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Beneud B. Macquages
4 November 1878.





THE

BAIRDS OF GARTSHERRIE



THE



SOME NOTICES OF

THEIR ORIGIN AND HISTORY

PRIVATE

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Some time ago, it was suggested to Mr. James Baird, by a gentleman of high standing in the literary world, that he ought to preserve some record of the history and rise of the remarkable family of which, with the exception of two sisters, he is the only surviving member.

In accordance with this suggestion, Mr. Baird placed in my hands all the old family papers in his possession, consisting of Leases, Deeds of Settlement, Letters, and other Documents. From these, and from the business books of the Ironworks, and from information obtained principally from Mr. Baird himself, the following narrative has been compiled. I am glad to give so much of it in Mr. Baird's own words.

A. M.

Glasgow, November 18, 1875.



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THE BAIRDS

OF GARTSHERRIE.

The family from which are descended the Bairds of Gartsherrie so called, not because they are proprietors of that estate, which they are not, but because of the extensive ironworks and the large village they established there—has been settled for centuries in Lanarkshire; and there seems no room to doubt the accuracy of the family tradition, that they are a branch of the The name was anciently spelt "Bard" Bairds of Cambusnethan. and "Barde." From a branch of the Cambusnethan family which settled in the north of Scotland in the fifteenth century, were descended the Bairds of Auchmedden. The last male representative of that family was William Baird of Auchmedden, who joined the rebellion of 1745, and whose estates, though not confiscated, were wasted by the sums he had borrowed to aid the cause of the Stuarts. This gentleman has left an interesting account of the Aberdeen branch of the family, in his Genealogical Collections concerning the Sir-name of Baird. This account was written in 1770, and was first printed in 1857, by W. N. Fraser, Esq., whose grandfather married Henrietta, the daughter of William Baird of Auchmedden, the last male representative of the family. It was reprinted in 1870, under the editorship of Captain F. M. Smith, with additional notes, including a short notice of the Bairds of Gartsherrie. The name of the Henrietta Baird just mentioned appears in the family register inserted in a Bible, which bears to have belonged to her father, and which is now in the possession of Mr. James Baird of Cambusdoon, to whom it was presented in 1873, by Mr. Philip, of Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.

There is a farm called Auchmedden in the parish of Lesmahagow; and this name was carried to Aberdeenshire, and appropriated to the land he acquired there by the Baird who founded the Auchmedden family. Following the same practice, one of the same family, Sir John Baird (Lord Newbyth), having sold the lands of Byth, in Aberdeenshire, purchased the lands of Foord and Whitekirk, in the county of Haddington, and got them erected into a barony by the name of Newbyth.

The estate of Auchmedden was subsequently sold in 1750 by William Baird, the author of the Collections, to the Earl of Aberdeen, whose son, Lord Haddo, married Miss Christian Baird of Newbyth, one of the Auchmedden family. It afterwards became the property of the Honourable William Gordon, and thereafter of Sir Charles Forbes of Newe and Edinglassie. And now, after having been so long possessed by proprietors of another name, Auchmedden is again the property of a Baird. The estate was purchased in 1854 by the late Mr. Robert Baird, from the Trustees of Sir Charles Forbes, and was entailed in terms of directions in his deed of settlement. The

heir of entail in possession is Mr. James Baird, the next elder brother of Mr. Robert Baird.

In connection with the possession of this property by the Bairds there is a curious story, which, extraordinary as it may appear, is attested by authentic evidence. The first part of the story is given by Mr. Fraser in his preface to the Genealogical Collections. For a long period, during the occupation of the Bairds, a pair of eagles regularly nestled, and brought forth their young, in the rocks of Pennan, on Auchmedden; and there was an old prophecy that "there would be an eagle in the Crags while there was a Baird in Auchmedden." When William Baird, the last of that family, sold the estate to the Earl of Aberdeen, the eagles disappeared; "but," adds Mr. Fraser, "the most remarkable circumstance is, that when Lord "Haddo, the eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, married "Miss Christian Baird of Newbyth, the eagles returned to the "rocks, and remained until the estate passed into the hands "of the Honourable William Gordon, when they again fled, "and have never since been seen in the country. These facts, "marvellous as they may appear, are attested by a cloud of "living witnesses."

But the sequel of Mr. Fraser's story is still more remarkable. Remembering these curious facts, the minister of the parish and the people in the neighbourhood, when the estate was acquired in 1854, by Mr. Robert Baird, of the Gartsherrie family, became curious to see whether the eagles would return; and the minister in particular, the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, the minister of the parish, was on the look-out, and, as he said,

"expecting their return." And, strange to say, they did return to their old eyrie, and continued there for some time. But, unhappily, there was a coast-guard station at Pennan, and the men tried to shoot the eagles, which scared them away, and, up to this time, they have not again come back. Mr. Robert Baird was not at Auchmedden at the time; but the facts, as stated, were communicated to him by Mr. Gardiner, and by Mr. Baird they were repeated to his brother, Mr. James Baird, the present proprietor of the estate.

The cognizance of the Auchmedden family was a wild boar passant, and the same arms, with a difference, have been granted by the Lord Lyon to the Gartsherrie family. But originally it appears to have been a bear that was borne on the shield. The origin of this cognizance is thus given by Mr. William Baird of Auchmedden, in his Genealogical Collections:—

"There is a tradition that, as King William the Lion was "hunting in one of the south-west counties of Scotland, and "happened to straggle from his attendants, he was alarmed at "the approach of a wild bear, and cried for help, upon which a "gentleman of the name of Baird, who had followed the king "from England, ran up, and had the good fortune to kill the "bear, for which signal service the king made a considerable "addition to the lands he had given him before, and assigned "him for his coat of arms, a bear passant, and for his motto, "Dominus fecit; and, if it will contribute to the credibility of "this story, one foot of the bear came north with Ordinhave's "ancestor, and is still preserved. And, indeed, it well deserves "it, because of the enormous size—being fourteen inches long,

"and nine broad where it is cut from the ankle." Mr. Fraser, writing in 1857, states that this curious relic was then in his possession.

In the earliest charters in which the name of Baird appears in Scotland, they are mentioned as holders of land situated in the county of Lanark, in which the Gartsherrie family has been so long located. So early as 1240 there is a charter by Robert, son of Waldevus de Biggar, in favour of Richard Baird, of the lands of Little and Meikle Kyp, in the county of Lanark. In 1306 there is a crown charter, by King Robert Bruce, of the Barony of Cambusnethan, in favour of Robert de Barde. From this Robert de Barde, all the Lanarkshire Bairds, and also the branch which was settled in Aberdeenshire, are believed to be descended. The estate of Cambusnethan was lost to the family, in 1345, by the forfeiture of Sir Robert Barde, and it then came into the hands of the Somervilles. But some of the name appear to have retained, or afterwards to have acquired, other lands in the same county. Previous to 1540, "Alan Bard" was proprietor of the lands of Kirkwood, in Avondale. He died in that year, leaving an only child, a daughter; and under date 14th March, 1540, there is a charter, under the Great Seal, of the lands of Kirkwood in favour of this daughter, designed Janet Baird, daughter and heiress of Alan Bard of Kirkwood. Since then the Bairds have ceased to be proprietors of these The family of the name in Lanarkshire was known as "The Clydesdale Bairds," in contradistinction to the Aberdeenshire branch.

Changes of occupancy were in early times of rare occurrence. The home of the Gartsherrie family for a very long time was at High Cross, or at Kirkwood, both in the parish of Old Monkland.

High Cross is situated on the east of the parish road, leading from Langloan to Old Monkland Church, and Kirkwood is not far off on the other side of the road. There is a tradition that, in very early times, a monk came from Rome, bearing a consecrated stone, which he was instructed to carry to a certain spot on the lands of Sidetonhaugh, or Sedgie Ha', with a view to its forming the foundation of a church in that locality. As he came past High Cross, being attracted by a cross believed to have stood there, and which gave the name to the lands, he inquired what place it was. Being told that it was High Cross, he said, "Then I am near my journey's end." He was then within a few hundred yards of where the church of Old Monkland now is, and where he planted the Mr. James Baird remembers seeing long ago a stone, said to have been the one brought by the monk. then inside the church. It is mentioned in the Statistical Account of Old Monkland, written near the end of the last century, by the Rev. John Bower, the then minister of the This good old man married Mr. and Mrs. Baird, parish. the father and mother of the Gartsherrie family, and baptized all their ten children. He died in 1820, having been minister of the parish for about forty years. The present is the third church which has been built at Old Monkland. The name of the original church—the one founded by the monk—was Badermonoc, under which name it was confirmed to the see of Glasgow, among the bishop's mensal churches, by Pope Alexander III., in the year 1170. The name of Monkland, as attached to the land, first occurs in a deed, by Walter the Steward, in favour of the monks, in 1323; but the name, as applied to the church, occurs for the first time in a deed by the vicar of Calder, who was also vicar of Monkland, in 1509.

Kirkwood certainly took its name from its vicinity to the kirk, and from a large wood, which is known to have existed on the lands.

The family of the Gartsherrie Bairds were tenants in Kirkwood and High Cross; but there were others of the name, and no doubt branches of the same family, in this and the neighbouring counties. In the seventeenth century some of them are found in the ranks of the Covenanters. During the persecution of 1683, "William Baird in Drips" was remitted to the sheriff, and fined one hundred pounds for refusing to recognise the curate settled in Cathcart. In 1680, in a process of forfeiture against certain of the Covenanters, appears the name of "Baird Younger of Dungeon." And at the same period there is mention made in Woodrow's *History* of one of the sufferers, "a worthy and judicious man, James Baird, in or near Strathaven."

In the valuation roll of New Monkland there is a small property, called "Baird's Mailing," which, no doubt, belonged to, and took its name from, some member of the connection. When the valuation roll was made up, it was the property

of the Honourable William Elphinstone. In the Memorie of the Somervilles, there is an interesting notice of the house which the Bairds inhabited, when they possessed Cambusnethan. "The "first of the name of Somerville," we are told, in the Memorie, "is said to have dwelt at Cambusnethan, the pleasantnes of "the place inviteing him thereto, albeit at the time there was "nae other house upon it (except some laigh office houses), "but the Bairds' Tower, a building, some twenty foot square "and four storie high, which was still standing in the same "forme and fashion, untill the year 1661, that it was "demolished by Sir John Harper, when he rebuilt the house "of Cambusnethan." This had been, evidently, one of the old feudal towers, of which remains are still to be found in so many parts of Scotland.

The first member of the Gartsherrie family, of whom there is any account, was Alexander Baird, who was tenant in Kirkwood and High Cross. He was a very powerful man, and, in consequence of the enormous weight which he was able to carry, got the name of "Double-ribbed Sandy."

His son was Alexander Baird, the great-grandfather of the Gartsherrie brothers. The exact date of his birth is not known, but an approximation may be made to it. There is documentary evidence to show that his eldest son John was married to his first wife on the 9th of August, 1749. Assuming that John was then thirty years of age, this would give as the date of his birth 1719; and, on the assumption that his father was at that time thirty, this would give the date of Alexander

Baird's birth as in 1689. On the same computation "Double-ribbed Sandy" would be born about 1659.

Alexander died in or immediately before 1766, as appears from a deed in that year, executed by his widow, his second wife, discharging her legal rights. This deed will be afterwards noticed. His age at the time of his death, on the computation made above, would be seventy-seven.

This Alexander Baird (the great-grandfather of the Gartsherrie brothers) was twice married. The name of his first wife, from whom the Gartsherrie family is descended, is not certainly known. It is supposed to have been Cumming, as a very old Bible which had belonged to a family of that name, and contained their family register, was in the possession of Mr. Baird, the father of the Gartsherrie family. Unfortunately it has gone amissing since his death.

He married, second, Elizabeth Paterson, by whom he was survived, and by whom he left no children. There is a piece of ground attached to High Cross farm called "Paterson's Acre," which probably got its name from this Mrs. Baird.

By his first wife, Alexander Baird had three sons, John, William, and Robert. Having died intestate, an agreement was, on 21st July, 1766, apparently immediately after his death, executed between his widow, Elizabeth Paterson, then living in Airdrie, and his three sons, by which, in lieu of her legal rights, they agreed to pay her the sum of 1,500 merks Scots, "together with ye delivery of certain furniture;" and for these provisions she granted a discharge in their favour on the 24th of the same month of July.

By a testament dated 13th February, 1772, this Elizabeth Paterson nominated her step-son, John Baird—designed in the deed as "tenant in Kirkwood"—to be her sole executor. After legacies to her own relatives, she directs her executor to deliver to "Robert Baird in High Cross," another of her step-sons, "my cow"; and to pay to "William Baird in Woodhead," her other step-son, £3 sterling, "in order to buy a suit of black clothes with"; and "to the said John Baird himself" she bequeaths £3 for the same purpose. The residue she leaves to her brother and sister.

How long the ancestors of the Gartsherrie family were in Kirkwood and High Cross does not appear, but it must have been for a very long period. In a renewal of the lease granted by Sir James Hamilton of Rosehall on the 20th of July, 1745, Alexander Baird is designed as then occupying "High Corsse"; and there is let to him for another period of nineteen years the lands of High Cross, Millhouse, Woodhead, and Kirkwood, all in the Parish of Old Monkland.

It is not uninteresting to note the rents paid at that time for these lands. They were as follows:—

For High Cross, 96 pounds Scots and 12 hens;

For Millhouse, 48 pounds Scots and 3 hens;

For Woodhead, 109 pounds 6 shillings and 8 pence Scots; 4 bolls good and sufficient oatmeal, "with the weight and measure of Rosehall" (showing apparently that Rosehall had a customary weight and measure of its own), 6 bolls and 3 firlots of bere, and 13 hens;

And for Kirkwood, 212 pounds 18 shillings Scots, a stone of butter, and 12 capons.

The total rental was thus 466 pounds 4 shillings and 8 pence Scots, 4 bolls of meal, 6 bolls and 3 firlots of bere, a stone of butter, 28 hens, and 12 capons. On the occasion of obtaining this renewal of his lease, Alexander Baird, in addition to the stipulated rent, made a money payment down of "twenty guineas," at the signing of the tack, as "entress."

The above must have been a considerable farm. The rent, when reduced to sterling money, is certainly not large; but the value of land was very different then from what it is now, and, besides, the times were not very settled. It was just five days before the signing of this tack that Prince Charles effected his memorable landing in Moidart.

On 1st April, 1764, Alexander Baird obtained a renewal of his lease from Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall. Hamilton was accustomed to ride through the country in a carriage with four horses, and three or four footmen running behind him. These runners could go very long distances, and in speed they were equal to most horses. It is related of Mr. Hamilton that one evening he gave to one of these footmen an important letter to carry to Edinburgh, and to bring back an answer. Happening early in the morning to go into the place where the man slept, Mr. Hamilton found him in bed, and in a fury at his supposed neglect of duty (believing he had never been away) he was about to stab him, when the man turned quietly round and handed to his master the answer to the letter.

The lease which Alexander Baird obtained from this laird of Rosehall, in 1764, was for the further term of nineteen years. It embraces the same lands, with the addition of what is described as "Luggie Bridgend or Waukmill house." This time the rent was increased to 516 pounds 18 shillings Scots, with 7 bolls oatmeal, 8 bolls and 3 firlots "barley bear," 35 hens, and 12 capons. From a receipt among the papers by Mr. Hamilton to John Baird in 1767 (the year after his father's death), it appears that the Kaim fowl, stipulated as part of the rent, were paid for in money, at the rate of 8d. for each hen, and 12d. for each capon. From the terms of the receipt this must have been sterling money; and if so, it was a high price for fowls at that period.

Two years after the date of this lease—namely, in 1766—Alexander Baird died at High Cross, and was succeeded in his farms by his eldest son, John Baird. At the time of his father's death, John Baird was in the occupation, under his father, of the lands of Kirkwood, and had been so for some years previously; and he continued in the same possession till the time of his own death in 1798.

After the death of Alexander Baird, John appears to have held, under his father's lease, all the lands which had been held by the latter—his brother Robert possessing High Cross, and William possessing Woodhead, as his sub-tenants. This continued till 1786.

On the 4th of February in that year, John Baird obtained from the then proprietor, Colonel John Hamilton of Rosehall, afterwards of Orbiston, a renewal of the lease for a further period of nineteen years. The lands are described as "Kirkwood, High Cross, Woodhead, Waukmill, and Luggie Bridge, as the same were then possessed by him and his sub-tenants." This tack does not include the lands of Millhouse. In this and subsequent deeds John Baird continues to be designed as "farmer in Kirkwood."

John Baird married Ann Lawson, of the same family as Captain Lawson of Cuparhead. By their contract of marriage, dated 9th August, 1749, he provided and secured to her the sum of 400 merks Scots. She died before him, leaving no children.

By a will executed on 30th November, 1764, Ann Lawson left to her husband her whole means and estate, including the above 400 merks, under burden of certain pecuniary bequests and specific legacies to her brothers and sisters and others, including one to Margaret Kirkland of her "wedding gown." At that period the preservation of wedding gowns was very common. Mrs. Weir (Janet Baird) possesses now (1875) the wedding gown of her grandmother, Janet Craig.

Ann Lawson made a subsequent will on 19th January, 1768, which is interesting, from the simple and touching terms in which it is expressed; the language being evidently her own. It bears:—"Being at present in distress of body, but sound in "memory and judgment, considering with myself that for several "years past I have been in such affliction of body as not to "be capable to do the smallest service for the utility of my "husband, but on the contrair have been a great burden

"and expense upon him, therefore for that reason" she bequeaths to him her whole property absolutely, unburdened with any bequests.

John Baird afterwards married Elizabeth Moffat, by whom he had one child, Elizabeth, born 1783.

By a deed of settlement, dated 10th August, 1798, John Baird left all his property, except the lease of his farms, to this daughter, burdened with an annuity to her mother of 100 pounds Scots, with the possession, rent free, of a house at Woodhead "possessed by Robert Pettigrew." This was one of two small houses, or rather the one-half of a double house and garrets—the tenement having been apparently the only subject of which John Baird was absolute proprietor. This house is still standing. A view of it is given in the accompanying plate—the entrance being the centre one of the three doors shown in the sketch. Mr. Alexander Baird, the father of the Gartsherrie brothers, built an addition to this house consisting of the portion in which are the farthest off door and The plate represents these houses as they were in his time. The place where the tree and hedge are is now occupied by recently built houses.

By the deed of settlement just mentioned, John Baird bequeaths legacies of £10 each to his nephews, John, son of William Baird, and John, son of Robert Baird; and he leaves the same amount to his grand-nephew, "John Baird, son of Alexander Baird in Woodhead." This last was the late Mr. John Baird of Lochwood, then an infant of six months old. The testator also appointed his nephew, "Alexander Baird in

HOUSES AT WOODHEAD



Woodhead," with three others, to be curators to his daughter Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Baird married, in 1800, James Mochrie of Gordronan or Coudronan (his own property), by whom she had several children. She and her husband executed a deed on 4th June, 1801, discharging her curators.

John Baird, the father of Elizabeth, died in September, 1798, and assuming the computation of his birth above mentioned to be correct, he would be then in his seventy-ninth year.

It will be necessary to return to this John Baird in noticing the family of his brother William; but before doing this, the third son of Alexander—namely, Robert Baird—may be disposed of.

The first time he is mentioned in any of the existing papers is in 1772. In the testament executed by Elizabeth Paterson in that year, he is designed as "in High Cross"; and in a deed of nomination of curators executed by his brother William in 1774 (to be afterwards mentioned) he is also designed as "in High Cross." This farm he no doubt held, as already mentioned, under his brother John, in whose lease from Mr. Hamilton of Rosehall it was included. He afterwards became tenant of the farm of Stan or Stand, in New Monkland, and subsequently he was in Woodend. In the settlement by John Baird in 1798 above mentioned, Robert's son John is designed as "son of the deceased Robert Baird in Woodend."

Robert Baird married Janet Thom of Gartverrie, on the Gartsherrie estate, and had two sons—John, born 16th November, 1777; and James, born 10th September, 1786—and three daughters, Janet, born ; Ann, born 1775; and Agnes, born in 1784, besides another daughter Agnes, born in 1780, who died in infancy. Both of the sons, and also two of the daughters, married, and had issue. John, the eldest son, married Janet Cleland. Ann, one of the daughters, married Walter Thom. Janet married Robert Moffat in Langloan.

