New Scots Peerage. Vol. 5).

IX. Generation.

JOHN BUCHANAN, II of Blairlusk. Issue by 1st wife: George, who succeeded; (See M.) and William. m. (2) Jean Buchanan—no issue.

VIII. Generation.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, III of Blairlusk. Bought Blairlusk from his brother George, who went to Ireland and was ancestor of James Buchanan, XV. U.S. President. (See Table M.) William m. Isobel, dau. of deceased Bartholomew M'Kean, in Aber of Kilmaronock. M.C. dated 21 Apr. 1681. Both died 1729. Issue:

(1) George, who succeeded in Blairlusk.

(2) John, went to England.

(3) Grizel, m. Walter Buchanan in Cameron, 1714. (See C. VII). Issue:

Jean, m. Thomas Steven, 17 Dec. 1741. (See I. VI).

Isobel, m. Robert Ewing, portioner of Balloch. Her son, Wm. Ewing of Ardvullin, m. Susan, dau. of John Orr, Provost of Paisley, and had issue: John Orr-Ewing; Sir Arch'd Orr-Ewing of Ballikinrain Castle, and others.

Daughter, who probably married Alexander McEchny, and if so, issue:

Grizel, who m. John Gow of Blairour. (See K. 5).

George.

John, in Cameron (See C. VI).

(4) Mary, m. James Gow, 16 March 1729 (See J. VII & K. VI).

VII. Generation.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, IV of Blairlusk, m. 1705, Margaret, dau. of Jas. Bauchope of Easter Balfunning; d. about 1747; issue:

(1) George, of Blairlusk and Balfunning.

(2) Grizel, m. Moses Steven in Easter Finnick and Easter Cameron. (See I. VII). Issue:

(1) Moses, I of Polmadie. (See I. VII).

(2) Agnes. (Below).

(3) Helen.
(4) Mary.
(5) James.
(6) Rebecca.
(7) Margaret. (Below).

VI. Generation.

MARGARET BUCHANAN, (of Blairlusk). m. George Buchanan (1713-1778), in Finnick Drummond and Blairennich, (See E. VIII). Issue:

(1) John of Blairennich. Born 1742. m. Agnes Steven, his cousin. (Above). Issue: George.
(2) George. (3) William. (4) Moses. (5) Margaret. (6) Jean. (7) Arch'd. (8) Thomas.
(9) James, of Dowanhill. 1756-1844. Partner of his cousin Moses Steven in firm Buchanan Steven & Co.; and also of Dennistoun Buchanan & Co. Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, M.P., late of the War Office, was a grandson.

NOTE. The family Bible of the Blairlusk Buchanans with family record therein, is known to have been in existence within the last 60 or 70 years, but has now disappeared. Also unfortunately the Marriage and Baptismal Registers of Kilmaronock in the Register House, do not commence till 1751. The only Blairlusk tombstone, is inscribed as follows: "George Buchanan of Blairlisk: His Burial place 1721: G.B.M.B."

—A. W. G. Buchanan's letter to William Maddan. 24 Mch. 1899.

TABLE B.

BUCHANAN

ROBERT BUCHANAN II OF DRUMMIKILL, ETC., TO JAS. BUCHANAN II OF CARSTON.

XIV. Generation. (See A. XV).

ROBERT BUCHANAN, II of Drummikill, Moss and Gartincaber, m. Margaret Hay of Dullievairdis about 1472. Issue: Thomas, III of Drummikill, etc., and John, in Cameron. (See C. XIII).

XIII. Generation.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, Younger, III of Drummikill and Moss, m. Agnes Heriot. Issue:

(1) Robert Buchanan, IV of Drummikill and Moss.
(2) Thomas Buchanan, V of Drummikill and Moss.
(3) Alexander of Ibert, ancestor of Ballochruin.
(4) Patrick.
(5, 6 and 7) daughters.
(8) George Buchanan, the Poet-Author-Statesman. Tutor to King James VI of Scotland.

XII. Generation.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, V of Drummikill, etc., who succeeded his brother or nephew, m. Giles Cunningham of Drumquhassle. Issue:

(1) Robert, VI of Drummikill and Moss. d. before 25 Jan. 1544.
(2) Walter, VII of Drummikill and Moss. (See D. XI).
(3) John in Bellacondochy, ancestor of Buchanans of Moss and Auchintoshan.
(4) William. (5) Thomas. (6) Janet.

XI. Generation.

JOHN BUCHANAN, of Ballecondochie. m. Margaret, dau. of Robt. Buchanan of Leny and Janet Graham of Inchbrackie; d. 3 May 1603. Issue: John and Walter.

X. Generation.

JOHN BUCHANAN, of Moss and Balfunning, (Johnne Buchanane, Notar in Balleconnochie"), Got Sasine for Middle Balfunning, 20 Nov. 1659. Issue: Walter, of Moss; John, of Balfunning, (See E. IX); William; Thomas.

IX. Generation.

WALTER BUCHANAN, of Moss, succeeded before 7 Feb. 1663. m. twice. Issue: John Buchanan, I of Carston; and others.

VIII. Generation.

JOHN BUCHANAN, I of Carston. Infefted 9 Apr. 1685; m. Elizabeth Noble in 1694. Issue: James, who succeeded; and others.

VII. Generation.

JAMES BUCHANAN, II of Carston, born 1714. Infefted 20 April 1745. m. 1741, Margaret, dau. of John Steven in Easter Finnich Tennant. (See I. VII). They had 7 sons and 3 daughters.

TABLE C.

JOHN BUCHANAN IN CAMERON TO WALTER BUCHANAN IN THE MOUNT

XIII. Generation. (See B. XIV).

JOHN BUCHANAN, in Cameron (in 1533-4, etc.). Issue: John and Thomas.

XII. Generation.

JOHN BUCHANAN, in Cameron (in 1572-3, etc); m. Margaret Dennistoun of Ferrylands. Issue: William, John, George and Isobel.

XI. Generation.

JOHN BUCHANAN, of Cameron. Acquired the lands in 1620. m. Janet Buchanan (d. 1645) widow of Walter Dennistoun. Issue, probably by earlier wife: Walter and Thomas.

X. Generation.

WALTER BUCHANAN, of Cameron. Sold the lands. d. 1664. m. 1626, Margaret Buchanan of Drummikill. Issue: George.

IX. Generation.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, tenant in Cameron. Issue: William and George.

VIII. Generation.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, in Wester Cameron, d. 1729; m. Janet Buchanan of Auchmar. Issue: Walter, William, John and Janet (m. John M'Goune of Mains, 1703).

VII. Generation.

WALTER BUCHANAN, in Cameron, had a tack in 1727 from Archibald Buchanan of Drummikill; m. in 1714, Grizel Buchanan of Blairlusk, (See A. VIII). Issue: John (See A. VIII); George; Jean, m. Thomas Steven (See A. VIII & I. VI); Isobel, m. Robert Ewing, portioner of Balloch; and a daughter, who evidently m. Alexander M'Echny, late in Milnfead, Issue: Grizel, who m. John Gow. (See K. V).

VI. Generation.

JOHN BUCHANAN, in Cameron. m. Mary M'Kean of Aber., d. 1780. Issue: Walter, James, Robert and John.

V. Generation.

WALTER BUCHANAN in the Mount, Killearn, m. Janet Buchanan in Laigh Finnick. Issue: John, Margaret, Mary, Janet (m. John Buchanan in Wester Cameron), Jane and Annabella. The family lie buried in Killearn Churchyard, next to Moses Steven.

TABLE D.

WALTER BUCHANAN, VII. OF DRUMMIKILL & MOSS, TO JANET CUNNINGHAME

XI. Generation. (See B. XII).

WALTER BUCHANAN, VII of Drummikill & Moss, m. (1) Janet Buchanan of Spittal. Issue: Thomas, VIII of Drummikill; m. (2) Agnes Kinross of Kippenross. Issue: Wm. Buchanan, I of Ross; James; Robert; Christian.

X. Generation.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN, I of Ross, d. Nov. 1631. Will dated 26 Nov. 1631. m. (1) Alison Cunninghame of Drumquhassil; m. (2) Janet Buchanan in Gartincaber. Issue probably by first wife: John, II of Ross; William; George; Elspeth; Agnes; Janet (see F. IX). William Buchanan had a Disposition for Ross in 1625. He was infefted in Portnellan-Galbraith along with his wife in 1631.

IX. Generation.

ELSPETH BUCHANAN, of Ross, m. (1) Robert Cunninghame of Drumbeg. m. (2) Walter Campbell in 1635. Robert Cunninghame had a daughter Janet, presumably by Elspeth Buchanan.

VIII. Generation.

Janet Cunninghame, m. Walter Steven of Easter Catter & Finnich-Tenant, before Nov. 1640. (See I. VIII).

TABLE E.

JOHN BUCHANAN OF MIDDLE BALFUNNING TO HON. ISAAC BUCHANAN OF HAMILTON

IX. Generation. (See B. X).

JOHN BUCHANAN of Middle Balfunning, had Sasine for same, 19 Nov. 1662. Issue: Walter, II of Balfunning; and John.

VIII. Generation.

JOHN BUCHANAN, of Little Croy (bought 1688); m. Jean Buchanan of Ardoch. Issue: George, in Middle Finnich and Blairennich, 1713-1778, m. Margaret Buchanan of Blairlusk, (See A. VI); John, of Gartfairn; Geills; Grizel; William; Thomas; Walter; Archibald; Margaret; Agnes; Thomas.

VII. Generation.

JOHN BUCHANAN, of Gartfairn, 1705-1788, m. daughter of Geo. MacPharlan, merchant. Issue: Isaac; and others.

VI. Generation.

ISAAC BUCHANAN, of Gartfairn. Issue: Jean, m. Andrew Buchanan, merchant in Jamaica, who bought Auchmar in 1789 and 1803; Margaret, wife of Peter Buchanan.

V. Generation.

MARGARET BUCHANAN, of Gartfairn, m. Peter Buchanan, who bought Auchmar from his brother-in-law Andrew Buchanan in 1803. Issue: Peter.

IV. Generation.

PETER BUCHANAN of Auchmar. Sold Auchmar in 1830 to the Duke of Montrose. Issue: Isaac.

III. Generation.

HON. ISAAC BUCHANAN, of Buchanan, Harris & Co., of Hamilton and Montreal. Issue: Peter (d.); John I., of Pittsburg; two daughters.

TABLE F.

BUCHANS OF CARBETH TO WILLIAM AND JEAN BUCHANAN OF AUCHMAR

XI. Generation. (See A. XII).

THOMAS BUCHANAN, IV. of Carbeth. Had Sasine of Temple Lands of Letter, 24 May 1605; m. Isobel Leckie. Issue: Thomas, V of Carbeth; James of Balfunning; William of Arnpryor; Janet.

X. Generation.

THOMAS BUCHANAN, V of Carbeth. Sold Temple Lands of Letter, 2 Dec. 1614. Perhaps married twice. m. Agnes Blair, M.C. 3 March 1621. Issue: John, VI; Walter; Katharine; Elizabeth.

IX. Generation.

JOHN BUCHANAN, VI of Carbeth. m. about 1632, Janet Buchanan of Ross. (See D. X). Issue: John, VII; Moses, of Glins; and two daughters.

VIII. Generation.

JOHN BUCHANAN, VII of Carbeth. "Beardie". 1633-1710; m. (1) dau. of Cleland of Wardhead. Issue: Janet; Margaret. m. (2) Margaret, dau. of Walter Steven, of Easter Cameron & Finnick Tennant, M.C. 12 April 1666. (See I. VIII). Issue: John, VIII; Moses, of Glins; Jean. John Buchanan with his wife were infefted in the Spittal Lands of Finnick Tennant in 1673.