The second son of Alexander Baird was William Baird, the grandfather of the Gartsherrie brothers.

The first deed in which he is mentioned is the agreement already referred to between him and his two brothers, and their stepmother, Elizabeth Paterson, in 1766; but neither in this, nor in the discharge which followed on it, is his residence stated.

In 1772 he was tenant in Woodhead, and he is so designed in the testament of Elizabeth Paterson, dated 13th February in that year. This farm he must have possessed as sub-tenant of his brother John, as Robert in the same way occupied High Cross.

The date of William Baird's birth is not known. On the assumption made above that his brother John was born *circa* 1719, William may have been born about 1721. In a deed to be immediately noticed, executed in 1774, William speaks of himself as having "for sometime byegone been tender and infirm;" but it is not to be inferred from this that he was

then far advanced in years, as all his children were at that time under age, his eldest son being then only nine years old. If born in 1721, he would be then fifty-three.

He married Jean Baillie, by whom he had four children, Alexander, Helen, John, and William.

By a deed of nomination and settlement, dated 22nd April, 1774, William Baird appointed his brothers "John Baird in Kirkwood, and Robert Baird in High Cross," along with his wife, Jean Baillie, and two others, to be tutors and curators Power is given to his wife, if the other to his children. curators shall consent, to continue in the possession of the farm, she paying the rent, and maintaining and clothing the children. But if the other curators shall "find her management "not for the behove and good of the said children, but rather "tending to their hurt and loss," they are to have the power of removing her from the possession—they providing her, in that case, with a dwelling house and furniture; and they also giving her a cow, and maintaining the same, summer and winter, during her widowhood. If she shall enter into a second marriage, she is to be paid 200 merks. Jean Baillie accepts of these provisions in full of her legal rights, and signs the This Jean Baillie was a deed along with her husband. strong-minded and self-willed woman, and she and her two younger sons had the reputation of being inclined to Radicalism —a political creed not then much in vogue, but which not long afterwards obtained unhappily many followers in the manufacturing centres.

William Baird, her husband, died at High Cross. The

date of his death does not appear, but it was probably not long after the date of the deed of 1774, in which he describes himself as being in "a tender and infirm state." He must have died, at all events, not later than 1785, as the papers show that his son Alexander had then entered on the possession of the farm.

Of Alexander Baird, his eldest son, presently.

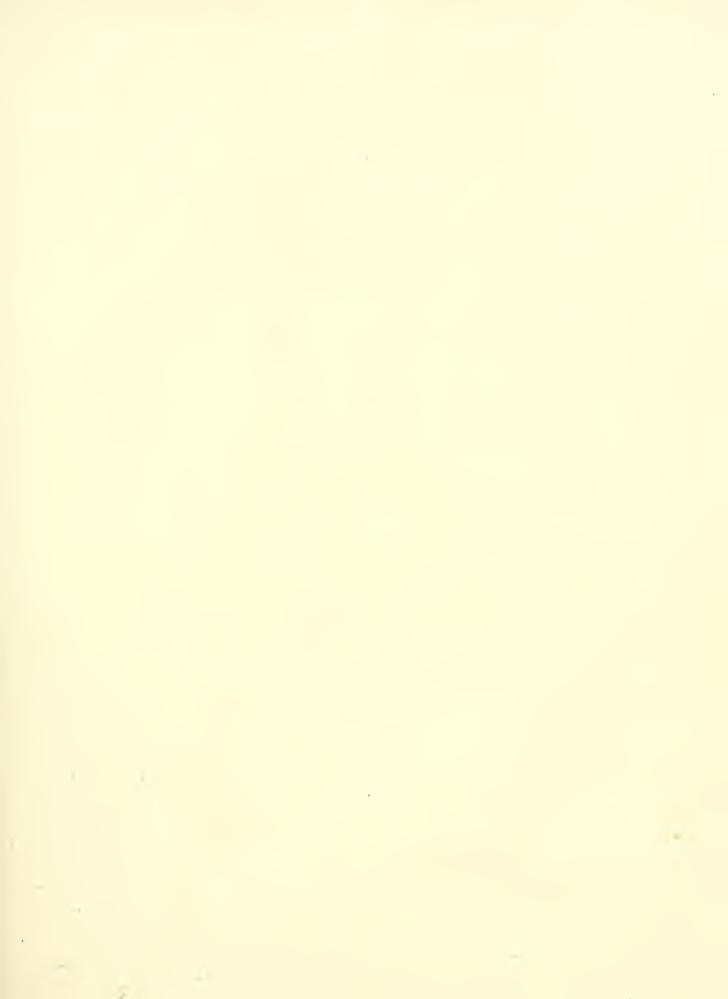
The daughter Helen, the second child, married

Hart. They left no issue.

John Baird, the second son of William, lived a good deal about Cuparhead and Kirkwood. In July, 1800, he appears to have become tenant, by subset from his brother Alexander, of the lands of Souterhouse, in the parish of Old Monkland, of which Alexander had just acquired a lease from Mr. Lawson.

This John Baird married his cousin, Elizabeth Smellie, daughter of Thomas Smellie of Newarthill, by whom he had six sons and four daughters—viz., William, John, Janet, Thomas, Robert, Alexander, Helen, Elizabeth, Jean, and James. Of these William, Thomas, and Robert died without issue. Alexander was drowned at New York. He left two children, Helen and Alexander. The other children of John Baird are in Canada. Janet married William Colines or Collings. He died before 1863, leaving no issue. Elizabeth married Thomas Convay, and has issue. Jean married Thomas Russell, who died a few years ago leaving issue.

William, the third son of William Baird, was a cabinet-maker in Glasgow. He died unmarried.





Alex Bain

To return to Alexander, the eldest son of William. He was born at Woodhead on the 12th of May, 1765. The annexed portrait is from a picture at Strichen, copied by Mr. Munro of Glasgow from an original painting at Lochwood.

Although Alexander, in his youth, had been subjected to the same hard labour as was afterwards kept up on his farm; he received a tolerably good education at the parish school of Old Monkland, under a very excellent teacher named Harry Peat, for whom he always retained an affectionate regard. He had many stories to tell of his school-days, and of his old schoolmaster, and how he kept at the top of his class. He was a good writer, and his ability in figures was far beyond any of his compeers of that day. He could make mental calculations to almost any amount, and among his companions he stood alone as an expert in figures.

In the year 1785, when he was only twenty years of age, he became sub-tenant of the lands of Woodhead in room of his father, under a tack from his uncle John. The tack is dated 19th January, 1791, but it bears that his entry had begun to the arable lands at Martinmas, 1785, from which date John Baird grants him a lease for nineteen years. The rent stipulated was £30, and to carry six carts of coals from the heugh to Rosehall House yearly.

In August, 1794, after his entry to Woodhead, Alexander Baird married Jean Moffat, daughter of James Moffat, some time in Airdrie, afterwards in Whitburn, by Janet Craig his second wife. James Moffat had also three sons by his marriage with Janet Craig—viz., James, Robert, and John. All these

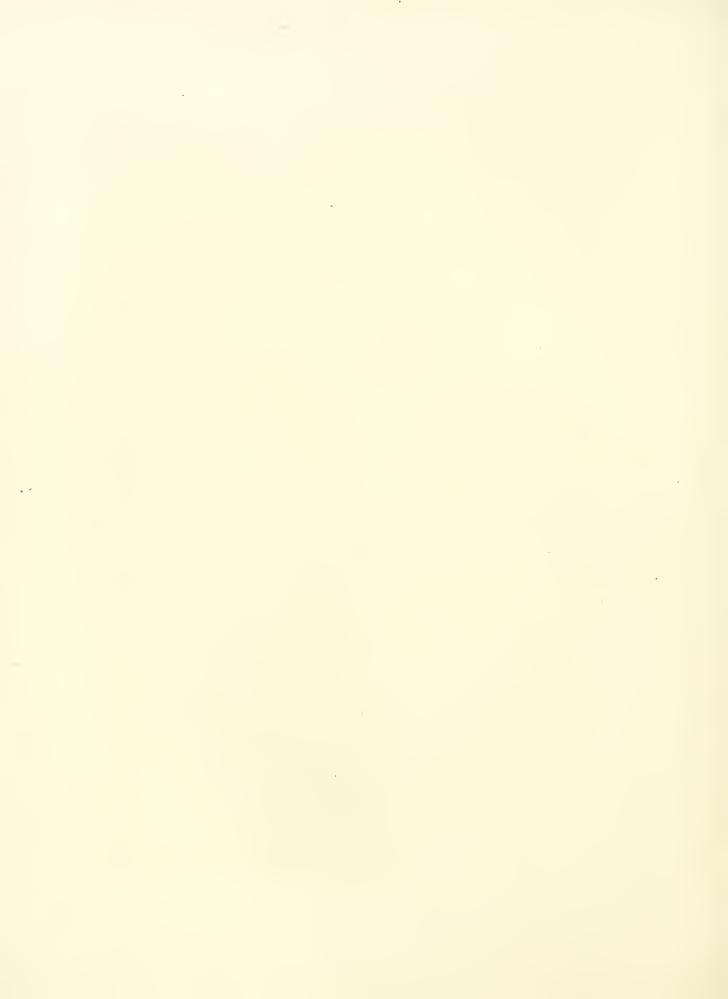
three were in the Scots Greys, and James was at the siege of Dunkirk. John and James died without issue. Robert was twice married, and had issue by both wives. His eldest son (Robert) was employed in connection with the works at Gartsherrie, and died at Palace Craig. James Moffat's first wife was Elizabeth M'Gowan, by whom he left three children, William, Alexander, and Mary.

Alexander Baird and his wife, Jean Moffat, continued to live at Woodhead till 1798, and their eldest child, Janet (Mrs. Whitelaw, now Mrs. Weir), and their sons William and John, were born there. Mrs. Weir has an old chair, having the initials A. B. carved on it, which belonged to Janet Craig, her grandmother.

Of the farm house of Woodhead no vestige now remains. The accompanying plate is a restored view of it from a sketch and detailed description supplied by Mr. James Baird, representing it as he recollects it.

As already mentioned, John Baird—"Old Kirkwood," as he was called in the family—executed a settlement on the 10th of August, 1798, in favour of his wife and daughter Elizabeth. On the 27th of the same month he executed a sub-tack of all his farms in favour of his nephew Alexander. After referring to his lease from Mr. Hamilton of Orbiston, the deed proceeds on the narrative, "that from my present "declining state of health and advanced age, and having no "son to succeed me, it is inconvenient and very troublesome "for me to manage a farm; and that Alexander Baird, "farmer in Woodhead, my nephew, has agreed to pay me





"three hundred pounds sterling for my improvements, and "the benefit of the said tack for the remaining years thereof "to run;" therefore he subsets to Alexander Baird the lands of Kirkwood, High Cross, Woodhead, Waukmill, and Luggie Bridge-end, and that for the space of six years, being the unexpired period of the lease. The rent stipulated is £105, the same as in the principal tack, and there is a clause reserving existing subsets, with right to Alexander Baird to draw the rents from them. The sum of £300 was a large amount to pay in these times for the short period of only six years of the lease to run.

Alexander was then himself the sub-tenant in Woodhead, and probably in High Cross also. Robert Baird had been previously sub-tenant in the last-named farm; but in 1798, when the above deed was executed, Robert was in Woodend on the estate of Gartsherrie.

The £300 stipulated to be paid for the unexpired period of the lease was, after the death of John Baird, paid by Alexander to John's daughter Elizabeth, and her husband, James Mochrie, by two payments—£200 on 16th May, 1801, and the remaining £100 on 4th June thereafter—this second payment being acknowledged as paid before it was due, "for our accommodation."

John Baird died in September, 1798, and in November of that year his nephew, Alexander Baird, removed to Kirkwood, where he resided till Whitsunday, 1808, and where his children Alexander, James, Jean, Robert, and Douglas were born.

A view of the farm house of Kirkwood, as it was in the time of Mr. Baird's occupation, is given in the accompanying plate. This was a comparatively new steading. The old one which it superseded was similar to that of Woodhead. It remains still in the same state, with the exception that the barn, shown in the sketch to the left, has been pulled down.

In the early part of the century fences on such farms were almost unknown, and at this time there were no fences either on Kirkwood or Woodhead.

In 1800, Alexander Baird became tenant of a portion of the lands of Souterhouse by tack from Captain George Lawson of Cuparhead, dated 26th July in that year. Captain Lawson had recently before acquired these lands from Mr. Andrew Stirling of Drumpellier. The rent was £5 for the first two years, £40 for the next eight years, and £50 for the remaining nine years of the lease. By a separate letter, of the same date as the lease, Captain Lawson consented to Mr. Baird subletting this land to his brother John, in consequence of which the latter, as already mentioned, became his sub-tenant in Souterhouse.

In 1804, the lease of High Cross being about to expire, Alexander Baird, on the 4th of August in that year, entered into an agreement with Miss Douglas for a nineteen years' tack of the lands of "Heigh Cross," at the rent of £45 sterling. A formal lease was executed on 6th July, 1807.

This lease was superseded by another, executed by Miss Douglas, on 27th April, 1811, of the same lands of High Cross, for nineteen years from the term of Martinmas, 1808, at the





increased rent of £51—which is as high as the farm is rented for at present.

On 15th August, 1808, Alexander Baird entered into an agreement with Mr. Robert M'Nair of Belvidere, for the lease of "a farm in the Kirkwood, from 70 to 80 acres"—the lease to be for nineteen years from Martinmas, 1808, at the rent of £2, 5s. per Scots acre, and the tenant to be allowed £100 sterling "for the purpose of repairing the houses at Woodhead."

Alexander Baird and his family left Kirkwood and removed to High Cross at Whitsunday, 1808, and there the remaining children, George and David Buchanan, were born. Douglas Baird was named after the family who are proprietors of the lands of High Cross, part of the Rosehall estate, which, since it was acquired by the Douglas family, is designated Douglas Support. George was named after Captain Lawson, of Souter House; and David Buchanan was named after the then laird of Drumpellier—Mr. Baird holding lands from each of these proprietors.

In 1830, the lease of High Cross was renewed for another period of nineteen years from the date of the expiry of the former lease, and John being then associated with his father in farming, the renewed lease was granted in favour of "Alexander Baird, tenant in High Cross, and John Baird, his "second son." The rent, as before, was £51. John lived at High Cross; and after his father's death he continued to possess the lands embraced in this lease down till 1847. After this he sublet the land, and resided at Lochwood till the

death of his brother Alexander, in 1862, when he removed to Urie.

The lease of Kirkwood was renewed in 1811, by a tack for nineteen years, by Mr. David Buchanan, of Drumpellier, in favour of Alexander Baird, which is dated 11th February in that year. The lands are described as extending to $71\frac{1}{4}$ acres, and the rent stipulated was £160, being at the rate of £2, 5s. per acre.

By a lease executed at High Cross, on 4th February, 1813, Mr. Buchanan let to Alexander Baird a part of the lands of Kirkwood, described as lately in the proprietor's own occupation, consisting of 48 acres, for the term of fifteen years, from Martinmas, 1812, at the rent of £108 sterling, being at the rate of £2, 5s. per acre. The lands embraced in both these leases were again let to Alexander Baird and his son John, for a period of nineteen years from Martinmas, 1827, by a lease granted by Mr. Robert Carrick Buchanan, at the rent of £240.

By another tack, executed on 4th February, 1813, Mr. Buchanan let to Alexander Baird the Mill of Langloan, with machinery, &c., and also the mill-lands or mill-mailing, "consisting of 12 or 14 acres, less or more," for the space of nineteen years, from Whitsunday, 1809, at the rent of £80 for the first three years, and £100 for the remainder of the lease. For some years Mr. Baird carried on there a large business as a miller—buying oats in Glasgow, besides grinding his own crops and those of neighbours who employed him to do so.

By an agreement, dated 14th August, 1813, Alexander Baird





MRS BAIRD. (JEAN MOFFAT.)

sublet to James Cleland, merchant in Airdrie, the Mill of Langloan, Kiln, and dwelling-house, for four years and nine months, from 15th August, 1813, at the yearly rent of £50. Whether Mr. Baird resumed possession of the Mill does not appear; but in an account with his bankers—Carrick, Brown, & Company—dated 7th May, 1817, he is designed as "Mr. Alexander Baird, Langloan Mill."

Mr. Baird had become by this time a man of considerable influence. He appears to have acted as a confidential adviser of General Baillie of Carnbroe, and of Mr. Buchanan of Drumpellier. In a letter by the former, on 21st February, 1812, General Baillie writes to Mr. Baird on confidential matters of business; he inquires at the same time whether Mr. Baird is willing to go with him into a speculation in oats. And, in 1817 and 1820, Mr. Buchanan writes to him confidentially as to certain leases and other matters, in regard to which he speaks of Mr. Baird as having full power to act for him. His accounts with Carrick, Brown, & Co., in 1814, and subsequently, show that his cash transactions were considerable.

Although Mr. Baird would never, without the talent and industry which characterized him, have attained the position which he achieved, much of his success must be ascribed to the admirable manner in which he was seconded by his wife, Jean Moffat. By her sagacity and indomitable energy, she contributed largely to her husband's prosperity, and to form in her children those habits of diligence and integrity by which they have been distinguished. The prefixed portrait of Mrs.

Baird is from a picture at Cambusdoon, painted by Mr. Graham Gilbert about the year 1844.

The following interesting and graphic account of his mother, and of the habits of the family, is from the pen of Mr. James Baird:—

'She was a woman of extraordinary energy, with the will and 'ability to apply it; and few had more need for the exercise 'of these qualities. She was married in comparative poverty 'while Mr. Baird was sub-tenant of the small and not very 'productive farm of Woodhead. The only produce was that of 'the dairy, and they had only seven small cows. Three of 'these went farrow the first year, and this straitened their cir-'cumstances for a time. Mrs. Baird did the work of the dairy 'with her own hands, taking the sole management of it as well 'as of the disposal of the produce. This she continued to do, 'assisted by her daughter Janet, as the latter grew up. Owing 'to the want of proper roads at that time, butter had to 'be carried, from Monkland to Glasgow for sale, on women's 'backs; and many a time did Mrs. Baird herself perform this 'duty, carrying the butter to Glasgow, and disposing of it in 'the market there, and walking home, a distance of not 'less than seven miles each way. This system continued not 'only while the family was at Woodhead, but after they 'had removed to Kirkwood, and also after they had left 'the latter place for High Cross. By this time roads 'had been made, and butter and other produce were then 'sent to market in carts. Before 1817, ten children had been 'born and nursed, while Mrs. Baird was doing an amount of

'work that would have appalled any two dairy women of the 'present day.

'She was a person of a joyous temperament, with a keen 'sense of humour, and she had many amusing stories to tell 'of what took place around her. She had also a great 'memory, and could tell the connections of almost all the 'upper families in Lanarkshire, and of many families 'not of that county. When the children were old enough 'to go to school, she always found time among her many 'and onerous duties to assist them in learning their lessons. 'These consisted of portions of the Shorter Catechism, and 'elementary books, and they had to repeat a Psalm every Monday 'morning. She was also careful to explain to them the 'meaning of the answers in the Catechism, and she never forgot 'to imbue them with the principles of the Protestant religion 'and the tenets of the church. In all this she was well 'supported by her husband. Every Sunday evening the whole 'household was assembled, and the Shorter Catechism gone 'through—each answering a question in turn. In this way 'every member of the family was made familiar with that 'most useful compendium of the religion of the Bible.

'Mrs. Baird was a kind mother, but a strict disciplinarian. 'With her, it was a word and a blow—the blow usually 'coming first. The children were all early instructed in the 'labours of the farm, and all of them as they grew up had a 'task assigned to them commensurate with their strength, but 'always apart from school hours.

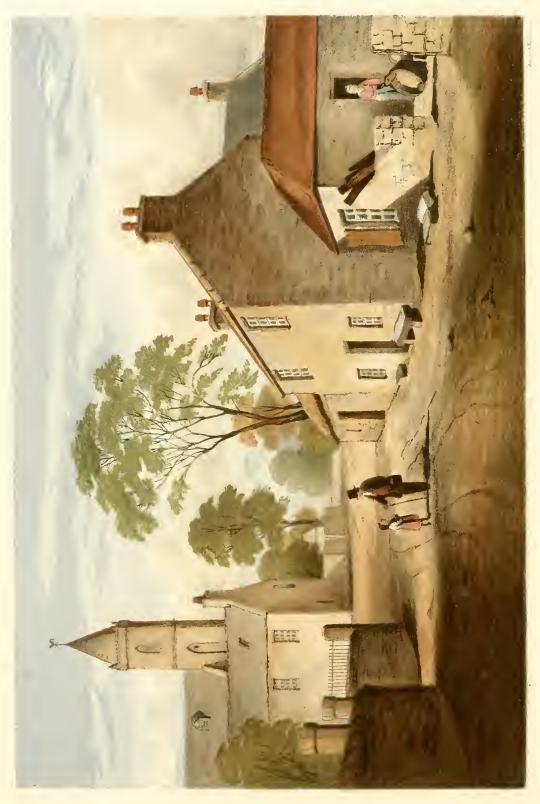
'Thus was the whole family imbued with the best principles,

'and trained to the practice of industry and economy; and 'the lessons then acquired they never forgot. The following 'axiom was penned by a modern philosopher:—"Indigence "and obscurity are the parents of industry and economy; "these of riches and honour; these of pride and luxury; "these of sensuality and idleness; these of indigence and "obscurity. Such are the revolutions of life." The children 'of Alexander Baird were certainly born in "indigence 'and obscurity;" and never did a family—thanks to their 'parents—practise with more earnestness and energy the 'virtues of "industry and economy." The reward of these 'virtues—namely, "riches and honour"—has seldom, perhaps, 'been more bountifully vouchsafed by a kind Providence than 'in their case. None of them condescended to the vices of "" pride and luxury." Whether future generations of the family ' will complete the round of the philosopher's axiom remains to 'be seen; but that some of them may do so is far from 'improbable.

'Mrs. Baird lived nearly eighteen years after her husband's death, and died at Coats House on the 8th of July, 1851, at 'the advanced age of eighty-three, having been most sedulously attended by her daughters in her last illness. She 'was buried in the Churchyard of Old Monkland beside her 'husband, and within two hundred yards of the farm house of 'Woodhead, where she and her husband began their married life. 'The farm house of Kirkwood, their next residence, was within 'half a mile, and High Cross, where they resided till 1820, was 'within a quarter of a mile, of Woodhead. Many changes in



OLD MONKLAND CHURCH 89

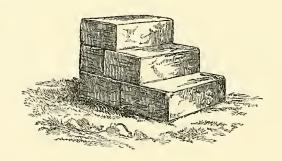


'the rise and fall of families did this old lady see in the course of her long life, but none more striking than in the rise of her own. At her marriage, the event was probably not known beyond the limits of the poor clachan at Old Monkland Kirk. At her death, the church seats of her family in four parish churches, situated in as many counties, as well as several of the pulpits, were draped in black. To the last she was simple and true. Pride was unknown to her; and she never was heard to allude to the riches or prosperity of her family.'

Referring to the drawing of which the accompanying plate is a copy, Mr. Baird writes,—'It represents Old Monkland 'Kirk, with the school house and Kirk-style, very much as they ' were in the beginning of the present century. The building 'in front of the church is what was the school house and 'teacher's house. At this school almost all the Baird family 'received a part of their education. The two-storey house on 'the right is the Kirk-style—then a sort of rustic inn, which 'was an appendage of every country church, and which was 'frequently the only inn in the parish. Mrs. Baird, before her 'marriage, was living in this house with her relative, William ' Colquhoun, who at that time occupied the Kirk-style, and from 'this she was married. The small thatched house beyond is the barn. A considerable farm was generally attached 'to the Kirk-style, and this was the barn where the crop was thrashed out. It also at that time served the purpose of a dancing school for the district near it, and a good many of the Bairds attended this school. An old man, of the

'name of Howatt, an itinerant dancing master, was the teacher.
'He was succeeded by William Shearer, whose residence was 'at Hamilton, and who also taught at different places. He 'would come from Hamilton to Old Monkland and Langloan 'in the afternoon, and teach dancing till nearly ten o'clock at night, and then return to Hamilton, a distance of seven 'miles; and this he did both in summer and winter. Shearer 'was succeeded by his son.

'On the opposite side of the road from the Kirk-style stood the "loupin'-on-stane"—a necessary institution at a kirk-style. It was a simple stone erection of three steps. Many



'of the farmers from a distance rode to church in those days, and their wives, and sometimes young lasses, rode behind them—called riding double—and the females mounted and dismounted at this stone. When a farmer, too, or a small laird was married, the wedding party were all mounted—'many of the horses carrying double—and the party all dismounted at the "loupin'-on-stane" and went into the manse where the ceremony was performed. I have seen as many as fifty horses at one of these weddings; and there was always a broose afterwards. After the marriage was over,

'the best horses started on a race to the bridegroom's house —the first that arrived there being the winner of the broose. He obtained a bottle of whisky, and met the rest of the wedding party who were following—the bride always getting the first glass from the bottle. The winner had also other privileges, such as dancing the first reel with the bride. The stone was a land-mark. If a person was asked if they saw such a one at the Kirk-style, the reply would be, "Yes, I saw him at the loupin-on-stane," and old Mr. Bower, the minister, would be found there several times every day.'

At an early period Mr. Alexander Baird proved himself an energetic and skilful farmer and land improver. His confidence in his own skill, his knowledge of land, and his foresight as to the rising value of it, were shown in the fact already mentioned of his agreeing to pay his uncle John the sum of £300 for the remaining six years of the lease. The payment is stated to have been "for improvements" as well as for "the benefit of the tack for the remaining years thereof;" but, in point of fact, there had been no improvement made on the land, in the proper meaning of the term. were no fences at all; no roads, no drains, and not a straight rig on one of the farms. They were all lying under the oldfashioned style of cultivation—namely, in broad, crooked rigs, with frequently a strip of land left unploughed between them, called a balk, or bauk, on which was thrown all the weeds, and stones, and other rubbish gathered from the cultivated portion. Never more than about two-thirds of the land was cropped. With his finances crippled by the payment to his

uncle, and under the uncertainty of obtaining a renewal of the tack, it is probable that Mr. Baird did very little in the way of improvement during the six years remaining of his uncle's lease. But when he obtained leases of the whole of the farms for nineteen years, the improvements were commenced in earnest, although the rent was 45s, per acre—an increase of more than a hundred per cent on the former rent, and four hundred per cent above that in the lease of 1764. The farms were now divided into fields of from eight to fifteen acres; fences were formed, which remain to this day; the old, uneven, and crooked ridges were levelled and made straight; and so thoroughly was this done, by the use of both plough and spade, that no vestige of the old ridges could be seen. this was done in the first ten or twelve years of the leases; but it was only accomplished by a great amount of hard labour. The best horses and the best men that could be got were always kept on the farm; and the amount of work done by these men, and done willingly, would appear almost incredible to the farmers of the present day. The common routine in the winter months was for the men to go to the barn about four o'clock in the morning, when two men would thrash a boll and a half of oats. There were no thrashing machines in those days. They had breakfast at nine; after which the ploughman went to the field, and each man would plough an acre of ground if stubble land, or three quarters of an acre if lea. David Russell, James Robin (the son of old Jean Shillingford), James Rankin, and Gavin Lawson, were good ploughmen in those hard-working days, and were all great

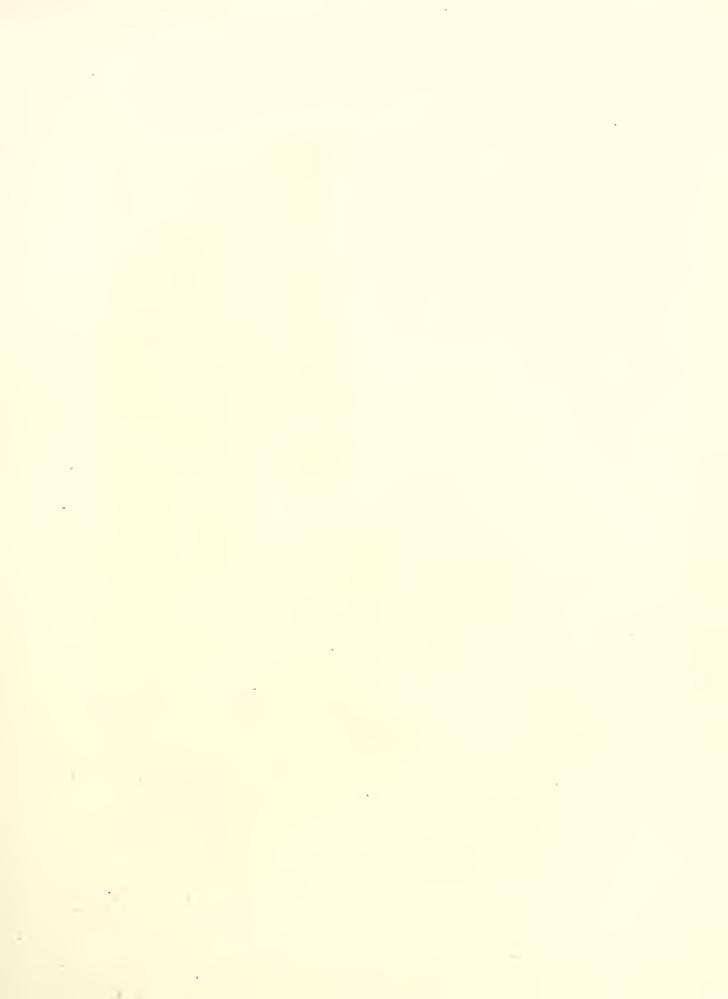
favourites of Mr. Baird. Robin and Rankin, after they had left, were frequently re-engaged for a season. It was no uncommon thing for one of these men, with a pair of good horses, to plough sixty acres of land during the winter months. When ploughing matches were first instituted, the time allowed for ploughing one Scots acre of lea land was only ten hours; and many of the competitors accomplished their task within that time. At the first ploughing match in Old Monkland, Mr. Baird's ploughman, David Russell, if he did not get a prize, was, by a long way, the first done with his lot, which was always half an acre Scots. At the present time, the lot for each plough at ploughing matches is the half of an imperial acre—the imperial acre being about a fifth less than the Scots —and the time allowed for this smaller lot is at the rate of from twelve to fifteen hours for an imperial acre; thus reducing the darg at the plough by at least fifty per cent.

The only implements in these days were the plough and harrow, and the spade, and scythe, and sickle, and flail. The plough and harrow were both made of wood, and even the tines of some harrows were of wood. The plough was of simple construction, as may be judged from the fact that a wright in Old Monkland, John Craig, used to make a plough in a day. Everything was done by hand labour, and every farm servant required to be an adept in the use of the implements. The amount of work which was got through with the sickle would hardly be credited nowadays. The day's darg for four reapers was one Scots acre—equal to nearly an acre and a quarter imperial. Mr. Baird let the reaping of one of the

fields on his farm called "Hareleas" to two women of the name of Aitken, for the sum of eight shillings per Scots acre, and these two women cut between them half an acre every day, besides doing the binding and stooking. They thus earned two shillings a day each, a large sum for that time, when wages were so much lower than they are at present.

The large amount of work thus performed by farm labourers was not in any way the effect of undue exaction by the master. No labourer—in particular no farm labourer—required urging to do a good day's work. When there was a band of shearers, the difficulty was to keep them from "kemping" doing the work in some cases too fast, to the wasting of the crop. Every man and woman was taught to use the sickle. hired themselves to the farmers at a fixed sum for the whole of the harvest, and they all lived in the farm-house, excepting the cottars residing on the farm. Harvest time was a very joyous season of the year, although the work was hard. reaping machine has superseded this hard work; while the threshing-machines, churning-machines, cheese-making machines, and the various sorts of grubbers, hoers, potato-diggers, turnipthinners, clod-crushers, and the like, have now greatly reduced farm labour. Were the farmers of the present day to be obliged to use the implements which alone were available to Mr. Baird when he engaged to pay forty-five shillings an acre for his land, the entire produce of a farm of similar rent would be absorbed in the working expenses, and the tenant would be unable to afford to pay a shilling of rent.

As little would it be believed at the present day how simple





and primitive was the house accommodation with which wellto-do farmers like Mr. Baird were content. The farm house at High Cross was a long low building, much lower than it is now, with corresponding low-roofed offices. The accompanying plate is a restored view of it, showing what it was down to the time when Mr. John Baird left it to reside at Lochwood, in 1847. On one occasion, at a meeting of the Heritors of Old Monkland, at which Mr. John Baird was present, the schoolmaster was complaining of the state in which his house was, and in particular that the wind blew in under the door. "Oh," said Mr. Baird, "that's nothing. The dog comes in below mine." And this was true. The centre of the step below had become so much worn, and the bottom of the old door was also worn so much, that an opening was left, through which the dog habitually passed. The house was covered with tiles; and Mr. John Baird and his brothers, who, in their father's lifetime, slept in the garret, frequently awoke in winter with the coverlet of their bed sprinkled with snow blown in through openings in the tiles.

It is believed that Mr. Alexander Baird had not a cart wheel on his farm when he first commenced. The scanty crop was carried home on a sledge, and the manure was carried out in creels suspended from horses' backs.

As an instance of his enterprise and knowledge of the value of land, may be mentioned a sub-lease which Mr. Alexander Baird took from Mr. Young, of Cuilhill, of a piece of land called Carlin Croft, part of the Gartsherrie estate, and on which the ironworks now partly stand. It consisted of over

twenty acres, and Mr. Baird took it at the enormous rent of £45 per acre for four crops. The first crop, which was wheat, had been sown, and was brairded when he took the land; but for the three remaining years of the lease the ground was to be ploughed and sown by himself. The rent was divided thus: £21 per acre for the first crop, and £8 per acre for each of the subsequent crops. The wheat crop yielded fourteen bolls per acre, and was sold at £3 per boll—thus clearing £42 per acre. The value of the straw was sufficient to pay the working expenses of that crop. The other three crops also yielded a large return. This was in 1811, when the war prices were at their The peace which followed the battle of Waterloo highest. brought down the prices of all produce. About this time, Mr. Baird had become well known as one of the first farmers of the day; and he was looked up to and consulted by both landlords and tenants as to the improvement of land, and as to the best manner of conducting farming operations.

Mr. Baird took a lead in the formation of the Langloan Company of Volunteers. The original document, agreeing to form the company, and containing the signatures of the parties volunteering, is preserved. The first signature is that of "Alexander Baird, Kirkwood;" and the second is "William Baird, High Cross." The paper bears also the signature of "James Baird." This James was the second son of Robert Baird, tenant in Woodend, previously in Stan. Alexander Baird, however, was not then residing at Kirkwood; but he continued to possess the farm, and was generally spoken of as "Kirkwood." The document has no date, but the paper mark

bears the year "1818," and long before that time Mr. Baird had removed to High Cross.

In 1819 Mr. Baird obtained, from Mr. Buchanan of Drumpellier, a lease of the farm of Newmains, near Langloan. He went to reside there in or about the year 1820, and continued to do so till the time of his death, when the lease was resigned to the landlord.

As already mentioned, Mr. and Mrs. Baird were careful in the education of their children.

The eldest son, William, received his first education at the parish school of Old Monkland, under Mr. Cowan, father of the well-known teacher Dr. Cowan of the Grange school at Sunderland, at which many young Scotsmen were educated. He was afterwards put under the care of Mr. Cleland, who succeeded Mr. Cowan in the parish school of Old Monkland. Unlike the most of his brothers, William never took to hard manual work, and consequently he was kept longer at school than they were. Although never an expert scholar, he acquired a good knowledge of book-keeping, which proved of great use to him in his after-life. His father, believing that farming would be his occupation, sent him to Berwickshire to learn the methods He remained there a of farming practised in that district. considerable time, and, being very industrious, he soon acquired a competent knowledge of the subject. But it was not the kind of farming suited for Lanarkshire, and William's taste, besides, did not lie in that direction.

Mr. Baird having been previously engaged in the working of coal on a small scale—lie had in April, 1809,

acquired from Peter Mann, William Yates, and Stephen Moore, the lease held by them of Woodside coal-work in the neighbourhood of Dalserf — it occurred to him that William might find, in the management of a coal-work, an occupation more suitable to his taste than that of farming. Mr. Baird accordingly, being a great favourite with Miss Alexander of Airdrie House, who was then in charge of that estate, obtained from her, about the year 1816, a lease of the coal-field of Rochsolloch, and William was sent to manage it. He was then about twenty years of age. By great attention and industry, and by his judicious management, this colliery proved very successful. William was then living with his father at High Cross, and he went every day to the coalwork, with the exception of Wednesdays, on which days he went to Glasgow to look after the sale of the coal, his brother Alexander (the third son) having been, soon after the opening of the colliery, installed there as salesman. John, the second son, continued his occupation as a farmer.

Alexander was the first of the family born at Kirkwood. With the others he was sent to school, sometimes to Old Monkland and sometimes to Langloan; and, like the rest, he was put to some daily work on the farm as soon as his strength was equal to it. Though not unwilling to work, he had the reputation among his brothers of being very well able to take care of himself, and, where there was any choice, of being able to select the easiest tasks. He was remarkable, however, for executing well and neatly whatever work he did. He attracted the notice of Captain Lawson of Cuparhead, with whom he

became a favourite, and who used to call him the "wee wise body." But he was never a good scholar. He was remarkable for swiftness of foot, and he won the "broose" at the wedding of James Rankin, one of his father's plough-He continued at High Cross till he was sixteen men. years of age, when he was sent, as already mentioned, to Glasgow to be salesman of the coal which was being then sent there from Rochsolloch. This proved to him a very trying position, passing as he did from a simple country life to residence in a city like Glasgow, with little experience of the world, and no knowledge of the associates with whom he found himself brought in contact. The society to be found in the district of the Monkland canal basin, where his duties lay, was not of the best kind, and he was subjected to many temptations. He kept himself pretty free, however, from indulgence, and in this he owed much to the watchful care of his brother William. The latter, fancying that he observed some indications of his brother giving way, got his father to write him a letter of remonstrance and advice; and this had a powerful effect. Referring to this letter Mr. James Baird writes: 'It induced him to form a re-'solution against bad habits and bad company, to which 'he adhered through life; and he always manifested a great 'contempt for those who yielded to them. This letter 'from his father was so cherished by Alexander, that he 'preserved it with the greatest care.' At his death it was found among his papers, being the only letter which he had preserved. He superintended the sale of the coal in Glasgow, for the long period of forty years, and he also gave attention to the sale of the iron. His duties in this department became important and onerous, and the transactions were on a very large scale; but so great was his sagacity and his knowledge of the parties with whom he dealt, that very few bad debts were made by the Company.

James, the fourth son, evinced, like his brothers William and Alexander, much sagacity and aptitude for business, and by the mechanical skill and great practical knowledge of details which, soon after joining the works, he acquired, he contributed much to the rise and success of the great undertakings of the Company. Hewas born in farm house at Kirkwood on the 5th of December, 1802, and was only five years of age when the family removed to High Cross. He received his education partly at the school kept by Mr. Robert Black at Langloan, and partly at the Parish School of Old Monkland; and he attended at the latter till he was about twelve years of age. But his attendance was irregular, and his early education was consequently imperfect. A great part of his knowledge was acquired afterwards, by earnest application to the work of erecting and repairing buildings and machinery, and by selfculture, amidst the interruptions and distractions of a very active When only twelve years old, he was found to be too life. useful on the farm to be spared for further schooling; and by the time he was fourteen he had been set to do men's work. Mr. James Baird, writing of this period of his life, says, 'There were, indeed, no kinds of farm work which at that

'time I could not perform, and I became expert at them all.
'My father used often to repeat the words of Burns's song:—

"To plough and sow, to reap and mow,
My father bred me early, O;
For one, he said, to labour bred,
Was a match for fortune fairly, O."

'In these labours I was never satisfied so long as I found 'that any one else could do a thing better than I could; 'and by the time I was eighteen years of age, I knew of 'very few who could excel me in similar work. By this time 'my father had taken Newmains farm, and I was sent there, 'and lived at the house, in the spring of the year, before the 'family came to it. This was the spring of 1820, when 'Cross's muir was in stubble, and Daniel Nelson and I 'were sent to plough it with three grey horses—driving and 'holding the plough time about—and we frequently turned 'over six roods in a day. My father, who was not easily 'pleased with a darg, said he had never had it done before. 'Burns, addressing his "Auld Mare Maggie," says—

"Aft thee and I, in aught hours, gaun,
In guid March weather,
Hae turn'd sax rood beside our han'
For days thegither."