VII. Generation.

JEAN BUCHANAN, of Carbeth, m. Wm. Buchanan of Auchmar, author of "The Family and Surname of Buchanan" in 1696.

TABLE G.

ROBERT DE BRUIS TO ISOBEL STEWART

XXVIII. Generation.

ROBERT DE BRUIS, d. 1141, accompanied William, the Conqueror to Britain in 1066. Issue: Robert.

XXVII. Generation.

ROBERT DE BRUIS, 1st Lord of Annandale. Issue: Robert.

XXVI. Generation.

ROBERT DE BRUIS, II Lord of Annandale. Born, 1124. Issue: Robert.

XXV. Generation.

ROBERT DE BRUIS, III Lord of Annandale. d. before 1191. Issue: Robert.

XXIV. Generation.

ROBERT DE BRUIS, IV Lord of Annandale. d. 1245. m. Isabel, dau. of David, Earl of Huntington & Chester and brother of William, the Lion. Issue: Robert.

XXIII. Generation.

ROBERT DE BRUIS, 1210-1295, V. Lord of Annandale. Issue: Robert.

XXII. Generation.

ROBERT DE BRUIS, d. 1304, m. Marjory, Countess of Carrick, her husband becoming Earl of Carrick. Issue: Robert.

XXI. Generation.

ROBERT BRUCE, King of Scotland, 1274-1329, m. Isabella, dau. of Donald, Earl of Mar. Issue: Marjory.

XX. Generation.

MARJORY (OR MARGARET) BRUCE, m. Walter, the High Steward. Issue: Robert.

XIX. Generation.

ROBERT, II, (Stewart), King of Scotland, m. Elizabeth Mure, dau. of Sir Robert Mure of Rowallan. Dispensation by Pope Clement VI, 22 Nov. 1347. Issue: Robert.

XVIII. Generation.

ROBERT, Earl of Fife and Menteith, Prince Regent, created Duke of Albany. d. 1420; m. Margaret, Countess of Menteith (D. about 1380). Issue: Murdoc.

XVII. Generation.

MURDOCH, II Duke of Albany, Earl of Menteith, Regent. B. about 1362; m. 1391/2, Isabella, dau. and co-heir of Duncan, Earl of Lennox. (See H. XVII) Issue: Walter; Alexander; James; Isobel.

XVI. Generation.

ISOBEL STEWART, m. Sir Walter Buchanan of That Ilk. (See A. XVI & H. XVI).

TABLE H.

THE EARLS OF LENNOX TO ISOBEL STEWART

XXVI. Generation.

ALWYN, I Earl of Lennox, d. about 1155. Issue: Alwyn. The Book of Dumbarton says he was heir of Arkil, who fled from Northumberland to the Court of Malcolm; but Skene's Celtic Scotland," quoted in the New Scots Peerage, —Vol. V., on "The Celtic Earls of Lennox," says: "The evidence so far as it goes seems to suggest that the immediate ancestors of Alwin were not only Celtic Chiefs, but were **mormaers** (great Steward,—passed into title of Earl or Comes and was more of a personal than a territorial honour, A.D. 1107, Alex. I) of their own district,—so also probably was Alwin before he was made Earl." In many early Charters we find Alwyn **Mac** Arkil; never, **Fitz** Arkil. The Arkyls and Alwins of Lennox were Saxon, but soon became "more Highland than the Highlanders" as their names, Dugal, Duncan, Donald, Malcolm and Gilchrist signify; and younger sons founded the Highland clans of M'Farlane and Colquhoun.

XXV. Generation.

ALWYN, II Earl of Lennox, d. 1225, issue: Malduin; Corc; seven other sons and one daughter. Corc's son Murdoch had Charter for the lands of Croy (Lennox Charters).

XXIV. Generation.

MALDUIN, III Earl of Lennox, succeeded about 1225. Obtained a Charter confirming him in the Earldom, from Alexander II, in 1238. M. Elizabeth, dau. of Walter, son of Alan, High Steward of Scotland. Issue: Malcolm, whose son Malcolm succeeded; Ada.

XXIII. Generation.

MALCOLM STEWART. Issue: Malcolm.

XXII. Generation.

MALCOLM, IV. Earl of Lennox, succeeded before 1272, d. 1290-2. Issue: Malcolm.

XXI. Generation.

MALCOLM, V Earl of Lennox, "friend, companion and councillor of Bruce." The aged Earl was killed at Halidon Hill, July 1333. Issue: Donald; Murdoch.

XX. Generation.

DONALD, VI Earl of Lennox. Issue: Margaret.

XIX. Generation.

MARGARET, Countess of Lennox, m. her cousin, Walter, son of Alan of Faslane, he becoming VII Earl. She granted a Charter of the lands of Buchanan & Salachy to Maurice of Buchanan in 1370. D. about 1373. Issue: Duncan; Alexander; Alan; Walter.

XVIII. Generation.

DUNCAN, VIII Earl of Lennox. Obtained Charter from King Robert II, 1385. Beheaded at Stirling, May 1425. Issue:

(1) Isabella.

(2) Margaret, m. 1392, Sir Robert Menteith of Rusky. D. 1452. Issue: Sir Murdoc Menteith of Rusky, who m. Christina Murray of Tullibardine. Issue:
   (1) Patrick, d. before 1455.
   (2) Elizabeth, who m. John Napier, III of Merchiston.
   (3) Agnes, b. 1442, m. Sir John Haldane of Gleneagles.

(3) Elizabeth, m. Sir John Stewart of Darnley. From them by direct lineal descent were: Sir Alan Stewart; Sir John Stewart, Lord Darnley & Earl of Lennox; Matthew, Earl of Lennox; John, Earl of Lennox; Matthew, Earl of Lennox; Henry, Lord Darnley, who m. Mary, Queen of Scots; James, VI of Scotland; Elizabeth, m. Frederick, Elector Palatine; Sophia, m. Ernest Augustus, Duke of Hanover; George, I of Gt. Britain; George, II; George, III; Edward, Duke of Kent; Victoria; Edward, VII; His Majesty, King George V.