'We took more than eight hours to do our six roods, but 'it was well ploughed. After my father came to live at 'Newmains, I had the management of the farm under him. 'My brother Robert was attending the College at Glasgow then; 'and he brought home books to me on the Saturday nights.

'These I found time to read, although my spare time was but 'scanty, but much of it was done during the hours of night. 'this way I began to improve my education. I think the first 'book that Robert thus brought home was Sir Walter Scott's 'Guy Mannering, and I continued to read these novels till I 'finished nearly the whole series. I recollect of Robert being 'afraid I would not read them, and he brought me Guy 'Mannering first, as being the one he thought most interest-'ing, and most likely to induce me to read the rest. I shall 'never forget the delight which the perusal of these wonder-'ful productions afforded me, and I often now turn with 'renewed pleasure to the more striking passages which at 'the time so much impressed me. The effect of reading these 'works was to stimulate me to still further self-improvement; 'but my constant employment precluded me from attending I continued, however, to peruse the books which 'Robert brought from Glasgow, and I acquired such a taste 'for reading, that I felt I could not exist without it, and I 'soon began to purchase books of my own.

'Before this time my father had acquired the Rochsolloch 'Colliery; but I was never much employed there, further than 'seeing that the horses employed at it were properly looked 'after. These horses were kept at Newmains farm. I was 'employed, however, for a few weeks, in a very humble capacity 'some time before we left High Cross—namely, in driving a '"gin." I went from High Cross for this purpose, with an 'old horse called Charlie—a horse that my father had used 'to ride; and as he was a great favourite with all about

'the farm, it was considered a shame to send him to such 'work.'

Mr. Baird, however, discovered that his son James was fitted for more important employment, and being satisfied that William and Alexander and he were well able to conduct a larger concern than Rochsolloch Colliery, Mr. Baird, about the year 1822, took from Mr. Buchanan of Drumpellier the coal-field of Merryston, where for a considerable time there had been a going colliery, but which was then at stand, owing to the failure of the former tenants. This coal-field was in Newmains farm. William attended to the book-keeping and payment of the men, and other matters; Alexander had charge of the sale of the produce Glasgow. Under the management of Mr. Baird and his sons, matters very soon assumed a different aspect. The old pit was set agoing, and a new pit sunk at considerable expense. Stone mines were cut to open up new areas of coal, and the output of coal was greatly Several new boats were built for carrying the increased. coal to market by the Monkland Canal; and Mr. Baird also acquired an excellent wharf at the Monkland Canal basin. A store was also started, in the management of which, and of the above-ground department of the colliery, James assisted. Everything was done, in short, which skill and energy could accomplish; and matters were put into the most satisfactory state for securing a large output of coal.

Although James assisted in the business of the colliery, he had still the management of the farm; but, although, farming had been the chief employment of their life, he and all the other members of the family, except John, were beginning to look upon it as a secondary matter. John thought otherwise, and, as before stated, held on by the farms.

Mr. Baird had now become a man of considerable means, and in the year 1825 he acquired the estate of Lochwood.

Merryston soon became a colliery of some importance. The lease was for a term of years, but it contained a clause providing for a break at an early period—a stipulation which Mr. Baird certainly did not anticipate would be taken advantage of if he fulfilled satisfactorily his part of the contract. Mr. Buchanan and his two sons, Robert and Andrew, however, availed themselves of the break by putting an end to the lease, just at the time when a large output had been attained, and large prices were being got for the produce—when Mr. Baird, in short, was just beginning to receive a return for his large outlay, and for the great labour and skill which he and his sons had expended on the works.

This was a great discouragement—particularly to William Baird, who had evinced much skill and sagacity in establishing the work, and who had shown himself to be a complete master in the conduct of such concerns. From what took place when the time came for giving up the works, it appeared that Mr. Buchanan had expected that he would get possession, at a valuation, of all the carrying plant, and also of the wharf at the canal basin, and that the Bairds would retire from the trade altogether. But, if so, he had miscalculated the enterprise of the men with whom he had to deal. Mr.

Baird had now (1825-26) around him a family of sons to work with him, three of whom, William, Alexander, and James, had arrived at manhood, and had begun to show those qualities of energy and perseverance which became so manifest in their after career. He was determined, therefore, not to be set aside from his purpose by a check like this. Before this time Mr. Baird had become acquainted with Mr. Hamilton Colt of Gartsherrie, who had frequently asked him to offer for his large coal-fields of Gartsherrie. When accordingly Mr. Baird received from Mr. Buchanan the notice that the lease of the Merryston Coal was to terminate in six months, he applied to Mr. Colt, and a bargain was soon concluded by which he acquired a lease of this important coal-field. It is dated 9th and 19th May, 1826, and is granted to Alexander Baird, (then of Lochwood,) and to his sons, William, Alexander, and James, in whose favour is let the coal in the lands of Sunnyside, and Hollandhirst, and New Gartsherrie.

It was not long till there were exhibited here the same skill and enterprise which had been evinced at Merryston. Such was the energy displayed by William Baird, on whom the chief charge devolved, that, before the six months had expired, a pit had been put down and an output obtained nearly as large as that of Merryston. This coal was carried to the canal at Coatbridge by the Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway, which had been opened a short time before, and this enabled the Bairds to continue their business and retain their wharf at the canal basin, and employ their boats and other plant. In the same year the sinking of two other pits was commenced.

About the same time also the Canal Company constructed a branch canal from Coatbridge up to the No. 1 and No. 2 pits on Gartsherrie; and these pits and the machinery connected with them were so arranged as to deliver the coal either on the railway or on the canal. This gave to Mr. Baird and his sons an advantage in the coal trade as regarded both Glasgow and Kirkintilloch. At the latter of these places a large quantity of coal was consumed, and a still larger quantity was shipped there on the Forth and Clyde Canal. The opening of the Garnkirk and Glasgow Railway, in 1830, secured another communication with Glasgow, and established the Gartsherrie Collieries as the best situated in the county, as regards access to markets.

Mr. Colt having had the Gartgill coal-field, also part of the Gartsherrie estate, opened up, and being engaged in working it himself from a pit on that property, he expressed a desire that Mr. Baird would take that coal-field also. This he agreed to do, and a lease was concluded in the year 1827, in favour of the same parties. This gave to the Bairds a very large extent of coal of excellent quality, and no pits could be more favourably situated—having the canal and two railways near the pits. These leases have been several times renewed, and they are still (1875) held by William Baird & Company.

Very soon after this time there were six pits going on the Gartsherrie and Gartgill fields, each producing a large output.

Up to the year 1830, William Baird had charge of the books, which were kept with great correctness, and he also paid the men. He never allowed his mind to be diverted from the great charge he had now in hand. He had confidence in himself, and he felt that he was capable of greater undertakings, such as those in which, with his brothers, he became subsequently engaged.

In December, 1828, Mr. Baird and his same three sons obtained a lease, from Mr. George More Nisbet, of the ironstone in the lands of Cairnhill, in the neighbourhood of Gartsherrie. This lease was for forty years, from the term of Whitsunday, 1830, but with right of working before that date.

Having secured these supplies of coal and ironstone, Mr. Alexander Baird, about the year 1828, acquired from Mr. Hamilton Colt's Trustees a lease of a piece of ground at Gartsherrie, for the purpose of erecting blast furnaces there; but the lease was not signed till 1832. It bears date 21st January and 23rd May of that year. The lease is for 999 years, from Martinmas, 1830, and is in favour of Mr. Alexander Baird himself, of 4 acres, 3 roods, 1 fall, and three-fourths of a fall (Scots measure), 'for the purpose of erecting an iron-'work or blast furnace, and other buildings, and manufacturing 'that metal.' The tack duty is £38, 15s. 9d. This was afterwards converted into a feu-holding, and additional ground was subsequently added.

The details of the operations, and the circumstances in which these great ironworks were established, will be best given in Mr. James Baird's own words. Referring to the time subsequent to the acquisition of the leases from Mr. Colt's Trustees, Mr. Baird writes as follows:—

'I was now almost entirely occupied with the management of the Gartsherrie colliery; and it very soon became an important one. The underground department was managed by William Cameron, a man of great energy and skill. He was manager at Rochsolloch and Merryston, and now at Gartsherrie, and he continued in charge of the works till they increased to an extent far beyond his control. Assistants were then provided, but he remained at the head of the underground management for about forty years. He died in April, 1860, at the age of seventy, greatly respected for his honesty and ability, and for his faithful loyalty to the concern. He was succeeded by his son in the management of some of the departments of the works.

'In 1828, we commenced the construction of the Gartsherrie Early in the spring of that year the foundations 'were excavated, and in summer the building was commenced. 'Stone having been found on the ground, the work progressed The blowing machinery was also ordered early in 'rapidly. It was supplied by Mr. Robert Baird of the 'that year. 'Canal Foundry, Port-Dundas. The engine-house was the 'first building constructed, in order that the engine might be 'ready as soon as the furnaces. While I was engaged about 'the coal pits I endeavoured to make myself master of every I acquired a thorough knowledge of the construction 'detail. of the various kinds of engines employed at such works; and 'without having any engineer to assist me, I was able to keep 'the colliery engines and plant in repair.

'At this time branches from the railways were being taken

'into many coal-pits, and as the "screen" that was used for 'putting the coal from the pits into the boats on the canal 'proved unsuitable for putting it into railway waggons, a new 'kind of screen became necessary. I invented one, and at once 'put it into use. It had not only the advantage of 'saving the destruction of the waggons, by preventing the 'larger lumps of coal from knocking the sides out of them, 'but it saved a great amount of labour and breakage of coal by 'separating the large and small coal from the dross—dropping the 'small coal into one waggon, and the dross into another, while 'the large lumps were deposited on a platform. This inven-'tion was immediately copied at every work where such an 'apparatus was needed, and it has now successfully stood the 'test for about fifty years. I believe that no material altera-'tion has been yet made upon it.

'Before commencing to build the ironworks, an old friend of the family, Alexander Fraser, an engineer, who had constructed some of our colliery engines, was consulted. He had been about all the blast furnaces of Scotland, but it was only of the first construction of such works that he had any knowledge, and this was of a limited and very primitive kind. From this person, however, we acquired our only knowledge of the rudiments of the business. He drew some plans of the buildings, which were in part adopted. We then engaged another engineer, David Doig, who was also one of the old school. He had been employed about Calder ironworks up to that time, and he took charge of the buildings and machinery of our first furnace and engine. He had a

'good deal of old school knowledge, but he was not very ready 'in making use of it. In his measurements for fixing the 'positions of the various foundations he was very slow. I 'discovered, too, that like all engineers that I have known, he 'was sometimes wrong, and I soon found that I could do these 'things myself much faster and more correctly than he could. 'Indeed he became unwilling to do any such work unless I 'was with him. He did not remain long. He left in the 'beginning of 1830, before the first furnace was blown in.

'We were now left without any superintending engineer, and I had therefore to take on myself the direction of completing the works. We had a lifting machine to construct, which was planned and executed by William and myself, and it continued to be used for many years in the filling of three furnaces. At that time it was only coke that was used in furnaces; so we had to provide that article, and ways and means for making it, before we could start. The building and machinery being now completed, we had to look out for men to do all these things, but it was not easy to get the best, as the most experienced workmen were under engagements. We had accordingly to take what turned up, and I cannot say they were all of the best sort.

'Having now got keepers, fillers, enginemen, and cokers 'engaged, we resolved to start. The furnace had been undergoing the process of heating for a couple of weeks, and before 'the blast was put on, the dam and "twyers" had to be put 'in. At this stage the two keepers were helpless. They 'stood like sheep, and acknowledged that they could not do

'it. We had no bricklayer that had ever seen a dam put in, 'but knowing what sort of a thing was required, and having 'got a general description of it from the keepers, I com-'menced, trowel in hand, and built in a good and substantial 'dam; and there was never a better put in at Gartsherrie, till 'bricks were specially made for the purpose — these having 'been also planned by me. The keepers, who considered 'themselves very skilled labourers, and were disposed to claim 'some mystic knowledge that no one else possessed, were not 'a little surprised at seeing me thus perform successfully the 'most particular and difficult work about the furnace. They 'continued, however, to presume a good deal on what they 'considered their skill; but their reign was short. One of 'them—his name was Cairns—was sent off, I think, after the 'second week of his engagement; the other—a person of the 'name of Brown, a better sort of man—remained some time 'longer.

'While I was working at the dam, William was superin'tending the putting in of the twyers. These two operations
'completed, our first furnace (No. 1), was put in blast on the
'4th of May, 1830, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and the
'smelting process commenced at Gartsherrie. The first cast
'was drawn off on the next day—a small quantity of hard
'iron.' We soon, however, increased the produce. In a very
'short time our castings were equal in quantity to those of
'our neighbours, and, afterwards, we went ahead of most of
'them.

'The annexed plate represents the furnaces on the east side

'of the Canal—the one with the square base being the first furnace erected.

'Being superintendent of the works, I soon found that 'I must add the night hours to those of the day, and 'for a time Sunday was added to the week days; 'as it was left to me to give orders, every one, from 'the skilled workman to the lowest labourer, came to me I was then fully occupied, being not 'for directions. 'unfrequently on the ground for not less than twenty 'hours out of the twenty-four. Even after I had retired 'to rest, I was frequently called up to adjust something, 'and my observations on these occasions were not very 'complimentary to those who disturbed me, when I found, 'as was often the case, that I had been called to do something 'which they could have done themselves in less than five The casts were, as they still are, at six in the 'minutes. 'morning and six in the evening, and as there was generally on these occasions something to do to some of the works— 'the twyers, the engine, the filling machines, or the heating 'apparatus—the hour of the cast was my busiest time, and 'obliged me to be on the ground at six o'clock every morning. 'This went on for some time, but I found at last that it was 'necessary to have a working mechanic, to release me of 'some of my duties. We had now got a pretty fair start, and 'matters were going on satisfactorily. We had collected a 'good supply of coke and ironstone, and during the first year 'the quantity of pig-iron manufactured was 3,100 tons.

'We now resolved to build another furnace, and had the

FURNACES AT GARTSHERRIE,

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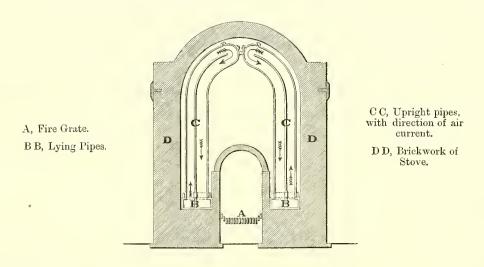
'plans made, and the work contracted for. It was of a construction different from the first — being the first round furnace that had been built in Scotland. It was hooped with iron, and proved a complete success. The furnace No. '1 was built in the form of four inverted arches. It occupied a great deal of room, and was difficult to bind together. This second furnace was put in blast on the 11th September, 1832.

'The blast-heating apparatus with which the furnace No. 1 'was blown, was that which had been patented by Mr. Neilson, 'and it was constructed under his directions; but we found it 'impossible to heat the blast by it to any high degree of heat. 'The utmost to which it could be raised was 250°, and for a 'very short period 300°, as the apparatus could not be kept 'on tight for more than two or three shifts. The principle 'on which it was constructed was radically wrong, and from 'the patentee's specification no one could have possibly con-'structed an apparatus of any real practical use for heating I therefore tried another plan, and on a totally different 'principle. It proved highly successful; and by using it we were able to raise the heat to from 450° to 500°, and with this 'our furnace No. 2 was started. It had the effect of raising 'the produce of the furnace to nearly double what we could 'possibly obtain under Mr. Neilson's specification, and with a 'much higher quality of iron. Before adopting my plan, we 'consulted eminent counsel as to whether it could be considered 'an encroachment on Mr. Neilson's patent, and the opinion was 'very decided that it did not; but in a trial, in 1843, before

'a jury, the point was decided against us—the presiding judge being the same who, as a counsel at the bar, had encouraged us by his opinion to dispute the patent. Mr. Neilson's patent had expired before the trial.

'But I was not yet satisfied that even with this plan of 'heating the air, I had arrived at the proper mode of doing 'so, and I succeeded in inventing another which proved more 'satisfactory. Without going into details, I may state that, 'by means of stops on the main pipe, the air was made the furnace in pipes a number of times. 'to traverse 'This was the invention that made the heating of air of 'any real avail to iron makers. The temperature of the 'air can be raised by it to a thousand degrees, and the produce 'of a furnace increased from sixty tons a week-which was all we 'could attain by the use of Mr. Neilson's method—to two hundred 'and fifty tons. Had I taken a patent for that invention, it would 'have been a very lucrative one, as the apparatus came to be used by every iron maker. I may mention here, that Mr. John 'Condie, of the Govan and Calder Ironworks, brought out an 'apparatus about the same time, which is somewhat similar to 'mine in its construction, but it failed to raise the heat to so high 'a temperature, from the want of the stops on the main pipe, by 'which, in my invention, the air was made to traverse the furnace 'so many times, and which is that which renders my apparatus 'practical and economical in comparison with any apparatus 'used previously. These heaters were, however, expensive, on 'account of frequent breakages of pipes, and after having con-'tinued to use them for some years, a pipe of an entirely

'different character was invented at Gartsherrie. A plan of a 'heater with these new pipes was completed towards the end 'of 1846, and the first heater on this principle was put in use 'in connection with No. 9 furnace, in the summer of 1847. 'The following section shows the "lying-pipe" on each side 'of the fire, and the upright pipes fitted into it.



'This was found to work so satisfactorily, that as rapidly 'as heaters on the same construction could be prepared and 'fitted up, they were applied to all the other furnaces be'longing to the company at Gartsherrie and elsewhere—super'seding those previously in use. Similar pipes have been 'adopted at most of the Scottish ironworks, and at some 'works in England. In the year 1849 a patent was 'taken for using the waste heat at the top of the furnaces, 'for the purpose of heating the air, in an apparatus con'structed with these pipes, and placed at the top of the 'furnace. It worked very well, but was afterwards abandoned.

'Having got the heaters into something like working order, we continued making iron with the two furnaces till 1833, when we erected the furnace No. 3. It was put in blast on the 3rd of April, 1834. It was a small furnace erected on cast iron pillars, and was of a rather peculiar shape. It was some time before we could get it up to a fair produce, but at last we observed where the defect lay, and by an alteration on the hearth, the make was brought up to something like the two others.

'About 1834, we resolved to build four other furnaces, with 'a new engine to blow them, as the first engine was not of 'power sufficient to blow more than three. This work was 'started with spirit, and carried on rapidly. We had on our 'own ground the stone required, and also a brickwork capable of 'producing a large quantity of bricks. These furnaces took 'the shape of the furnace No. 2, and that form was followed 'for some years afterwards. They were erected on a square 'stone base, with the upper part of the furnace round and 'hooped with iron, and they have stood remarkably well. 'Every brick is shaped to suit its proper place, and every 'joint of the outer shell is hooped. Before we had com-'menced to build furnaces, I had heard a good deal of the 'difficulty of keeping the hearths in order—the hearth being 'the place where the molten iron lies-and that the metal 'frequently broke out, even when the cast was only from two 'and a half to three tons. This difficulty I overcame, by 'inventing a hearth, which is in general use. 'inverted arch of bricks, each about three feet long. It

'has never given any trouble, and has not been improved 'upon. This put an end to all difficulties about the hearths, 'although the quantity of iron smelted and run off from a 'furnace now is twenty tons and upwards, instead of two or 'three as in the earlier days.

'During the time I had been at work in iron making, it was 'always my endeavour to find out the defects of the various 'apparatus with which I had to work. I had found many such 'in the No. 1 blast engine. These I had all remedied in the 'construction of engine No. 2; and I considered it nearly perfect. 'I made all the drawings myself as to the positions of the 'furnaces and engines, and I laid off the foundations, marking 'off the places myself where the foundation stones were 'to be laid, and also the seats of the various parts of the 'engine. On the completion of the work, we had four of the 'best blast furnaces that could be constructed, with, I believe, 'the best constructed blowing engine in Scotland. The engine 'was built by Mr. James Gray, at Washington Street Foundry, 'Glasgow.

'By the time these four furnaces were in blast, it was found 'that the furnace No. 3 was rather awkwardly placed in relation to the others, and we resolved to take it down and to 'build two others in its place. This work was speedily 'executed, and we had now eight blast furnaces in operation. 'This was in the year 1839. There was not one out-of-door man 'about the work that had his coat on except myself, and mine 'was not always on. So few persons were there about the 'management of the concern.