XVII. Generation.

ISABELLA STEWART, m. Murdoc Stewart, II Duke of Albany, son of Robert, Earl of Fife, who was brother of Robert, III of Scotland. Issue: Isobel; Walter; Alexander; James. Murdoc and his sons Walter and Alexander, and Duncan, VIII Earl of Lennox were all beheaded at Stirling in May 1425.

XVI. Generation.

ISOBEL STEWART, m. Sir Walter Buchanan of That Ilk. (See A. XVI & G. XVI).

TABLE I.

THOMAS STEVEN TO JANET STEVEN

IX. Generation.

THOMAS STEVEN, had part of Wester Finnick Tennant feued off of the Barony of Haldane. Got Charter for Spittals of F.T., 24 May 1627, from John Cunninghame of Drumquhassle. Issue: Walter.

VII. Generation.

WALTER STEVEN, of Easter Catter, and Wester Finnich Tenant. To implement his M.C., his father made over to him, before 11 Nov. 1640, his part of Wester F.T. and Spittals of F.T. He m. Janet, dau. of Robert Cunninghame of Trienbeg (Drumbeg). See D. VIII. Issue:

(1) Margaret, m. John Buchanan, VII of Carbeth. M.C. 12 April 1666 (See F. VIII). Her tocher was the Spittals of F.T. and he acquired Easter F.T.

(2) John.

VII. Generation.

JOHN STEVEN, of Easter F.T. and half Wester F.T. M.C. 12 April 1666. D. 17 April 1741. M. Agnes ....., who d. 1753. Issue:

(1) Thomas.

(2) Margaret, m. 1741, James Buchanan, II of Carston. (See B. VII). Issue: 7 sons and 3 daughters. A daughter m. Smith, and had issue, James Smith of Deanston, and of Jas. Finlay & Co., Glasgow.

(3) James, d. March 1759.

(4) Moses, in Easter Finnich. Bot half E. Cameron in 1741. D. 10 Feb. 1748. M. Grizel, dau. of Geo. Buchanan of Blairlusk, (See A. VII). Issue:

(1) Moses. He sold Easter Cameron, or Cameron Douglas in 1770 to his Uncle Thomas Steven. Bot Polmadie. M. Janet Rowan of Ballahouston. Issue:

(1) Moses, II of Polmadie & Bellahouston. D. 1871. No issue.

(2) Margaret, m. J. P. Grant, W.S. D. 1837. No issue.

(3) Elizabeth, 1803-1892, unmarried.

(4) Grace, d. 1888, unmarried.

VI. Generation.

THOMAS STEVEN, of Wester F.T., which he sold in 1772. He bot part of Easter Cameron in 1741 and the balance in 1770; and Middle Cameron in 1772. Sold both Camerons in 1774. M. Jean Buchanan in Cameron, 17 Dec. 1741. (See C. VII & A. VIII). D. 3 April 1799. Jean Buchanan d. 28 Dec. 1781. Issue:

(1) Grizall, 17 Jan. 1743-13 Jan. 1813. M. 1785, Alexander Glen of Chester. Probably m. twice. Alexander d. 1827.

(2) John, 25 Oct. 1744-2 Sept. 1763.

(3) Agnes, 15 Dec. 1747-31 Jan. 1805. M. Buchanan of Blairennich. Issue:

(1) George, merchant in Glasgow, d. s.p. 1827. He and Alexander Gow of Blairour lie in same lair, Killearn Churchyard.

(2) John, merchant in Glasgow, d. 1836-7. Issue: Agnes; Janet; Jeanie; Maggie (Mrs. Black); William; Giles; Mary.

(3) Margaret, d. s.p. 1807-08.

(4) Jean, m. Rev. Decision (Indecision) Laing. d. 1813. Issue: John, merchant in Glasgow; James, William and George, merchants in Berbice, Br. Guiana; Agnes, who m. Dr. Wm. Ralston of Indiana; a dau. who lived at Gourock.

(4) Jean, 12 June 1749-16 Feb. 1750.

(5) Walter, 12 Feb. 1750-8 Oct. 1800. D. at St. Kitts.

(6) James, (in Gateside, 1820), 4 Apr. 1752-25 Nov. 1820. m. Margaret Macleroy 8 Dec. 1788.

(7) Moses, 6 Dec. 1753—7 Jan. 1834.

(8) Thomas, of Manchester, 15 Apr. 1756-16 Feb. 1832.

(9) Margaret, 22 Oct. 1758-11 Aug. 1840, m. 1786, James Glen of Chester, Eng., Issue: Thomas, Grace, Jess, Margaret and Agnes, all of Rhindshouse, Bailliestone, Glasgow; William, in Jamaica; Jean, wife of Robert M'Goune of the Townfoot of Drymen. Jean d. 1862; her husband d. 1852. They had issue:

(1) Robert, of Ceylon, d. 1872.

(2) John, went to Berbice with Walter Gow.

(3) Helen Ann, 1814-1896.

(4) Margaret, 1820-1900, m. Bruce Macadam. He d. 1872.

(10) Jean II, 26 Jan. 1761-1 Apr. 1761.

(11) William, of Manchester, 27 Apr. 1762-3 Sep. 1799.

V. Generation.

MOSES STEVEN, farmer in Balfunning and Finnich. 6 Dec. 1753-7 Jan. 1834. Buried at Killearn. m. 14 Apr. 1789, Mary Leckie, sister of Robert Leckie of Glasgow, and possibly daughter of John Lecky, tenant in Blairnavaids in 1760. She was born about 1763-4, and d. 12 April 1839, being buried in Robert Leckie's lairs, Glasgow. Issue:

(1) Janet, 7 May 1790-19 Sept. 1841.

(2) Thomas, (to Manchester, 1807), b. 30 Mar. 1792.

(3) Jean, 18 Apr. 1794-12 Apr. 1800.

(4) Moses, (to Chester, 1819), b. 21 July 1796. A farmer and sailor.

(5) William, 17 Feb. 1799-19 Oct. 1799.

(6) Grizal, 15 Aug. 1800-6 May 1815.

(7) Agnes, (Aunt Nancy), 25 Dec. 1803-2 Aug. 1869. Issue: Mary, b. 1833, m. John R. Swan, C.A., of London, Issue:

(1) Agnes, m. McCarthy, Belfast. Issue: 3.

(2) Fred.

(3) Maria Theresa and Katharine Eliza (twins).

(5) Cecilia, m. John Graham, Edinburgh. Issue, 2 children.

(6) George.

(8) Mary, 18 May 1807-26 May 1807.

IV. Generation.

JANET STEVEN, 7 May 1790-18 Sept. 1841, m. 19 July 1810, Alexander Gow of Blairour. Both d. and buried at Balfron. (See K. IV).

TABLE J.

WALTER GOW IN DRUMQUHASSLE TO ALEXANDER GOW IN DRUMBEG.

IX. Generation, (probably).

WALTER GOW, of responsible age in 1663. Issue, unknown.

Issue: Walter.

VIII. Generation, (probably)

WALTER GOW, in Drumquhassle on 26th December 1663; d. 9 May 1674.

VII. Generation.

JOHN GOW, origin unknown, but probably son of the above second Walter. Bot Wester Third of Drumquhassle in 1701 from Govane of Park of Drumquhassle; d. 1717. Issue:

(1) John (Below).

(2) Margaret, m. John Mitchell of Nether Third of Drumquhassle. M.C. dated 4th Nov. 1710. Issue: (1) Elizabeth, bap. 14 Oct. 1722.

(3) James. (See A. VIII and K. VI).

VI. Generation.

JOHN GOW, II of Wester Third of Drumquhassle, m. Marjory Buchanan, (parentage unknown). M.C. 18 Aug. 1709. Issue:

(1) John (Below).

(2) Walter, the "Rebel". Out in the '45.

(3) Robert. (Walter and Robert were witnesses to a Bond dated 24 Mch. 1737.)

(4) Archibald, bap. 16 Apr. 1728.

(5) Janet, bap. 30 Dec. 1732.

V. Generation.

JOHN GOW, III of Wester Third. Succeeded his father before 4 Dec. 1744. Acquired Drumbeg 1763, from George Cunninghame of Drumbeg and Bandalloch, for 12700 merks. m. Jean Miller in Dalnair, M.C. dated 11 Feb. 1738. In Marriage Register and register of first four births, she is called Jean McFarlan. At birth of Robert, she is called Jean Miller. Issue:

(1) ..... (name undecipherable), bap. 7 June 1739. An "Elizabeth" is mentioned in the Entail.

(2) James, bap. 20 Apr. 1741. (Below).

(3) Francis of Easter Gateside, bap. 8 Jan. 1744; m. Margaret McIndoe in Blairhuish, 14 Feb. 1765. Issue:
(1) Elizabeth, 5 Feb. 1766.
(2) John, bap. 25 Oct. 1767.

(4) John, bap. 15 Apr. 1751.

(5) Robert, bap. 20 May 1754; d. April 1838.

(6) Archibald, buried 5 Feb. 1845; m. Margaret, dau. of John McAulay in Bualmaha; proclaimed 3 Dec. 1790.

IV. Generation.

JAMES GOW, IV of Drumquhassle, and Drumbeg. Bap. 20 Apr. 1741; m. Catherine Cameron. Proclaimed, 28 May 1773. Issue:

(1) Jean, b. 3 Jan. 1775; m. 1797, John Macalaster.

(2) Elizabeth, b. 2 Mch. 1777; m. 1793, James Bilsland.

(3) John, bap. 4 Apr. 1779; d. in infancy.

(4) Robert, bap. 8 May 1781; d. in infancy.

(5) Alexander. (Below).

(6) John, b. 21 Feb. 1785; d. in infancy.

(7) Robert, b. 11 Aug. 1788; d. in infancy.

(8) Helen, b. 28 Oct. 1790; m. Allan McMillan. Proclaimed, 26 Oct. 1811.

(9) Katherine, b. 4 May 1793.

(10) Mary, b. 8 Feb. 1796.

III. Generation.

ALEXANDER GOW, b. about 1783; d. about 1853. m. (1) Agnes, dau. of Geo. McFarlan, late in Arduil. Proclaimed 30 July 1814. She d. Glasgow, 20 Feb. 1828. Issue:

(1) James, (below).

(2) Agnes, b. 27 Sept. 1818; d. 1888, unmarried.

(3) Robert, d. 1846.

m. (2) Catherine McGregor, about 1840. Issue:

(1) Jeanie, d. young.

(2) Janet, d. 1878, unmarried.

(3) Kate, d. 1883, unmarried.

(4) John, 1847-1903; m. Sarah McTaggart of Liverpool. Issue:
(1) Lawrence Alexander (twin) of Carlisle, m. Clara J. Wright. Issue: (3).
(2) Kate, (twin).
(3) John Gordon, m. 22 Mch. 1913, Elizabeth Roy of Drymen. Issue: a son.

(5) Robert, b. 1849; m. Marie Foster. Lived at Bray. Issue: (1) Roy. (2) Dorothy. (3) Ethyl. (4) Alex. (5) ..... (6) .....

(6) Jeanie, b. 1852; m. James Cocker. Lives Glasgow. Issue: (1) Annie. (2) Peggy. (3) Bella. (4) William. (5) Katie. (6) James. (7) Alex. (8) Norman.