'My brother Douglas had been for some time taking a charge 'in the office, and George was looking after the collieries; but besides having charge of the smelting department, I had 'the charge also of the ironstone pits, which were numerous. 'The sinking of these pits I superintended, and I had to 'get engines put on them, besides seeing to every thing 'necessary to produce the supplies for the eight furnaces. 'The routine of my day's work was to be in the works 'before breakfast; then, in the forenoon, to ride round 'the ironstone pits, always some of them in the process of 'sinking, and at some of them the erection of engines going 'on under my directions. Some time between two and four 'o'clock I came home and had dinner in the "Coal-hole"—a 'two-storied dwelling-house, in which all the brothers, at one 'time or other, lived. The afternoon was spent about the 'work, attending to what was most necessary to be done; 'and although the hour of shutting the office was seven, my 'work, not unfrequently, did not cease till ten. The Coal-hole 'stood just at the gate of the works, and every one who had 'a contract to make for any kind of work—and they were 'many—if they were persons in the position that we could 'receive into the house, generally came after office hours, 'and this involved some toddy drinking, a practice rather 'trying to people who had plenty to do during the day. I 'have seen no less than three different parties leave that house 'in one day. The last train that left for Glasgow at that 'time was at five or half-past five o'clock. We frequently 'had a party from Glasgow, partly on business and partly on





'pleasure, who got dinner in time to allow them to leave by 'this train; and whether from the hurry in which they took 'their wine, or from quantity, they always left in good 'spirits. Then from five to eight o'clock, there would be 'another party from the neighbourhood disposed of in a 'similar way; and then another from eight to ten or twelve 'o'clock.'

The prefixed plate is a view of the Coal-hole taken from the garden side.

'With these eight furnaces, we continued to go on for some time. Matters were now (1839) so well systematized, that the work was becoming easier, and I had no difficulty in accomplishing all that was required of me; for although I had a great deal to do, I felt myself quite master of my position. William, who had been considering as to an extension of the works, at this time announced to me that eight additional furnaces must be erected on the other side of the canal. But before going into this, I will mention some other things which took place about this time.

'One of these was our first great strike. In April 1837 the colliers were receiving five shillings a day, but as 'trade was looking rather unfavourable, they took it into 'their heads that they would be able to keep up their wages by 'working only three days in the week, and they continued to do 'this for some time. The other coal masters took no steps to 'resist it; but we resolved that we would not, if we could help 'it, have our output limited in this way, and we accordingly 'gave every man notice to quit in fourteen days. The men were

'so confident in the strength of their union that none of them 'spoke to us or proposed any arrangement, and they all left on 'the expiry of the notice—voluntarily removing with their families 'and furniture to wherever they could get shelter. Only two men 'remained in the works—George Muir and William Waddell. 'Both of these were old residenters with us; and although they 'remained in their houses, they were not required to work till 'they felt inclined to do so. Thus we were left with eight 'furnaces, and not a single collier at Gartsherrie. We were not 'obliged, however, to draw upon our reserve supplies. We had 'now an "open cast" ready for work, and at Gartgill we had 'about twenty acres of the Pyotshaw coal hanging on the roof 'of the main coal, and it could be easily brought down. This 'we found could be accomplished by ordinary labourers, and we 'were soon able to procure a large output from the open cast and 'from the Pyotshaw coal—a good many labourers who had been 'working about the pits being now employed at the common 'coal faces. In the course of three weeks the output had been so 'much increased that we were able to carry on the whole of the 'furnaces. So stubborn, however, were the colliers, notwith-'standing what they saw we were able to do, that they did not 'look near us for fifteen weeks. In August of that year (1837) 'there was a Parliamentary election, when we were successful 'in returning the Conservative candidate, Mr. Alexander 'Macdonald Lockhart, as Member for the County of Lanark; 'and on the following day our colliers came back, saying they 'wished to return to their work on our own terms. 'our workmen had hoisted a small flag in honour of Mr. Lockhart's

return, and as the colliers came forward, one of them, Josh Lumsden, addressing me, said, "Mr. James, you have hoisted "your flag to-day, and we have hauled ours down." I believe that all who presented themselves were taken back, at least as many as we had houses for; as by this time a good many of the houses had been filled by the labourers who had commenced to work at the pits.

'This strike taught the poor men a lesson which they did not 'soon forget. It was as determined and prolonged a strike as any 'we have ever had at Gartsherrie. I was sorry to see the people 'all going away, for we never had a better class of workmen. 'They were most of them fine strong young men, with thriv-'ing families, and all of them had good furniture in their 'houses. Many of the wives and children suffered greatly 'during the fifteen weeks of their foolish idleness. 'they returned their condition was sadly changed. The best 'of their furniture was gone. Most of the people who returned 'were in squalid wretchedness, and some of those who had left 'us had succumbed to their sufferings, and were in their 'graves. All the time I remained about Gartsherrie—down to '1851 or 1852—I never again saw the colliers up to the same 'mark of health and comfort as that in which they were 'before this strike.

'About the end of the year 1836 we had our attention directed to the condition of our work-people as regarded religious instruction. The Parish Church of Old Monkland was at a considerable distance, and we found that the work-people, of whom we had now a large number about us,

'did not go much to church. We first commenced having 'public worship every Sunday in a large unoccupied room at 'the works, which held about a hundred people, and services 'were kept up there until a larger place could be provided. 'The services were conducted in turn by ministers from all the 'surrounding parishes, and also by young preachers. Dr. Macleod '(the father of the late Dr. Norman Macleod) was among those 'who assisted us, and we had many other clergymen of eminence.

'At that time we had the furnaces going in full blast 'every Sunday within a stone-throw of the preaching station. 'This we felt to be a great eye-sore, as well as a heart-sore; 'and, in the spring of 1837, William asked me whether the 'furnaces could not be stopped on Sunday. I said we could 'easily try it, and accordingly on the Sunday following, 'being the 9th of April, 1837, I stopped the No. 5 furnace 'from six in the morning till half-past four in the after-'noon, To our great pleasure we found that no damage 'accrued, and on this we resolved to stop all the furnaces. 'Since then none of our furnaces have been in blast on 'Sundays during the day. After this we were satisfied that 'we saw a marked change in the people, both morally and 'physically—more particularly in the children, who had been 'growing up without observing any difference between Sundays 'and Mondays.

'We then provided another preaching station, which accom-'modated about two hundred. For that station we had a 'minister—the Rev. Mr. Macletchie—appointed and ordained, 'and the communion was several times dispensed in it. But 'we felt that a permanent church was urgently required in 'the district, and Mr. Colt of Gartsherrie having given an 'acre of ground for a site, my brother William intimated 'to the minister of the parish that our firm would contribute '£1,000 to the erection. This was the beginning, and public 'meetings were held, and some subscriptions raised; but people 'had not yet been educated up to giving for such purposes, 'and although there was a general desire to have a church, 'the contributions, though numerous, were not individually The workmen subscribed well, but the surrounding 'large. 'gentry, as is too often the case, very indifferently. 'except Sir William Alexander of Airdrie House, who 'generously gave £200, and Mr. Buchanan, Mount Vernon, It was now thought that the building who gave £50. 'might be proceeded with, and plans having been obtained, 'contracts were made, and the work commenced—the foundation 'stone having been laid by Mr. Colt. Dr. Chalmers, hearing 'of our proceedings, paid us a visit at Gartsherrie. He was 'much pleased at what was being done, and gave a lecture on the great scheme of church extension, on which his heart 'was so much set; and I recollect he got me to subscribe so 'much for each of the hundred churches which he proposed 'should be built.'

The new church, the history of which has been thus given by Mr. Baird, was opened on the 13th of January, 1839, but under a debt of £1,100. Some years after this, Mr. James Baird resolved to endow the church, and he supplied the funds for that purpose—the amount being about £3,500. At the

same time the Company paid off the debt of £1,100, and Mr. George Baird built a manse for the minister. this Mr. William Baird was the projector of an academy near the church, to the building of which he contributed a large sum. It is called the Gartsherrie Schools, and has proved a great boon to the community. Among the other churches to the erection of which the Company at an early period contributed was that of Holytown as, among those to be accommodated by it, were the Thankerton workmen, Mr. Robert Baird was at that time then very numerous. the manager of that colliery, and he took a deep interest in the erection of the church. He was chiefly instrumental, too, in obtaining the first minister for it—the Rev. Mr., now Dr., Gillan, who had at that time a charge at Shields. was in 1837. He proved a most successful and popular minister in this and four other charges which he subsequently Scotland. He is now minister of the parish of Inchinnan, and he was recently Moderator of the General Assembly.

In the midst of these useful works, and the engrossing demands of their colossal business, the Bairds never flagged in the efforts which they constantly made to promote the Conservative cause. The amount which they contributed in this way—in personal exertions, in influence, and in money—it would not be easy to estimate. All the eight brothers were present at the great banquet given in Glasgow, in January, 1837, to Sir Robert Peel; and in the efforts made to place the Conservative party in power, they took a promi-

nent part. Their exertions contributed in an important degree to wrest the county of Lanark, in 1837, from the Duke of Hamilton's party—which had held it from the date of the Reform Bill—and to secure the return of Mr. Lockhart as member. In 1841, Mr. William Baird was returned as member for the Falkirk Burghs. They were the only Burghs in Scotland then represented by a Conservative, and they continued to be held by that party for seventeen years.

We now return to the works at Gartsherrie, and resume Mr. James Baird's narrative.

'In our greatest undertakings it was always my brother 'William who gave the orders to advance. And I must here say that the success of the Company was in a great 'measure owing to his great sagacity, his almost unequalled 'business habits, his great power of utilizing to the best 'advantage the means within his power, his steadiness of 'purpose, and his strict observance of his engagements, 'by which he gained the confidence of all who dealt 'with him. Another good rule he had, which continues 'to be adhered to. He held strictly to cash payments, and 'no account due by William Baird and Company has ever 'been settled by a bill.

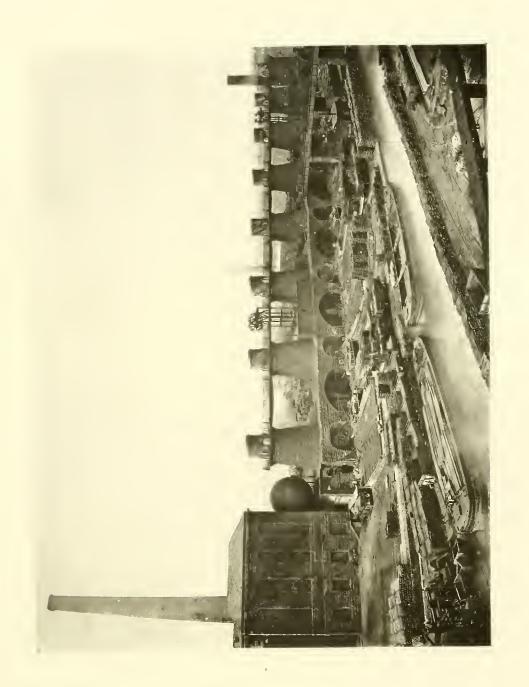
'As the works, so far as they had gone, were being conducted to William's entire satisfaction, and as he never for a moment considered that his partners were overworked, he proposed, in 1839, as I have already mentioned, that immediate steps should be taken for the erection of eight additional furnaces on the west side of

This 'the canal. was at once agreed to. Additional 'land was acquired from Mr. Colt; the ground was surveyed, ' and excavations begun. The proposed operations involved the ' diverting of the Gartsherrie burn for half a mile, and arching 'over about a hundred yards of it. William himself wrought 'for two or three days, endeavouring to adjust the plan and fix 'the best position for the new works; but, as I was a good · deal with him, I saw he was not arriving at any result satisfac-'tory to himself. In the meantime I had myself been forming 'plans, and taking up a pencil and a piece of paper I sketched 'what I thought the plan of the works should be. I designed 'also a new pit (Carlincroft) convenient for these new furnaces. 'I often regret I did not preserve this piece of paper. William, 'who was looking on, when he saw what I had done, threw down 'his pencil, and said, "Do it that way;" and it was so determined 'in the course of five minutes, and the excavations set about 'immediately.'

The annexed plate represents the eight furnaces erected on this site.

'As it would take the longest time to get the engine 'ready, we first directed our attention to it, and as we resolved that it should be one capable of blowing the whole of the eight 'new furnaces, we fixed that the cylinder should be ten feet 'diameter, with ten feet stroke—the largest, I believe, that 'had ever been cast in Scotland—and the other parts of the 'engine to be in proportion. It was made by Mr. James Gray, 'who had built the former engine. The engine-house was the 'first of the buildings erected, and as we had plenty of stone

NEW SIDE.



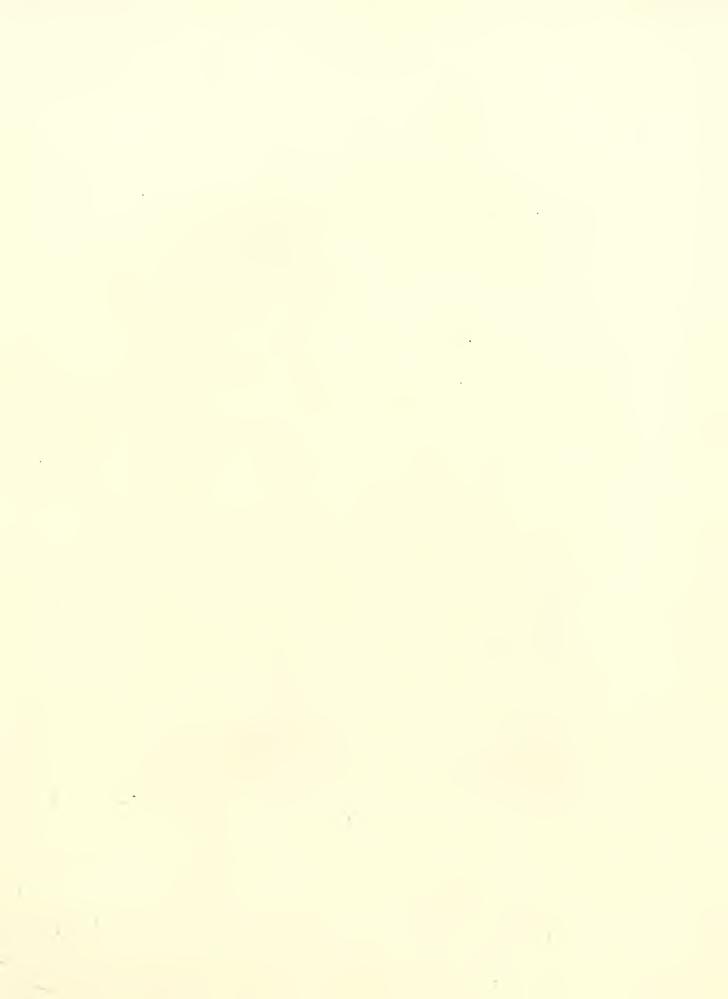
FURNACES AT GARTSHERRIE,



'on the ground, it was soon run up, and was ready long before 'the engine was finished. We also, with equal rapidity, erected 'four of the furnaces, and had them ready with the filling 'machines and heating apparatus, and everything prepared for 'putting on the blast. While these preparations were being 'made, I had to see that materials were obtained for supply-'ing the furnaces—particularly ironstone. We had any quantity 'of coal from Thankerton; but as soon as the additional furnaces 'were mooted I took time by the forelock, and had more pits 'put down, and the output increased so much, that, before the 'furnaces were started, I had a twelvemonths' supply of iron-'stone on the surface, and we were never afterwards the least 'short of any material. We had also to effect a complete 'reform of the railways about the works, and a bridge had to be thrown across from the one furnace bank to the other. In 'order still more to economize time, we had the four furnaces 'filled and heated. By the time all this had been done, the 'engine was completed and in its place, and everything ready 'for putting on the blast; and such was our confidence in the 'engine, that after it had taken what I may call a preparatory 'canter for something like an hour, we put on the blast on 'all the four furnaces at the same instant—a thing unprecedented 'in the annals of iron making. This took place in November, I have only to add that, although the engine 1840. 'was new, and it might naturally have been expected that 'some parts of it would require adjusting, it has never, to the 'present day, disappointed us for an hour—thanks to the skill of the maker.

'The other four furnaces were put up more at leisure, but 'they were all put in blast one after the other—three of them by 'December, 1841. By this time the Carlincroft pit had been 'put down, and coal was being put out from it. This was an 'excellent pit, and such were the arrangements at the pit-head, 'and the completeness of the screens for the coals, &c., that 'the coal was taken from the collier at the bottom of the pit 'and put into the barrows of the fillers at the furnaces, and 'the dross put into the several stock-holes for the boilers 'and heaters, all for a sum not exceeding a penny a ton.

'The Gartsherrie works were now complete, with six-'teen furnaces, capable of producing upwards of 100,000 The largest make in any one year per annum. 'tons in 1861, when it amounted to within a fraction 'of 109,000 tons of pig iron. For a time I had little 'assistance in the active management other than 'rendered by my brothers; but I was in due time assisted 'by a staff—all of them men of exceptional ability. 'were Alexander Whitelaw, who entered upon active duty 'in 1841, and came to be of the greatest service to 'me both in and out of doors; David Wallace, who 'entered the service in 1846, and ably filled the post of 'chief of the office department; William Cameron, the under-'ground manager, ever since 1816; John Nisbet, the engineer, 'who entered upon service in 1835; Archibald Smith, the chief 'furnace man, and John Whitelaw, the pig-iron weigher and 'poet laureate, both of whom had been about the works from 'near the commencement. The accompanying plate contains





1858.

'the portraits of these six and of myself. It is from a 'picture painted by Mr. Macnee, in the year 1858.

'A good many furnaces had been erected by other 'parties in the district—the Dundyvan, the Summerlee, the 'Carnbroe, the Langloan, and the Calderbank Ironworks, 'amounting in all to twenty-four furnaces. All these, I think, were erected after the year 1830, and before 1840. Every 'acre of ironstone in the Monkland district was also by this time 'under lease to ourselves, or to one or other of the proprietors of these works. The last of any extent that was let was the 'Airdrie House field, and all the going companies obtained 'portions of it at the enormous lordship of from five shillings 'to eight shillings and sixpence per ton, of $22\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., of There was also a large fixed rent, 'calcined ironstone. 'which caused it to be wrought out with the greatest speed There never was a field of ironstone so rapidly 'possible. It raised the rental of the Airdrie House estate 'exhausted. 'from £1,000 a year to about £20,000, and this continued for The Monkland Iron and Steel 'upwards of twenty years. 'Company obtained the largest portion of this valuable field, at 'a lordship of five shillings. They sold part of their lease to us.

'The make of iron in the Old Monkland district may be said 'to have been at its height from about 1840 to 1850. After 'that, some of the works fell off, and one of them, Dundyvan, 'disappeared altogether. At the place where it stood, there is 'now nothing to be seen but some dilapidated houses and the 'usual debris consequent on such an extensive ruin.

'I believe that the increase of population that took place in

'this hitherto rural district in consequence of the works which 'thus sprung up simultaneously, is unprecedented in any part 'of Europe. In a district not more than twelve miles 'in diameter, an increase of population amounting to not 'less than twenty-six thousand had taken place, within 'the ten years before 1841. This was by the census 'of 1841, and nearly all that increase had taken place 'during the six years preceding that date. The popula-'tion of Old Monkland parish increased from ten to twenty 'thousand, New Monkland the same, and Bothwell from five 'thousand to eleven thousand. Notwithstanding so great 'an influx of strangers of the labouring classes, the people, as 'a rule, conducted themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner; 'and although a police force was established in the district, it 'was deemed by many to be unnecessary, especially by the 'ratepayers.

'There were now in our neighbourhood about sixty blast furnaces producing iron, and almost all of them were on what was known as the Monkland field of blackband ironstone. With such an enormous consumption as all these furnaces implied, it became evident that this field could not last long, and most of the parties began to look out for ironstone elsewhere. In these circumstances, in the year 1844, we directed our attention to Ayrshire. We first acquired leases of the small mineral field of Swinlees, and of the adjoining farm of Langside, both in the neighbourhood of Dalry. We also took several small Lairdships on the south side of the Water of Garnock. I arranged for four or five of these small places

'in one forenoon, together with a feu of ground for building furnaces on the farm of Kersland, about a mile eastward of the Dalry Railway Station; and we at once commenced to explore these new fields. We also made a branch railway from Kersland through the lands of Pitcon to Swinlees, but this line was sold to the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company.