II. Generation.

JAMES GOW, III of Drumbeg. Belonged to the "Scots Greys." b. 22 Sept. 1815. m. 1860, Mary Hutton of Luss (1844-1886). Issue:

(1) Alexander (Below).

(2) John. Issue, a daughter.

(3) Robert. Issue: Margaret.

(4) ..... (daughter).

(5) ..... (daughter).

I. Generation.

ALEXANDER GOW, IV of Drumbeg, b. 20 Sept. 1863; d. 27 Dec. 1915; m. Jeanie Archibald in Gartfern. Issue: Margaret.

TABLE K.

JAMES GOW OF BLAIROUR TO JAMES SINCLAIR GOW OF WINDSOR

VI. Generation. (See A. VIII & J. VII).

JAMES GOW, I of Nether Blairour, (acquired from Archibald Buchanan of Drummikill, 21 May 1717, for £2100 Scots); b. about 1690; d. at Blairour, 9 July 1747; m. Mary, dau. of William Buchanan III of Blairlusk. (See A. VIII); M.C. 13 Mch. 1729. Booked for proclamation to marriage 16 Mch. 1729. Issue:

(1) John (Below).

(2) William, the "Bailie"; bap. 15 Aug. 1731; m. (probably Agnes Baxter). Issue:
(1) Mary, m. ..... Craig, issue:
(1) Robert. (2) Nancy. (3) Grace. (4) Bell.

(3) Walter, in Lednerew; bap. 21 June 1733. (See L.V).

(4) James, bap. 29 Mch. 1735.

(5) Isobel, bap. 2 Sept. 1737; m. Andrew Monach in Boguehouse and Balat. Proclaimed 24 June 1758. Issue: James, Andrew, Robert.

(6) George, bap. 11 Aug. 1741. Witness to discharge, 27 Aug. 1771. His will dated Blairour, 18 Jan. 1820.

(7) Janet, bap. 14 July 1745.

V. Generation.

JOHN GOW, II of Blairour, bap. 11 Feb. 1728 or 1730. Infefted in Blairour, 1 June 1752; d. 13/14 Nov. 1808; m. Grizel, dau. of Alexander McEchny, late in Milnfead; proclaimed 24 June 1769. She was b. 1749, d. 27 May 1820. Issue:

(1) Mary, b. 27 June 1773; d. 8 June 1846.

(2) James, bap. 14 Sept. 1775.

(3) Alexander (below).

(4) & (5) William and George, twins, bap. 12 Aug. 1780.

(6) Grizal, bap. 16 Oct. 1781; d. 12 Apr. 1800.

(7) Walter, b. 2 July 1784; d. 8 May 1845.

(8) Andrew, b. 17 Mch. 1787; d. 9 June 1808.

Robert Gow, son of John Gow, 1763-1846, settled in Johnstone, Renfrewshire, and was progenitor of a very large family connection,—genealogy of same published elsewhere.

IV. Generation.

ALEXANDER GOW, III of Blairour, bap. 29 Dec. 1777; infefted in Blairour, 1809; d. at Old Nursery, Balfron, 24 Aug. 1838; m. 19 July 1810, Janet, dau. of Moses Steven, tenant in Finnich, (7 May 1790-18 Sept. 1841). Issue:

(1) Mary, b. 17 Sept. 1811; d. at Windsor, 4 Mch. 1893.

(2) John, b. 30 Jan. 1814; d. 4 May 1814.

(3) Moses, b. 19 Apr. 1816; d. 11 June 1816.

(4) Alexander, b. 13 Mch. 1818; d. at Windsor, 22 May 1895.

(5) Walter, b. 12 Oct. 1820; d. at Berbice, 9 Nov. 1849.

(6) Grizel, McKechnie, b. at North Woodside, Glasgow, 17 Mch. 1824; d. 31 Mch. 1824.

(7) James (below).

(8) George, b. at Hutchesontown, Glasgow, May 1829; d. at Glasgow, 24 Dec. 1848.

III. Generation.

JAMES GOW, b. at Port Dundas, Glasgow, 17 Oct. 1826; d. at Windsor, 20 Dec. 1907; m. 24 Jan. 1866, Annie Gilmour (1842-1913), dau. of Rev. John Eckford of Brant Tp., Dunkeld, Ont. Issue:

(1) Alexander (below).

(2) John Eckford, m. Agnes Christina Taylor, (d. 1923). Issue:

(1) Annie Gilmour Eckford.

(2) James Taylor.

(3) John Eckford, 1899-1918. Died of wounds while prisoner of war.

(4) Robert Melvin.

(3) Margaret Christie.

(4) Walter.

(5) James, m. Edith Daley: Issue:

(1) Margaret Grizel.

(2) Janet Buchanan.

(3) Walter James.

(6) George, m. Margaret Stevenson. Issue:

(1) Mary Margaret.

(7) Janet Steven.

II. Generation.

ALEXANDER GOW, m. Annie Sinclair. Issue:

(1) James Sinclair (below).

(2) Mary Margaret, 1905-1906.

(3) John Alexander.

(4) Donald Cameron.

I. Generation.

JAMES SINCLAIR GOW.

TABLE L.

WALTER GOW IN LEDNEREW TO JAMES GRACIE MADDAN

V. Generation. (See K. VI).

WALTER GOW, in Lednerew, bap. 21 June 1733; m. Marion, dau. of John McAlpine of Blairlusk; proclaimed 10 Jan. 1761. Issue:

(1) James, bap. 7 Dec. 1761.

(2) John, 1st, born 28 July 1763.

(3) John, 2nd, "of Rutherglen"; (below).

(4) William, b. 6 Sep. 1767.

(5) George, b. 25 Aug. 1769.

(6) Andrew.

(7) Walter.

(8) ..... (dau.) lived at Renton, m. and had issue, a dau.

NOTE. Nos. 6, 7 and 8 are included on the strength of Andrew Gow's letter of 12 May 1798, q.v.