'By this time, Lord Eglinton having heard that we were 'about to erect furnaces in Ayrshire, intimated that he was 'willing to treat with us for a large coal-field lying under 'the policies of Eglinton Castle, and that a good site 'could be got for the furnaces in a field on the banks of 'the Garnock, near Kilwinning. That field was on the lands of Stobbs, but it did not belong to the Earl. We soon 'concluded an arrangement with his Lordship for a lease of his 'coal-fields, and also with the proprietor of Stobbs for a site 'for the furnaces. I was the first that met Lord Eglinton 'on this business, and our meeting was in the office of Mr. 'Andrew Mitchell, in Glasgow. It was the first or second 'time I had ever spoken to a Lord, and I had some 'misgivings as to meeting him; but his kind and genial 'manners very soon put me at my ease. I think I have 'never met a man with more thorough business habits, or a 'more lordly manner. He impressed me very much as being one of nature's noblemen. Another appointment was made 'for a meeting at Eglinton Castle, and on this occasion I had 'with me John Jack, then our manager in Ayrshire. When other matters had been concluded, I asked his Lordship what

'name he would suggest for the works, and he very kindly 'said: "You may call them Eglinton." On this, John Jack 'observed, "It will do very well for the pigs, my Lord." Lord Eglinton stared; but on my explaining that what 'John meant was, that the name, being a short one, would 'be easily branded on the pig iron, he laughed heartily, and 'he never forgot John's remark.

'Having got this lease adjusted, and the site for the furnaces 'secured, we ordered a blowing engine—this time from Mr. 'John M'Andrew, of St. Rollox Foundry; and as this was the 'fourth engine I had planned and got constructed, I had little 'difficulty in determining what it should be. I first proposed 'that it should be a horizontal one, but as this did not find 'favour with my partners, it was resolved to make it a fac-'simile of the Gartsherrie engines. Then the plans of the 'buildings had to be made. In this I was to some extent assisted 'by John Jack, but I had to fix the place of every building. 'The very first line which I drew on the plan was suggested 'by the eye only, and it was the one which was adopted. 'Several others had been tried and discarded as unsuitable. 'Thomas Haldane, Coatbridge, was the builder, and matters 'progressed rapidly. All the ironstone fields being new and 'unbroken, great exertions had to be made in order to have 'ironstone ready for the start of the furnaces. Some of the 'fields were easily got at, and were comparatively dry; and as 'only small engines were required for these, I contrived a new 'kind of engine without any walking-beam. It was set on a 'wooden frame, and there was nothing about it but the boiler 'and cylinder and winding gear—no carting of stones or building being required. The wooden frame could be made and the engine fitted up in a fortnight. This gave us great facility in putting down these pits, and turning out the iron-stone. I very frequently went from Gartsherrie to Dalry in the morning, worked all day there, and went home at night—not unfrequently wet. This I found was too much for me, and we took a house at Ardrossan, in which George and I lived when we were in Ayrshire. The change from the rural appearance of these lands caused by the sinking of pits and building of houses, and other operations, was very striking.

'We had plenty of ironstone for the furnaces as soon as they should be ready to start; but the hard work which I had undergone, with so much exposure to cold and wet, had begun to tell upon me, and about the month of March, 1846, I had a very severe attack of rheumatism, which confined me to the house at Ardrossan for two months. During the greater part of that time I was unable to use either hands or feet. I was taken home to Gartsherrie while still in a very infirm state, and there I gradually recovered.

'At this time an election occurred for a representative of the Falkirk Burghs. This was in consequence of my brother William having agreed to retire in order to give a seat to Lord Lincoln, who was then in Sir Robert Pecl's Cabinet, but without a seat. We returned him by a narrow majority.

'After this I went to London on railway matters, which was then a yearly business, and in midsummer I went to

'the Continent—still suffering much from rheumatism. I was 'accompanied by my niece, Jane Whitelaw—now Mrs. Thomas 'Thorneycroft—and we visited Aix-la-Chapelle and Wies-'baden, and afterwards went to Switzerland, where I tried 'the grape curc. I returned in the end of October, much 'improved in health, but I never succeeded in shaking myself 'free of the enemy. My brother George took also about this 'time a very severe illness, which was, like mine, brought on 'by hard work and exposure in Ayrshire. My brother William, 'being now relieved of Parliamentary duties, his time and ser-'vices were at the disposal of the business, and were of great 'value. When in Parliament he resided at Rochsoles, in New 'Monkland, and when not in London, he was almost every day 'either at the works at Gartsherrie or in Glasgow. From 1844 'to 1846 the iron trade was in a very prosperous state, and 'the Gartsherrie furnaces were all doing well.

'At the time I went to Ayrshire the works at Gartsherrie had the appearance of a concern that required a great deal of looking after, but every thing had been placed under such systematic arrangement, that I may say every man was the overseer of his neighbour. They were all engaged "by the piece," and if the Keeper did not do his duty the Filler and the Engineman suffered by it, and they were not slow in complaining. Again, if the Filler or the Engineman was remiss, it was to the loss of the Keeper. Thus every man was an overseer, and his own interest made him sharp.

'The Eglinton furnaces were started on the 24th of December, '1846, and they were gradually increased till in 1859 they 'attained their present number—eight—with two blowing engines. Some years ago four of the earlier furnaces were taken down, and others built in their place. After my return from the Continent in 1846, I remained at Gartsherrie, and George took charge of the Ayrshire works. It cannot be said of these Eglinton works that, for a year or two, they were carried on successfully. Indeed, so much was this felt to be the case that in the year 1848 the works were entirely stopped for several months. My brother George, who had special charge of the works in Ayrshire, after deliberation, began, cautiously, to start them again, and after this they were carried on successfully.

'The iron trade continued in a comparatively depressed 'state from 1846 till 1852, when it revived, and it continued 'good till 1856. I may remark here, that every ten years 'the iron trade, as well as other trades, has had alternate 'times of prosperity and depression. I believe that 1815 a very prosperous year, and 1817 the reverse; 'but I was not in the way of observing such matters at that 'time. I recollect, however, of the great prosperity of 1825, 'and of the corresponding depression of 1827, and the same in '1835 and 1837. In 1842, the iron trade began to revive, 'and it kept on improving till 1845, when it was at its height. 'That was the year in which the world was railway mad. In of 1847 there was again depression, and wide-spread bankruptcy 'ensued; and trade continued dull till 1852, when it began again 'to revive, and it was good till 1856. In 1857 a great 'depression occurred. That was $_{
m the}$ year that proved 'so fatal to joint-stock banks, and to all undertakings that 'had been existing on speculation. In 1865. the 'iron brokers made an attempt to raise the price of 'iron. They did succeed in raising it to a pretty high figure, 'and the iron masters made some money in consequence; but 'the temporary success was only effected by bulling the market, 'and many of the speculators were ruined. Again, in 1867, the 'depression was almost as great as it had been in 1857. 'will be seen that the "fives" were years of prosperity, 1815-25-'35-45-55-65; and that the "sevens" were years of depression, '1817-27-37-47-57-67. It is to be observed, however, that 1865 'not having been a year of such real prosperity as the previous 'prosperous years, trade revived somewhat sooner in the sub-'sequent period, and 1872 and 1873 were very good years. In 'these years coal reached the highest price that it has ever touched, 'either in Scotland or England. In Lanarkshire, as much as 'twenty shillings the ton was paid for it at the pit mouth, while in '1869 it could have been got for four shillings. This unpre-'cedented price continued for at least two years, while the collier's 'wages rose from three shillings and sixpence to ten shillings 'a day. For a small "darg" a strong and good workman 'could make twenty shillings a day. A man at the Portland 'works, near Kilmarnock, was actually paid £24 a month for 'putting out coal, and this wage he earned with his own ten fingers. 'Many others could have done the same if they had chosen; but 'a great number were content to work only two days in the week, and thus earned only twenty shillings. The poor men never 'had so much money in their hands before, and they did not

'make such a good use of it as they might have done. 'not more than from five to ten per cent. of them improved 'their condition, or made themselves more comfortable in their Some of them did put money in the savings bank, 'and provided furniture for their houses, and clothes for them-'selves and their families; but the great bulk of them emerged 'from this state of prosperity — one greater than they ever 'saw before, or may ever see again—in a state of wretched-'ness and misery—themselves, their wives, and their children 'demoralized with evil habits. It was noticed that many of 'their children at school presented a squalid appearance during 'the whole of this prosperous time, looking neither so well fed, 'nor so well dressed as they had been before. The high price 'of coal was kept up, in a great measure, in consequence of 'the colliers not working more, on an average, than three days 'in the week. Through the whole course of the year 1874, at 'least up to September, one half of the colliers in Scotland 'were on strike, and the other half working not more than The pig iron trade was good during these last 'half time. 'years, but the malleable iron trade was not so.

'Being relieved entirely of the Ayrshire works by the end of the year 1846, I had leisure to turn my attention to other matters. I took an interest in the sanitary state of Coatbridge, which was now extending rapidly, and I took some charge of parochial affairs both in Old Monkland and New Monkland parishes. In 1848-9 the district was visited by cholera. It was particularly severe at Coatbridge, and I was Chairman of the Parochial Board which met daily during the worst part of the

About four hundred died in the locality—all of the 'poorer class, and almost all of them had to be buried at the public 'expense. It came upon us at a time when the working people 'were ill prepared to meet it, for they had not long emerged 'from a protracted strike, and their constitutions were impaired 'by want of sufficient clothing and nourishment—their clothing and 'furniture not having been yet redeemed from the pawnshops— 'another illustration of the baneful effect of strikes. 'very sad to see very little children coming to the board every 'day telling of the loss of both father and mother, and that no one was left to provide for them. We were fortunate in hav-'ing an excellent Inspector, and, I believe, the poor things 'were all taken care of. I was often surprised to see the pre-'mature sagacity of so many of these poor children who, hitherto, 'had had no occasion to think how they were to be provided for, 'when they were now cast on the world without a protector, and 'obliged to consider about their future. A very little boy would 'be seen leading a still less sister, and inquiring what they 'were to do. I was at Coatbridge every day at that time, and 'had daily to meet some one from a cholera-stricken house, and 'I noticed one remarkable circumstance about these messengers, 'that never, in a single instance, did they leave without having 'brought their clothes in contact with you. We saw some 'beautiful traits among the young; but we had also some dis-'gusting examples of selfish brutality in those of maturer years. 'I recollect of one wretch, from New Monkland, who, having 'heard, in passing through Coatbridge, that cholera was raging 'there, and that spirits were being given to those who were

'stricken, simulated the disease in order to obtain the stimulant. This he repeated more than once, in different localities, until 'he was in a state of helpless intoxication. He landed at last 'in a bed where a patient was dying of the disease; but he 'got up in the morning, and went off, apparently none the 'worse, leaving his bed-fellow dead.

'In the fall of the year 1850 the Duke of Newcastle having 'died, his son, Lord Lincoln, was called to the House of Lords, 'and this occasioned a vacancy in the Falkirk Burghs. The 'election took place in February, 1851, and I stood as a candidate 'in the Conservative interest, against Mr. Loch, the Commis-'sioner of the Duke of Sutherland. The contest was a very 'severe one, as the Duke of Hamilton, who had supported his 'son-in-law, Lord Lincoln, now returned to his former allegiance, 'and gave all his influence to the Whig party, although it was due 'mainly to our influence that Lord Lincoln had been returned, 'and although we had paid a portion of his expenses. I reminded 'his Grace that we had worked together at the last two elections, 'and I claimed his support; but he told me very plainly that he 'had been a Whig all his life, except in the case of the candidature 'of his "poor son-in-law," as he called him, and that that was 'all over now. The whole Whig influence of Scotland was, I 'may say, brought to bear on this election, as well as the 'influence of the Government. The long period, too, that 'elapsed between the death of the Duke of Newcastle and 'the day of the election added to the severity of the struggle; but we were successful, and I was declared elected by a 'majority of fifty-five. Great interest was taken in this election 'in England as well as in Scotland, and in London the Whigs 'were sorely disappointed. It was not long, however, before 'they had another heat, in consequence of a dissolution of 'Parliament. This time my opponent was Mr. James Anderson, 'Queen's Counsel. He also was backed by all the Hamilton 'interest; but we were again successful—having carried my 'election by a majority of fifty.

'I remained in Parliament till 1857, when another election took place. By this time I was tired of the work, and my brother George was proposed against Mr. Merry. He lost by a considerable majority; but Mr. Forbes of Callander having petitioned against his return, Mr. Merry was thrown out on the ground of bribery. Our party had thus kept these burghs in their hands for seventeen years — being during all that time the only burghs in Scotland represented by a Conservative, and during that period we had to stand six contested elections, besides three for the county of Lanark.'

The works in Ayrshire are carried on under the firm of the Eglinton Iron Company. They acquired the Blair Ironworks in 1852. These works had previously passed through several hands. Leases of the minerals had been arranged for in 1838 from Colonel Blair of Blair by Andrew Craig, a civil engineer in Glasgow, who had also arranged for a portion of the Blair estate for erecting ironworks; but in the following year he transferred his interest to Mr. Macdonald, a writer in Glasgow, who put down pits and erected furnaces, and commenced to make iron under the management of John Condie. Mr. Macdonald had not sufficient capital,

however, and the works and leases fell into the hands of his creditors. In 1843 they were purchased by Mr. Alexander Alison and other gentlemen, who carried on the works for a short time under the firm of the Blair Iron Company. In 1847, they were again transferred to a joint stock company, which assumed the name of the Ayrshire Iron Company, but within a short period this company was also wound up, after sustaining great loss. The works, after being carried on for a short time by Mr. Biggart of Dalry, for behoof of the creditors, were exposed for sale in March, 1852, when they were purchased by the Eglinton Iron Company. At Blair there were five furnaces.

The next works acquired by the Eglinton Iron Company in Ayrshire were those of Muirkirk and Lugar. in 1856. The Muirkirk works were originally the property of the Muirkirk Iron Company, which was formed in 1787 by some gentlemen in Glasgow—the first names which appear being those of William Robertson, Thomas Edington, and John Gillies. They had acquired a good coal-field from Lord Dundonald, and a good supply of what is called small band ironstone, and the first furnace was put in blast in 1789. About April, 1790, they had contracted for a second furnace. About the same time they erected forges, and by 1796 they had three furnaces in blast. In 1816, the works fell into the hands of a new company, of which the late Mr. James Ewing of Levenside was a partner, and by this company they were carried on till 1843. In that year they again changed hands, and among the partners of the new concern

were Mr. John Wilson of Dundyvan, Mr. Robert Napier, and the late Mr. Andrew Bannatyne, writer in Glasgow, his brother Dugald John. Subsequently, Mr. Wilson and and his son became the sole proprietors of the works. The concern had not been successful, and Mr. Napier remark jocularly that it had cost him £1,000 a year for the honour and glory of being an iron-Soon after this the formation of a branch line to master. the works from the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, and the discovery of a good seam of blackband ironstone, promised to make the works more profitable, but this expectation was not realized. In 1845, the two Wilsons, along with Mr. James Dunlop and Mr. Colin Dunlop, took leases from Sir James Boswell of the coal and ironstone at Auchinleck, and established the works known as the Lugar Ironworks. This was a time of great prosperity in the iron trade, and they soon had furnaces in blast; but a time of depression speedily followed, and this undertaking also proved unsuccessful. Eventually the works, along with those at Muirkirk, were sold; and in May, 1856, they were purchased by the Eglinton Iron Company. The works at Muirkirk were then in a very bad state, and the coal and ironstone pits were pretty nearly exhausted. The Lugar works were also in a bad state of repair, and the furnaces were abandoned after they had been only a short time used by the Eglinton Iron Company. After some years, a new ironwork was erected at Lugar, on a site adjoining the original one, and the first iron was made at this new work in December, 1866. Everything else

was at the same time put in order at Muirkirk, and for the first time since the establishment of the works there, seventy years before, they began to be carried on successfully. The Eglinton Iron Company is now (1875) putting down a new pit of the depth of 150 fathoms, the cost of which alone will exceed the whole capital which had been laid out by the original company in the first twenty years of its existence.

In 1864, the Eglinton Company acquired the Portland Ironworks, near Kilmarnock, which had been erected on the property of the Duke of Portland, from whom they take These works were commenced in 1846 by Mr. their name. George Burns and Mr. David Chapman, and three other They took a large field from the Duke in what was then called the Kilmarnock Basin, supposed at the time to be the best coal basin in Scotland, and from which they expected to realize great profits. On one occasion, when Mr. Chapman was conducting his partners over the ground, he came to a certain part of this coal-field, and planting his feet firmly on the ground, and clenching his hand, he said with emphasis, "I stand on a million." Unfortunately, however, he was unable to convert it into the current coin of the realm. They got furnaces erected, which were put in blast about August, 1849; but it is understood the works were not successful. In 1852, they passed into the hands of Mr. William Lancaster and Mr. James Thomas Cookney; and in 1857 they again changed hands, having then become the property of Messrs. Freeland & Lancaster. These gentlemen carried them on for about two years, but they also were unsuccessful, and after

being continued for some time longer by a trustee for their creditors, they were purchased in 1864 by the Eglinton Iron Company. There were then five furnaces. At present there are six, four of these having been erected since the purchase of the works.

Thus, in the space of twelve years, the Eglinton Iron Company acquired four additional works in Ayrshire. It required some courage to purchase these hitherto unprofitable concerns; but under the new management they have at length proved moderately successful. These works, with those at Gartsherrie, are among the largest pig ironworks in the world, being capable of producing three hundred thousand tons per annum. In one year the actual produce of saleable iron was 298,430 tons.

The Company, it need hardly be said, took a deep interest and exercised a considerable influence in the development of the different railways in the mineral districts of Lanarkshire, and it was mainly through their influence that several important measures were carried. They succeeded also in getting their works and mineral fields put into advantageous connection with the different lines on which the Company were dependent for the transmission of their mineral traffic; and the arrangements thus made tended much to promote the prosperity of the concern. Among the most important of the measures to the passing of which the Company contributed, was the Glasgow Bothwell Hamilton and Coatbridge Railway, the Bill for which, after being defeated in two successive sessions, was at length carried in 1874, chiefly through the perseverance and exertions of the Company. The object of it is still further to open up what is called the great Hamilton and Bothwell coal-field—the largest unbroken coal-field known to exist in Scotland, and extending to from ten to twelve thousand acres. To this field there was no access except by the Caledonian Railway; and the object of the new line is to bring it into communication with other railways, and to give another and better route to the principal markets for coal, such as Glasgow, Coatbridge, the Vale of Leven, and other consuming districts. Sixteen hundred acres of the great coal-field thus opened up have been leased by William Baird & Company, who are now (1875) putting down pits to work it; and not less than thirty-five new pits are being sunk by other parties.

Besides their works at Gartsherrie and in Ayrshire, the Company possess a large hematite iron ore working in Cumberland, on the property of the Earl of Lonsdale.

Works so extensive involve, of course, the employment of a large number of workmen, and require a vast extent of house accommodation. In acquiring the works in Ayrshire, whole villages of houses were included in the purchase. At an early period the Company began to improve the dwellings of their workmen. Wherever they were likely to be permanent, the new houses were built with two apartments, with every convenience for cleanliness.

The religious instruction of their workmen, and the education of their children, have also had a large share of the attention of the Company. It was soon discovered that the ordinary means available for the education of the young were inadequate for the wants of the population which increased so rapidly round the works, and the Company became satisfied of the necessity of providing schools. With this view, in every place where any considerable number of houses were built, a school was erected, and a teacher engaged—care being taken for the religious, as well as for the secular, instruction of the children. At the time of the passing of the Act of 1872 they had school accommodation provided for 4,500 children, independent of the large Academy at Coatbridge, already mentioned, called the Gartsherrie Schools, which had been erected chiefly at the expense of Mr. William Baird, the head of the firm. The Government Commissioners have stated in their reports that the Public Works Schools were the best taught of any in the country. The Company still maintain their schools, and keep them in their own hands, in order to secure that the religious teaching will be properly kept up in them.

Mr. Alexander Baird, the father of the Gartsherrie brothers, died at Newmains, on the 23rd of December, 1833, being the year following that in which the second of the furnaces was put in blast at Gartsherrie. He was interred in Old Monkland Churchyard.

His wife, Jean Moffat, died at Coats House, on the 8th of July, 1851.

Mr. Baird had, in 1825, as already mentioned, acquired the estate of Lochwood. On this property he made many improvements. He embanked the Bishop Loch, and converted into good land a large area which before was not available either

for pasture or cultivation. He made anew the road through the property, and under his farming the whole land was improved. On his death, in 1833, this property was inherited by his son William, by whom, in concert and under an arrangement with his other brothers, it was presented to his brother, John Baird, in 1839.

Mr. Baird was also proprietor of the lands of Raw, which he acquired in 1830.

Mr. Baird in 1830 gave over all his coal and ironstone leases and feus to his sons William, Alexander, James, Douglas, and George, who then became associated under the name of William Baird & Company. Robert and David were subsequently admitted as partners in 1840.

The first office of the Company in Glasgow was in Spreull's Court, Argyle Street. They next occupied a house on the west side of Madeira Court. From this they moved to No. 1 Moore Place, and since the year 1860 their offices have been in a property built by themselves, at 168 West George Street.

Among the earlier mineral estates, belonging in property to the firm, in the neighbourhood of Gartsherrie, the lands of Gartcloss were acquired in 1834; the estate of Coats was acquired in 1834; Cliftonhill and Garturk-Park in 1835; Drumbathie in 1835; Faskin and Palace Craig in 1841; and Gunnie and Blacklands in 1843.

As already stated, Mr. Alexander Baird was survived by all his children. They will now be mentioned in their order, with such notices of each as have not been anticipated in the previous narrative.



Milliam Baird of Elie

Was born at Woodhead, on 23rd April, 1796. He died at Edinburgh on 8th March, 1864, and was interred at Symington, in Ayrshire. The annexed portrait of Mr. Baird is from a picture at Rosemount painted by the late Mr. Graham Gilbert.

He was Member of Parliament for the Falkirk Burghs, from 1841 to 1846; and was for some time Director and Chairman of the Caledonian Railway Company; and a Director, and afterwards Deputy-Governor, of the Forth and Clyde Canal. He acquired, in 1853, the estate of Elie in Fife—a view of the mansion house on which is annexed; and in the same year Rosemount, in Ayrshire, where he had resided as tenant since 1845, and where he continued chiefly to reside.



William Bains







He was a man of large views, bold in his undertakings, of clear judgment, of correct business habits, and of great energy and perseverance of purpose. He was in 1863 made a Depute-Lieutenant of Ayrshire. He married, in 1840, Janet Johnston, daughter of Thomas Johnston, coal master, Gartcloss, by whom he had issue:—

Alexander, died s. p.
William, now of Elie, b. 1848.
John George Alexander, b. 1854.
James Douglas, b. 1856.
Henry Robert, b. 1861.
Edward William David, b. 1864.

Jane, married (1862) James George BairdHay, Esq. of Belton.Janet Ann, d. 1868.Charlotte.

Charlotte.

Mary Elizabeth.

Cecilia Margaret.

The position to which the family of the Bairds had attained, and the extent of their territorial possessions, having made it proper that there should be assigned to them appropriate armorial bearings, there were granted to them by the Lord Lyon, as already mentioned, the same arms as those borne by the Bairds of Auchmedden, with a distinctive difference. Those granted to the present Mr. Baird were as follows:-

Arms—per pale gules and or, a boar passant counterchanged.

Crest—a griffin's head erased or.

Motto—"Dominus fecit."

The annexed portrait is that of the present Mr. Baird of Elie, who is one of the Trustees of the Baird Trust.



John Baird of Lochwood and Aric.

He was born at Woodhead, on the 19th of February, 1798, a short time before the family left that place for Kirkwood. He was first sent to the Parish school, then kept by Mr. Cowan, and afterwards to the school at Langloan, of which Mr. Robert Black was master; but as neither of these schools was at that time considered very superior, he was sent for one summer to the Parish School at New Monkland, of which the teacher was Mr. Watt. In his attendance at this school he was accompanied by the youngest son of Cap-



WilliamBaix



tain Lawson. The Captain was a great enthusiast in education, and he assisted his son and John Baird in preparing their lessons.

At school John made good progress, and his father having been advised that he should have a classical education, with a view to one of the learned professions—the Church, it is believed—he was sent to the College at Glasgow; but he rather disliked the College life; and, indeed, he was too fond of farming to take to any other pursuit. After the first College session, accordingly, he gave it up, and, like Rab, in one of Wilson's poems—"cam' hame," but not a' rags like Rab, "to haud his father's pleugh." this time he was only fourteen years of age. He at once took his share of the farm work with the other ploughmen, and was considered the best man on the farm. He grew up to be a man of great personal strength and agility. In 1819 he joined the Airdrie troop of the Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry—a force that was raised in consequence of the wretched "Radical" move-This agitation continued ment which occurred at that time. till the summer of 1820, when it was subdued. During that period the Yeomanry were out on permanent duty for a considerable time, and one of the first services they had to perform was to escort an ammunition waggon from Glasgow to Airdrie. This was before they had got their complete uniform; and only four or five men were sent on the duty, of whom John Baird was one. Soon after they left the barracks at Glasgow, they were assailed by a mob of Radicals, who followed them out as far as Shettleston, threatening at every

step to close upon them, and take the ammunition from them; but although their number was so small, and they were not under the command of an officer, they brought their waggon safely to Airdrie. They were highly commended by their officers for this spirited service.

About the year 1820 Mr. Baird's family left High Cross for Newmains, and John became occupier of High Cross and He had the stock handed over to him, and the Kirkwood. leases were subsequently renewed in his favour; but being dissatisfied with the terms of the lease of Kirkwood, he did not offer again for that farm when the lease expired at Martinmas, 1846. He again took the farm of High Cross, however, from the Rosehall family, and got it on his own terms. In 1839, he became proprietor of the estate of Lochwood, as already mentioned, and having built a house on the estate, he went to live there in 1847, and proceeded to complete the improvements commenced by his father. He converted a large additional quantity of moss into arable land, drained the whole property, brought it to the highest state of cultivation, and left it largely increased in value. In 1861, he acquired the estate of Easterhouse, adjoining Lochwood, and in 1862, on the death of his brother, Alexander, with whom he was a great favourite, he succeeded to the of Urie, in Kincardineshire, -a large portion of estate Alexander's moveable property being also left to Trustees to be invested in land for behoof of John and the heirs designated in the will of Alexander Baird. He removed to Urie in the year 1862, where he continued to take a warm





John Baind

and intelligent interest in everything relating to agriculture and the improvement of stock. He was indeed one of the first farmers of his day, and was considered to have had the best stock of dairy cows in Lanarkshire.

The prefixed portrait of Mr. Baird is from a picture at Urie, painted by Mr. Daniel Macnee in 1852.

Mr. Baird was a man of a contented and joyous disposition, of great wit, and with a readiness of repartee possessed by few. His good temper and kindliness of disposition gained him many friends, and he never was known to make an enemy. He was so much held in esteem that, about the year 1843, at a dinner given to him at Old Monkland by a number of friends—Mr. Buchanan of Drumpellier in the chair—he was presented with a massive silver bowl, and jug, and candelabra. Some years after going to Urie his health gave way, and he was obliged to go to the Continent every winter for a few years before his death. He died at Naples on the 29th of January, 1870, and was interred in the "Houff," the burial place at Urie. He was in 1862 made a Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Kincardine. He married Margaret Findlay, daughter of John Findlay, Esq., of Springhill, in the County of Lanark, by whom he had issue:—

> Alexander, now of Urie, b. 1849. John, now of Lochwood and Easterhouse, b. 1852. Janet Findlay.

Alexander Baird (now of Urie) married in 1873 Annette



Maria, daughter of Sir Lawrence Palk of Haldon House in the County of Devon, Baronet, and has issue.

> John Lawrence, and Evelyn Margaret.

Arms, crest, and motto same as Baird of Elie, with the difference of the partition line being engrailed.

Alexander Baird of Aric

Was born at Kirkwood, 29th December, 1799. As already explained in the narrative, he was seldom about the iron works—his employment being the management of the sale department of the coal and iron—an important sphere, the duties of which he discharged with singular ability. He purchased, in 1854, the estate of Urie, in Kincardineshire, from the Executors of the late Robert Barclay Allardice. This fine estate is situated near Stonehaven and lies on both banks of the river Cowie. It had been purchased two hundred years before by Colonel David Barclay, father of Robert Barclay, the well known author of the Apology for the Quakers. He was the first of that sect who had ever been received at the English Court: Mr. John Bright was the second. His descendant, Captain Barclay Allardice, from whose executors Alexander Baird purchased the estate, is remembered in sporting circles for his unprecedented feat—in 1809—of walking a thousand miles in a thousand consecutive hours—one mile in each hour. Mr. Baird





built the present house of Urie, a fine baronial residence of which a view is annexed. He also erected the new bridge over the river Cowie, and made numerous other additions, useful and ornamental, to the estate. In 1860 he increased the property by the purchase of about a thousand acres from Mr. Patrick Keith Murray of Dunottar.

He was elected a member of the Town Council of Glasgow in November, 1841, and on the 5th of that month he was appointed Bailie of the River and Frith of Clyde. He retired from the Town Council in November, 1843. He was in 1856 appointed a Depute-Lieutenant of the County of Kincardine. He was also a Director of the Forth and Clyde Canal.

By his Deed of Settlement, he directed his Trustees to execute a deed of entail of the estate of Urie, in favour of his brother John, and a series of heirs who are required to bear the name and arms of Baird of Urie. Of the remainder of his fortune he directed a large portion to be invested in the purchase of lands, to be also entailed on his brother John and the same series of heirs. In fulfilment of this direction his Trustees have purchased the estates of Inshes and Delmore in Inverness-shire, Drumkilbo situated in Forfarshire and Perthshire, and Rickarton, adjoining Urie. The heir now in possession under the entail is his nephew, Alexander Baird of Urie. By the Deed of Settlement Mr. Baird also left the sum of £20,000 to be expended by his Trustees on charitable and religious objects and institutions. With a portion of this fund the Trustees erected Townhead

Church, Glasgow; and this Church, with a suitable district attached, was, in 1866, erected into a Parish Church quoad sacra, from funds provided by his brother James. The spot on which it was built was selected because it was in the locality in which Mr. Alexander Baird spent the most of his life while he had charge of the sale department of the coal at the Canal Basin.

The annexed portrait of Mr. Baird is from a picture at Urie, painted by Mr. Macnee in 1852.

Mr. Baird was an ultra-Conservative, and took a keen interest in politics. He was a man of great shrewdness, and was noted for his witty and sarcastic sayings. But his personal observations were generally made in the presence of the party concerned, and although often calculated to cause a hearty laugh, they were always void of anything bitter or ill-natured. In business he was able and judicious, and his advice was sought and valued by many friends in Glasgow.

Not long after he went to Urie, his health began to fail, and he died, unmarried, in London, on the 2nd of March, 1862, to the grief, not only of his own family, but of a large circle of friends; for he was one of the notabilities of Glasgow, and was greatly missed from his accustomed haunts. He was interred in the "Houff," the burial place at Urie.



Hen Baird









Fames Baird of Auchmedden, and of Anoydart and Cambusdoon.

As already stated, Mr. James Baird was born at Kirkwood, on the 5th of December, 1802. He was Member of Parliament for the Falkirk Burghs from 1851 to 1857; and is a Director of the Forth and Clyde Canal. He acquired in 1853 the property of Cambusdoon, on the banks of the Doon. A view of Cambusdoon House is here given. In 1857 he acquired the estate of Knoydart, in the county of Inverness, formerly the territory of Macdonell of Glengarry. This extensive Highland property lies on the eastern shores of the Sound of Sleat. It is bounded on the north by Loch Ourn, and on the south by Loch Nevis, and extends inland, eastward, as far as Loch Quoich, a distance of eighteen miles. On this estate, with the assistance of a sum which had been collected

by his predecessor, Mr. Baird erected a church which he endowed, and, with a district attached, had erected into a parish, called the Parish of Knoydart.

Mr. Baird purchased the estate of Auchendrane, in Ayrshire, in 1862; Muirkirk, in the same county, in 1863; and Drumellan, also in Ayrshire, in 1866. On the death of his brother Robert, in 1856, he succeeded to the estate of Auchmedden, in the county of Aberdeen. He was in 1859 appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Inverness, and in 1868, a Deputy-Lieutenant of Ayrshire.

The annexed portrait of Mr. Baird is from a photograph by Mr. Annan, Glasgow.

Mr. Baird has always taken a warm interest in religious and educational questions, and he has been for many years a member of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. In the General Assembly of 1872, he announced his intention of founding a Lectureship, to be called "The Baird Lecture,' for "the illustration and defence of the vital truths of "religion, as well as for the exposure and refutation of all "error and unbelief;" and for this purpose, and for other purposes in connection with the Church of Scotland, expressed in a Deed of Trust, executed on the 24th of July, 1873, he paid over to the trustees named in the deed the sum of £500,000.

The objects of this princely donation are thus expressed by Mr. Baird in the Trust Deed: 'I hereby declare and direct 'that the said funds shall be expended for the support of 'objects and purposes in connection with the Established Church



Sames Beind



of Scotland, all of a religious character, and for the 'aid of institutions having the promotion of such purposes 'in view, my grand object being to assist in providing the 'means of meeting, or at least as far as possible promoting 'the mitigation of spiritual destitution among the popu-'lation of Scotland, through efforts for securing the godly 'upbringing of the young, the establishing of parochial 'pastoral work, and the stimulating of ministers and all agencies 'of the said Church of Scotland to sustained devotedness in 'the work of carrying the Gospel to the homes and hearts The donation was recognized by all as the most important gift that had ever been made in the history of the Church of Scotland. When Mr. Baird entered the hall of the General Assembly, on the 26th of May in the following year, to take his place as a member—while the debate on the Patronage Bill was proceeding — immediately on his being recognized, as he walked up the centre of the house, the members of Assembly and the whole audience rose to their feet, and cheered loudly and repeatedly, until Mr. Baird had taken his seat at a place offered him near the clerk's table. In 1873, Mr. Baird also engaged to make a grant of £7,500 towards the erection and endowment of five new churches in destitute localities in Aberdeen; and in the same year he acquired for the Church of Scotland a church in Bath Street, Glasgow. originally an Independent place of worship, and perhaps the most beautiful of the modern churches of Glasgow. Mr. Baird has always taken a deep interest in the Endowment Scheme of the Church of Scotland; and in 1871 he subscribed £100

towards the erection and endowment of each of one hundred churches. Sixty-three of these were erected before May, 1875, making in all 215 new parishes.

Mr. Baird married (first), in 1852, Charlotte, daughter of the late Robert Lockhart, Esq., of Castlehill; and (second), in 1859, Isabella Agnew, daughter of Admiral James Hay of Belton.

Arms, crest, and motto the same as Elie, with the difference of the partition line being invected.

Robert Baird of Auchmedden

Was born at Kirkwood, on the 16th of April, 1806. He was clever as a child, and at school made such rapid progress that his father designed him for one of the learned professions. At the proper time he was sent to Glasgow College, where he also made good progress. Before he left the University it was arranged that he should adopt the profession of the law, and he continued to prosecute his studies with that view. After leaving College he was apprenticed to Mr. James Taylor, Writer, in Glasgow. Having served the prescribed time, he went to Edinburgh, with a view to the turther prosecution of his legal studies, and also that he might obtain employment in one of the legal houses there. In this last he was disappointed, and he returned to Glasgow, where he commenced business on his own account; but he was in practice for a very short time. By this time the business of William Baird & Company having become

extensive and important, he was taken into the office to conduct the correspondence. Before this, however, a lease of Thankerton Colliery, for nineteen years from Martinmas, 1834, had been taken from Mr. Campbell, of Islay, and Robert took the management of it. It proved a very profitable concern. Soon after he had been taken into the office he assumed the principal charge, and conducted the correspondence with great ability; and although the transactions which passed through his hands daily were very large there was hardly ever a dispute regarding any of them. In the important position which he now occupied his legal education proved of the greatest advantage. In 1840, Robert and his brother David were assumed as partners of William Baird & Company, their shares being half that of each of their brothers, and Robert's share of the Thankerton Colliery was taken over by the Company. At that time the offices of the Company were in Madeira Court, Argyle Street, and Robert at first resided there. He afterwards lived in St. Vincent Street. Subsequently he went to reside at Cadder House, belonging to Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, where he became a great favourite, both with the landlord and the tenants on the estate. William continues to speak of him with great regard and Robert was much attached to that residence, where he exercised a genial hospitality.

In 1854 he purchased the estate of Auchmedden. This he did less from considerations of a profitable investment than from the desire of bringing back into the possession of a Baird an estate which had for so long a time been held by proprietors of that name. The singular but well authenticated fact of the

return of the eagles to the rocks at Pennan when Robert Baird made the purchase, after they had deserted the place from the time of the sale of the estate by the last of the former family, has been already stated. Although he had no residence on the estate he frequently visited it, and became much interested in the tenantry, with whom he kept up an intimate intercourse. He used to express the surprise and gratification which he felt at finding that almost every poor hard-working man there was able not only to read, but to write a well-expressed letter—education there being far in advance of what it was in some of the southern counties, thanks to the Dick and Milne bequests which have raised so high the state of education in the North.

The annexed portrait is from a picture at Cambusdoon, painted by Mr. Macnee after the death of Mr. Robert Baird.

Mr. Baird was a Deputy-Governor of the Forth and Clyde Canal, a post which he continued to hold till he died; and at the time of his death he held the important office of Lord Dean of Guild of Glasgow, in which capacity he attended very regularly the meetings of the Town Council. As Dean of Guild he was very popular, and he was assiduous in the discharge of his duties. At the first meeting of the Merchants' House held after his death, the ex-Dean who presided (Mr. Hannan), in moving a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that 'there should be placed upon the records this day, an affectionate 'tribute to the merits of the late Dean,' took occasion to say—'He anxiously attended to the duties of his Court, and to the 'general interests of the House, as was more immediately shown 'by the large number of new members procured by him, amounting



Rob Gains

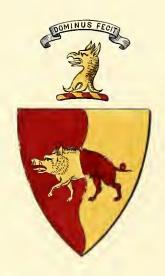


'to 247, being a greater number than had been admitted by 'any of his predecessors.' Like his brothers, Mr. Robert Baird was a thorough Conservative, but he was always on the best terms with his political opponents, and he used to say that on closer acquaintance with the "Radical" party—among whom he made many friends—he found they "were not so bad as they were called."

Having occasion to go to London to oppose a line of railway promoted by the Caledonian Railway Company, at a time when he was rather unwell, he was seized with a severe illness after his return, and although expected to recover, he had a relapse, which proved fatal. He died, unmarried, at Cadder House, on the 7th of August, 1856, his death being sudden, and his remains were laid in the Necropolis of Glasgow by his six surviving brothers.

His habits of life were simple and regular. He kept diaries in which he entered his every-day transactions. These were found after his death, and his brothers were interested to find in the last of them the record of conversations which he had had with them only a few days before his death. His legal knowledge was considerable, and he was well read in all the best literature of his country. He had an excellent memory, and could freely quote passages from many authors, both ancient and modern. He had also an album, into which he had copied such passages as had struck his fancy, in various branches of literature. He was a man of sound judgment, and he evinced an unusual amount of shrewdness and good sense in all his transactions.

As already mentioned, he was succeeded in the estate of Auchmedden by his brother James.



Douglas Baird of Closeburn

Was born at Kirkwood, on the 31st of March, 1808, immediately before the family left that place for High Cross. He was named after the then proprietrix of Rosehall—Miss Douglas. At Old Monkland school he was not ready in learning his lessons, but he made up for this in after years, and was rather better educated than some of his elder brothers. He was afterwards sent to school in Glasgow, where he lived with Alexander; and on his return, being ready for office work, he became a very expert clerk. He paid the men, and kept their



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As are types trened, he was succeeded in the estate.