IV. Generation.

JOHN GOW, of Rutherglen; b. at Lednerew, 8 Sep. 1765; m. Ann Trotter, (d. 1 July 1847). Issue:

(1) Agnes, m. William Murray of Montreal. Issue:

(1) Alexander, d.s.p.; m. (2) Jane Bridges.

(2) Annabella, unmarried.

(3) Grace, unmarried.

(4) John, m. ..... McDuff. Issue:

(1) William, m. dau. of Sherriff McGregor of Glengyle, Perthshire.

(2) Grace, m. Alfred Murray.

(3) Agnes, m. F. J. Cappon, D.D.S., Toronto.

(5) Walter. Issue:

(1) Agnes, m. (1) Lloyd; m. (2) .....

(2) Lena.

(3) Walter.

(4) John.

(6) Henry, m. Julia Wright, d.s.p. 1888.

(7) Agnes, m. Wm. Hall, d.s.p.

(8) William George, d.s.p.

(2) Marion, m. John Eadie of Montreal. Issue:

(1) Annabella, m. Thos. A. Workman, d.s.p, 1889.

(2) James, m. twice.

(3) Walter, lost in the Civil War.
(4) John, lost in the Civil War.
(5) Agnes, m. Henry Hogan of Sunvale, Limerick, manager of the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. Issue:
(1) Anna (adopted by Mrs. T. A. Workman); m. Major Low of Sunvale, Co. Limerick.
(2) Harry, m. M. A. Ogilvie.
(3) Lawrence.
(4) Marion, unmarried.
(6) Minna, unmarried.
(7) Margaret, m. Henry Hogan (His 2nd marriage).
(8) George W., m. ..... Watson; d. 1915. Left issue.

(3) Eliza, b. 28 Sep. 1800; d. 29 July 1888; m. Robert Brydon, M.D.; lived from 1865 with Walter at Manchester. Issue:
(1) John, d.s.p.

(4) Walter, of Manchester, d.s.p. 17 Oct. 1883.

(5) George, m. Jane Storrie. Of the firm "Inverarity Gow & Co." Issue:
(1) John, m. Jane.....; issue.
(2) Margaret Jane, m. Franz Oscar Troeger; d. 1913; issue d. in infancy.
(3) Walter, in Brie Brie, Glen Thompson, Australia; m. Eliz. Merryweather. Issue:
(1) Graham.
(4) George Logan, b. at Guelph; d. Vancouver, 18 Jan. 1916; m. Margaret Owen. Issue:
(1) Margaret, m. ..... Whiting, of Moosomin; issue: two.
(2) Walter, of Chilliwack. Issue:
(1) George.
(3) George, of Pincher Creek.
(4) Elizabeth, m. ..... Crisp, of Moosomin.
(5) Annie, m. ..... Crisp, Vancouver.
(6) Alexander Murray, of Strathcona Horse and Princess Pats.
(7) Archie, of Calgary; veteran of S.A. War.
(6) Ann, (1), d.s.p.
(7) Rosina Kennedy (below)
(8) Jean, d.s.p.
(9) Anne, (2), b. 15 Jan. 1811; d. 30 Apr. 1894; unmarried.
(10) John, d.s.p.

III. Generation.

ROSINA KENNEDY GOW, m. 18 Aug. 1840, David Stevenson of Moffat, of "Stevenson, McLellan & Co." Merchants, Glasgow. He d. 5 Dec. 1848. She d. 23 Dec. 1870. Issue:
(1) Lillias Johnstone, d.s.p., 26 June 1847.
(2) Anna Rosina, (below).
(3) David, d.s.p.
(4) John, b. 13 May 1841; m. Catherine Campbell. Issue.

II. Generation.

ANNA ROSINA STEVENSON, b. 1843; m. 31 July 1872, Wm. Maddan, (1845-1921), of "Silanchia", Norham-on-Tweed. Issue:
(1) James Gracie.
(2) David Walter Gow, m. Nancy Moore. Issue:
(1) Nancy Rosina, b. 19 Mch. 1901.
(2) William Gow, b. 6 Nov. 1909.
(3) Rosina Gow.
(4) William Alexander, went to South Africa.
(5) Thomas Gracie. Went to South Africa and New Zealand. An Anzac in the Great War.
(6) Janet Gracie, b. 4 May 1887; d. 18 Dec. 1901.

I. Generation.

JAMES GRACIE MADDAN, m. 4 Nov. 1914, Dorothy Melville Tuke. Issue: 3 sons.

TABLE M.

ROYAL PEDIGREE OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN

As set out in "Americans of Royal Descent," by Chas. H. Browning, (Phila. Porter and Coates. 1883)

NOTE:—In the following pedigree, under the 8th head, Anselan O'Kyan is made I Laird of Buchanan, which agrees with the tradition followed by Wm. Buchanan of Auchmar, the genealogist of the family. Mr. J. Guthrie Smith however, requiring documentary proof begins with Anselan, 14th in this pedigree, whom he calls I Laird, and the foregoing tables were based on Mr. Smith's findings.

---

(1) FARGALLUS the 156th Monarch of all Ireland, who was killed in 718 by Moroch, King of Leinster, had:
(2) CONCHOBAR (or Connor), Prince of Leim-an-Madaidh (or Limanady) Londonderry, Ireland, brother of Niall Frasach, 162nd Monarch of Ireland, d. 773, who had:
(3) GRUAGAN, who had:
(4) DUNGAN, who had:
(5) CATHAIN, or Kyan, who had:
(6) CATHUSACH O'Cathain, or O'Kyan, who had:
(7) DERMOD O'Kyan, provincial King of the southern part of Ulster, in Ireland, who had:
(8) ANSELAN Buey (or fair) O'Kyan, or O'Bocainain, anglicised Buchanan, who succeeded his father as provincial King of the southern part of Ulster. He was one of the youths who took part in the slaughter of Turgesius, the Danish general and his army, at Limerick, in Ireland, and was, with his followers, compelled to leave Ireland, by King Canute, and flee to Scotland in 1016. He landed on the northern coast of Argyleshire, near the Lennox, and soon after entered into the military service of Malcolm II, against the Danes. He so signalized himself in this Monarch's service, that he obtained from him many grants of

land in the northern part of Scotland as a reward, among which were the lands of Pitwhonidy in Strathyre, and was recognized as the first Laird of Buchanan, and had the grant of the Coat of Arms: Or; a lion rampant, sable; armed and langued, gules; holding in his paw a sabre, or crooked sword, proper; which the Buchanans have retained. (See footnote "a'). He m. the heiress of the Laird of Denniestown, and had:

(9) JOHN, second Laird of Buchanan, who had:

(10) ANSELAN, third Laird of Buchanan, who had:

(11) WALTER, fourth Laird of Buchanan, who had:

(12) GERALD (or Bernard), fifth Laird of Buchanan, who had:

(13) MACBEATH, sixth Laird of Buchanan, who had:

(14) ANSELAN, seventh Laird of Buchanan, who was Chamberlain to Maluin, Earl of Lennox, in 1225, and obtained a charter from this Earl of an Island in Lochlomond, which he called "Clareinch", the slughorne, or "call of war," proper to the family of Buchanan. He had:

(15) GILBERT BUCHANAN, eight Laird of Buchanan, who was the first to assume the surname of Buchanan. He succeeded his father as Seneschal or Chamberlain to the Earl of Lennox, and had:

(16) SIR MAURICE BUCHANAN, Knt., ninth Laird of Buchanan, who had:

(17) SIR MAURICE BUCHANAN, Knt., tenth Laird of Buchanan, who had:

(18) SIR WALTER BUCHANAN, Knt., eleventh Laird of Buchanan, who had:

(19) JOHN BUCHANAN, of that Ilk, only son, d.v.p. He m. ante 1363, Janet, the heiress of the Laird of Lenny, and had by her:

(20) SIR WALTER BUCHANAN, Knt., second son, thirteenth Laird of Buchanan, and Laird of Lenny. He m. Lady Isabel Stewart, daughter of Murdoch, Duke of Albany and Governor of Scotland and his wife Isabel, Countess of Lennox, and had by her:

(21) THOMAS BUCHANAN, third son, younger brother to Patrick, 14th Laird of Buchanan, from whom he had in 1461, a grant of the lands of Gartincaber, and who was in 1476 the first Laird of Carbeth. (See footnote "b"). He had:

(22) JOHN BUCHANAN, in Easter Ballat, second son (younger brother of Thomas, second Laird of Carbeth, who d.s.p.) who d. before his brother, leaving issue:

(23) THOMAS BUCHANAN, who succeeded as third Laird of Carbeth, in 1555. He had by his second wife, Janet, a daughter of the then Laird of Buchanan:

(24) JOHN BUCHANAN, in Gartincaber, eldest son, who was a half-brother of Thomas, fourth Laird of Carbeth, and a brother of William Buchanan of Blairnbord, whose grandson, Archibald Buchanan, settled in Virginia. He had:

(25) GEORGE BUCHANAN, of Blairlusk, who had:

(26) JOHN BUCHANAN, of Blairlusk, who had:

(27) GEORGE BUCHANAN, who sold Blairlusk to his brother, William Buchanan, (See footnote "c'), and moved to the North of Ireland. He had:

(28) THOMAS BUCHANAN, of Romelton, County Donegal, in Ireland (brother of William Buchanan, of County Tyrone), whose grandson:

(30) JOHN BUCHANAN, of Romelton, County Donegal, had:

(30) JAMES BUCHANAN, who removed to America in 1783, and settled near Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa., where he died in 1821, leaving issue by his wife Elizabeth Speer, whom he married in Adams County, Pa.:

1. JAMES BUCHANAN, Fifteenth President of the United States of America, who died d.s.p.
2. William Speer Buchanan, d.s.p., aged 22.
3. George W. Buchanan, d.s.p. aged 25.
4. Rev. Edward Young Buchanan, D.D., of Oxford, Pa., who m. 1833, Ann Elizabeth, daughter of William B. Foster, of Pittsburg, Pa., and had with other children: (1) James. (2) Edward Young. (3) William Foster. (4) Maria Lois; m. Alex. J. Cassalt, of Philadelphia, and had: (1) Edward Buchanan. (2) Katherine Kelso. (3) Robert. (4) Elizabeth. 5) Alice Conyngham, wife of Maskell Ewing, of Philadelphia.
5. Jane Buchanan, m. 1813, Elliot T. Lane, and had: (1) James Buchanan Lane, d.; (2) Mary, d.s.p., wife of Geo. W. Baker, of Lancaster, Pa.; (3) Harriet Lane, m. Henry Elliot Johnstone, of Baltimore, Md., and had: (1) James Buchanan, b. 1866, d. 1881; (2) Henry Elliot.

Footnotes by Wm. Maddan.

(a) Armorial Note. Malcolm, de Boughcannan, appears in the Ragman Roll, 28th August 1296; his seal bears either a fox or a wolf. About 1450 or 1455 arms of Buchanan in Stodart's "Scottish Arms"—Or, chevron cheque azure and argent, between three bears, or boars' heads erased, gules,—evidently pointing to some connection with the Stuart family. Between 1542 and 1585 the Lion Rampant sable within the royal tressure was assumed. "The Royal tressure frequently commemorated a maternal royal descent."—Article on Seton, Earl of Winton, Vol. VIII, the New Scots Peerage, 1911.

(b) This entry covers two persons of the same name, father and son, (a) Thomas of Drummikil, m. Donata ....., and (b) his second son, Thomas of Carbeth who died 1493.

(c) The President was descended from George Buchanan, and James Gow was descended from William Buchanan, so that this pedigree is their joint inheritance.

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