Baglas Barrd of Cicseburn

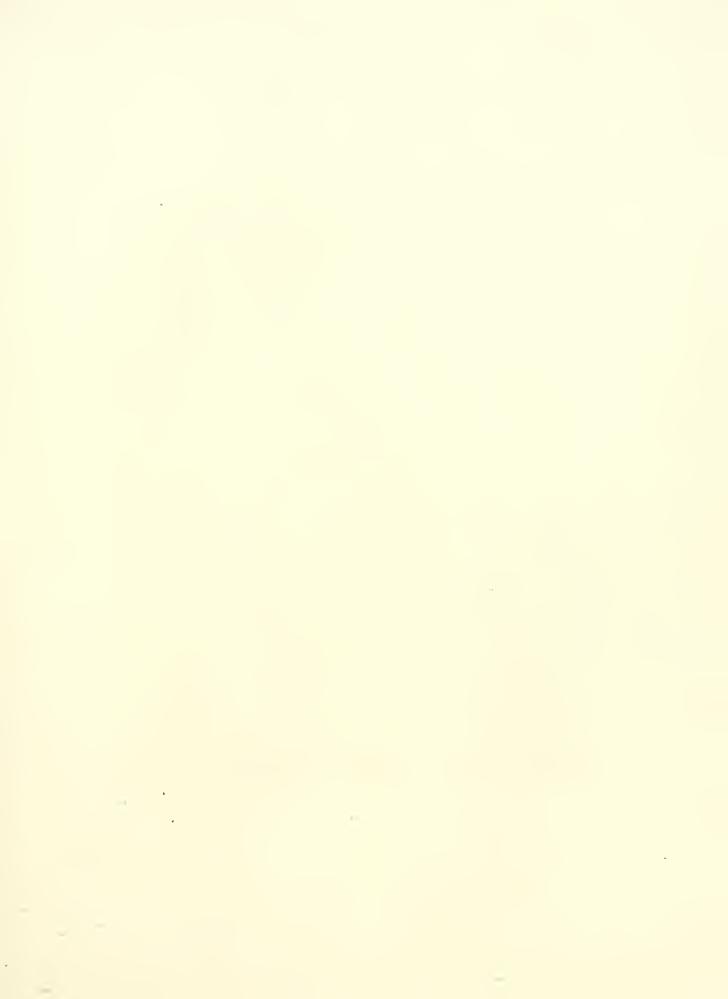
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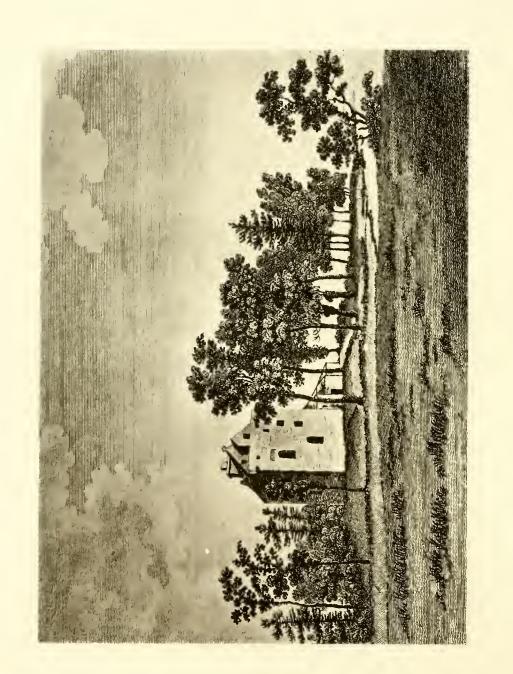
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Douglast Bund.







accounts, and performed well a great amount of work. When the firm of William Baird & Company was formed he was made a partner. He afterwards undertook the charge of Thankerton Colliery, which by this time had become a large concern and required judicious management. Although not a large made man, he was possessed of great strength and agility, and was manly in every sense of the word. He was much liked by all his neighbours.

The prefixed portrait is from a picture at Closeburn, painted by Mr. Macnee after Mr. Baird's death.

In the year 1840, Douglas and George, who had been living together at the "Coal-hole," had Coats House repaired, and went to reside there. They made it a comfortable residence, and built new stables, where they kept hunting horses. Douglas was rather a fearless rider, and kept good horses. He continued to give his best attention to the management of Thankerton.

In the year 1848 he purchased the estate of Shaws of Closeburn, from the late Mr. Leadbetter, of Glasgow, and in 1851 he acquired the remaining part of Closeburn from Sir James Monteath. Closeburn—originally Kilosburn—is a fine estate, situated about twelve miles north of Dumfries, and to the archæologist it possesses a feature of peculiar interest in having upon it what is believed to be the oldest inhabited castle in the south of Scotland. The accompanying view, showing this old castle as it was in 1797, with the adjoining lake (since drained), is a fac-simile of the plate in *Grose's Antiquities*. There is every reason to believe that Grose is

correct in saying that 'from the plan on which it was built, and the style of the mouldings of the door, which are the only ancient monuments now remaining about the building, the date of its construction cannot be later than the beginning of the twelfth century.' The more modern mansion house, built by the first baronet, was destroyed by fire in the year 1748, and the old tower was not long afterwards repaired by Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick, who made it his residence. It is now occupied by the The following description of this interesting old Factor. castle is given by Grose (Antiquities, vol. i, p. 153): 'The 'building is a lofty quadrilateral tower all vaulted. The 'lower apartment was a souterrein, the walls of which are 'about twelve feet thick. The door is under a circular arch 'with a zig-zag or dancette moulding, rudely cut out of the 'hard granite. The only communication with the hall was by a trap door. The second floor originally consisted of a 'hall; the approach to the door was by a ladder that was 'taken in at any time, the present outer stairs being a 'very modern erection. The old iron door is still remaining. 'This hall was probably the dining room, the guard chamber, 'and the dormitory of the garrison, when invested by an 'enemy. A small turnpike stair built in the wall led to the principal apartment of the lord or governor of the 'castle. The fire was made in the middle of the floor, as 'there is only one stack of chimnies, and those in the 'centre of the building. A way fenced with a parapet goes 'round the top.'



CLOSEBURN CASTLE.

1875.

The prefixed view shows the castle in its present state.

Douglas Baird, after the purchase of Closeburn, went to reside there permanently, and from that time he gave up all superintendence at the works. In this large and fine estate he took a great interest, and commenced improvements on a large scale, but on a method entirely at variance with that which had been adopted by his predecessors. The late Sir Charles Monteath, who had acquired the reputation of being one of the first agriculturists of his day, had expended a large amount of money on irrigation, and had introduced a stream of water in almost every field. Douglas Baird was of opinion, however, that that part of the country did not require artificial irrigation, and he accordingly drained the whole land at a considerable expense. This proved to be a great success, and a lasting improvement, and he acquired in consequence of it a large increase of rent.

A view of Closeburn Hall is annexed.

In the management of his estate otherwise, Douglas Baird evinced much ability, and made many improvements; but he was cut off suddenly, and died at Closeburn on the 7th December, 1854. This being the first death in a large family, and as he was apparently the strongest of them all, it made a deep impression on the survivors. He was interred in a new burial place near the Church of Closeburn, his funeral being attended by his seven surviving brothers.

He married, in London, in July, 1851, Charlotte, only daughter of Captain Henry Acton, of the 12th Royal Lancers, descended from Sir Edward Acton, of Aldenham Hall, Shrop-

shire, who was created a Baronet in 1643. Mrs. Baird survived her husband about ten years. Mr. Baird, having died intestate, was succeeded by his twin daughters as co-heiresses.

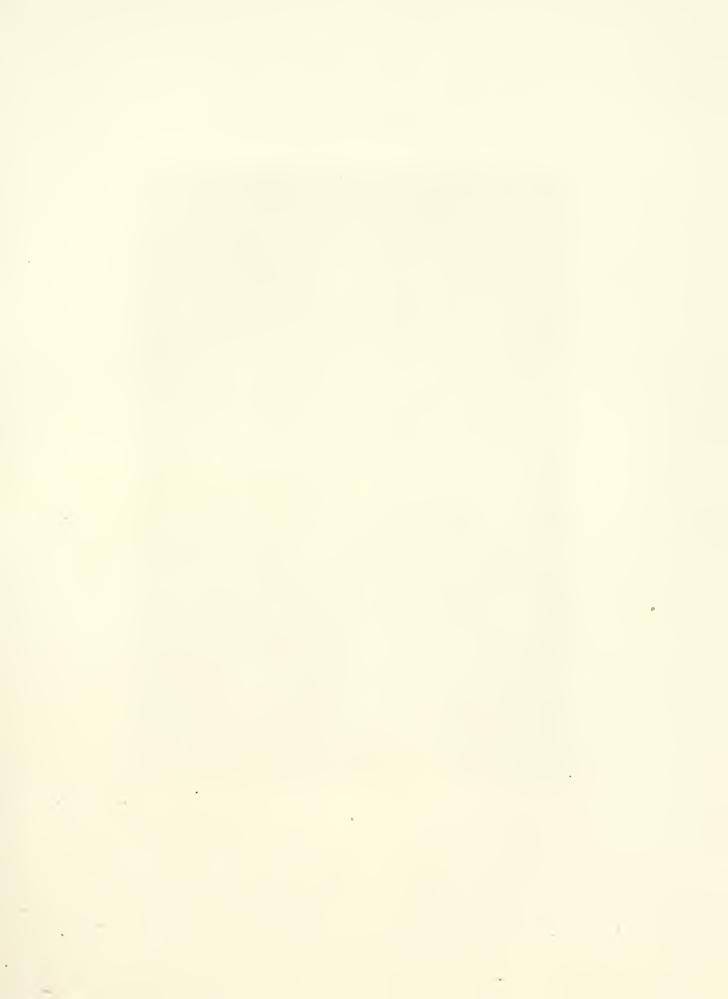
Jane Isabella, the elder, married, 20th July, 1869, Frederick Ernest Villiers, second son of the late Bishop of Durham, and nephew of Lord Clarendon, and has issue—two sons: George Frederick Montagu and Charles Walter, and a daughter Florence Katherine. Another daughter, Blanche Evelyn, died in infancy, August, 1875.

Charlotte Marion, the younger daughter of Douglas Baird, married, 12th July, 1869, Viscount Cole, eldest son of the Right Honourable William Willoughby Earl of Enniskillen, and has issue, two daughters—Christian Jane and Kathleen Mary.

Arms, crest, and motto same as Elie, with the difference of the partition line being wavy.









Ge Baind



George Baird of Strichen and Stichill

Was the first of the family who was born at High Cross. He was born on the 28th of July, 1810, and was named George, after Captain George Lawson of Cuparhead. As soon as he was able to walk, he made frequent visits to Cuparhead, and some amusing stories were told of what took place at these times. On one occasion, seeing the servant blowing up the fire with a small bellows, he asked, "Do you keep win' in the house?" "Ou aye," was the answer, "do ye no keep ony?" "No," was the child's reply, "but we hae plenty in the stack-yard." High Cross stood on an eminence, and the stack-yard was a peculiarly windy place. In due time, he was sent to Old Monkland School, where his capacity for learning was much like that of

the others. When a boy, he met with a severe accident at the Churning Mill at High Cross, by which he was laid up for some time; and after this, he was subject to epileptic fits, which continued for ten or twelve years. But he ultimately grew out of them and became a very strong man.

After the family went to Newmains, George was sent to an adventure school at Langloan, and afterwards he was sent to Glasgow. From his delicate health, he was kept longer at school than most of his brothers, and his education was continued, although not regularly, till he was above sixteen. After that, he lived at Newmains, where he did some light work on the farm. At this time, he recovered his health, and when he was little over twenty, he became a partner in the firm. He lived at the "Coal-hole," and took charge of such departments as were assigned to him, and he always performed ably the duties which fell to his charge.

After the ironworks were started, George had charge of the above-ground work at the collieries, and here he had to be on the alert, as the veteran Cameron was very exacting as to how the pits were kept going. After the Ayrshire works were started, he took the chief charge there, and proved an industrious and efficient manager. He lived a good deal in Ayrshire at that time, in a house betwixt Ardrossan and Saltcoats, but the house at Coats was still his head-quarters.

In the year 1848 he bought a house in Glasgow, where he resided for some years, being more convenient for his attendance at the works in Ayrshire. In 1855, he purchased









from Lord Lovat the estate of Strichen in Aberdeenshire. It is a large estate, and has a fine house upon it. He was much attached to this place, and lived a good deal there. In 1860, on the death of his brother David, who died intestate, he succeeded to the estate of Stichill, in the counties of Berwick and Roxburgh. He afterwards acquired the estates of Hadden and Kaimflat in the county of Roxburgh, and the estate of Stonefold, in the county of Berwick. The house at Stichill not being a very good one, he pulled it down, and built a palatial residence in its place, with appropriate offices.

Views of Strichen House and Stichill House are prefixed. He was constantly employed in the improvement of his estates, and was greatly respected by all his neighbours and tenants, and he had the prospect of becoming a leading man in the counties in which his properties were situated. But his health began to fail, and it was supposed he was suffering from heart complaint. In August, 1870, he went to Strichen with a friend to have some days' shooting, and on the second morning after his arrival there, 24th August, he was found dead in his bed. He was interred in the burial ground at Stichill.

Mr. George Baird was in 1866 appointed a Depute-Lieutenant of the County of Berwick.

He served first as lieutenant and afterwards as captain in the Glasgow and Lower Ward of Lanarkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

By his Deed of Settlement, he left £25,000 at the disposal of trustees for religious and benevolent purposes, and with a

portion of this fund they erected in 1874 the Church of Coats, near Coatbridge, which they also endowed and, with a suitable district attached, had erected into a parish church quoad sacra.

He married, in 1858, Cecilia, daughter of Admiral Hatton of Clonard, in the county of Wexford, and left issue—one child, George Alexander, born 1861.

Arms and motto same as Elie, with the difference of the partition line being indented.

Crest—A griffin's head, couped or.

David Buchanan Baird of Stickill

Was born at High Cross, 18th November, 1816. He was named after Mr. David Buchanan of Drumpellier. His father, Mr. Alexander Baird, was always very loyal to his landlords, by whom he was much liked; and he gave to the youngest three of his sons the names of the gentlemen of whose land he was tenant. David was a very precocious child, and being so much younger than the others, he was a favourite with his brothers and sisters, as well as with his parents. His brother William, in particular, evinced much interest in him, and, as soon as he was able for it, took him about with him a good deal—even on journeys of some length. He was first sent to Old Monkland School; but he was there only a very short time. He was afterwards sent to a school in Langloan, where he proved an apt scholar. Subsequently





U.Baind

he was sent to Glasgow; but he was not kept so regularly at school there as he should have been. His father's health having begun to fail, and all his other children being away from the house, he was desirous of having David beside him; and for the last three or four years of his life David was with him. As his father frequently drove or rode to Lochwood, David used to accompany him on a pony, and became an excellent rider. He was quick of apprehension, and was expert in picking up and telling many curious stories of what he heard passing between his father and the people with whom he daily came in contact. He lived at Newmains till his father's death in 1833. He was then seventeen years of age, and finding himself not so well educated as he wished to be, he was, at his own desire, sent to a boarding school in Edinburgh, where he made great progress. He continued to be very studious, and read a great deal of our best modern literature. He had also an excellent memory. After having been some time in Edinburgh he went to Paris. At that time he had some thoughts of entering the army; but he abandoned that intention, and, on his return, entered the office of the He lived for some time with Alex-Company in Glasgow. ander, and afterwards he took up house in Sauchiehall Street. He was very constant at his work in the office. In 1840 he was made a partner. He took early to hunting, and was esteemed in the Glasgow Hunt an excellent horseman.

The annexed portrait is from a picture painted after Mr. Baird's death.

In 1853 he purchased the estate of Stichill, in the counties of Roxburgh and Berwick, having chosen it in

consequence of its being in a good hunting country—the hounds of the Duke of Buccleuch and of Lord Wemyss being within his reach. He also purchased the furniture in the mansion house, so that he was able at once to take possession of it; but he was spared to live there only a few years. Although he was the smallest of the family, he was considered strong and robust; but in 1857 his brain became affected, and, after lingering in a weak state till 1860, he died, unmarried, at Highgate Hall, in Essex, where he had latterly resided. He was buried beside his father in Old Monkland Churchyard. He was possessed of much shrewd common sense, and on many subjects was well-informed. As already mentioned, Stichill, on his death, fell to his brother George, as his heir-at-law.

Janet Baird

child of Alexander Baird of Lochwood. the eldest Woodhead, 6th December, She was at1794. From her childhood she showed great natural abilities, and, as already stated, became at an early age of great use to her mother,—first, in tending the younger children, and afterwards in all the household and dairy work. In this she soon evinced a knowledge and experience beyond her years, and before she was fourteen, she discharged nearly all the duties of a full grown woman, both in household and farm work.



MAS WEIR.



much of her mother's disposition, and was a great favourite with all who came about the house. She was also very kind to the poor cottars, and was ever a welcome visitor at their She lived with the family at Woodhead, and aftercottages. wards at Kirkwood and High Cross. While residing at the last named place, she was married to Alexander Whitelaw, second son of Mr. Thomas Whitelaw, farmer at Hill of Tannochside. After his marriage, Mr. Whitelaw took from Mr. Buchanan, of Drumpellier, the farm of Drumpark, and had a new steading erected on it, where they took up house. Her husband, like herself, was eminently qualified for the duties of the farm. The death of Mr. Whitelaw, which occurred on 10th August, 1826, was a severe blow to her, but she was enabled to rise above it; and, by her carefulness and skill, she was able to carry on the farm successfully.

In 1834, eight years after the death of her first husband, Janet Baird married Mr. John Weir, then acting as Grieve or overseer to Mr. Buchanan of Drumpellier, and they lived at Drumpark till the expiry of the lease. They then removed to the farm of Dunbeth, belonging to William Baird & Company, where they still reside. They now enjoy an income which makes them more than independent. She retains the kind and simple feelings of her younger days, and dispenses her unostentatious charities with a generous hand. The associates of her early days are always welcomed by her, and none of them who require assistance are sent away empty.

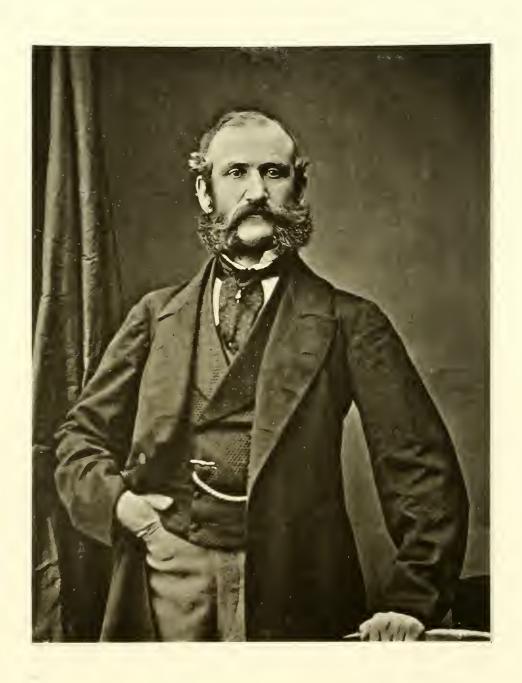
By her first marriage, Janet Baird had two sons and two daughters. The eldest daughter, Jane, died in infancy. The second son, Thomas, born in 1826, was never very robust, and he died, unmarried, in 1850. The second daughter, also named Jane, married Thomas Thorneycroft, of Hadley Park, Salop, an iron-master in Wolverhampton, and has issue five sons:—George Benjamin, James Baird, Hamo Douglas, Alexander Whitelaw, and Wallace; and four daughters:—Jessie, Jeanie, Eleanor, and Florence.

Alexander, the eldest son of Janet Baird, by her first marriage,



Alexander Wilhitelaw, of Gartshore, M.D.

Was born at Drumpark, in the parish of Old Monkland, in 1823. He was educated at Grange School, Sunderland, under the late Dr. Cowan. Having studied practical mining and drawing, and otherwise qualified himself, he went to Gart-



Alex, Mitelaw



sherrie Works in 1841, and afterwards became manager of them. He was assumed a partner of the Eglinton Iron Company in 1852, and in 1860 he became a partner also of William Baird & Company.

Mr. Whitelaw has for many years taken a great interest in Church matters and education, on which subjects he has written several pamphlets. He was appointed Chairman of the first School Board of Glasgow elected after the passing of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872. He also takes an active part in the management of the Baird Trust, of which he is one of the Trustees.

There was lately erected in Coatbridge a beautiful fountain, on one of the sides of which is the following inscription:—
'Erected by subscription in honour of Alexander Whitelaw,
'M.P., in recognition of the many valuable services rendered by him to the community. Inaugurated 10th August, 1875.'
On the same day, Mr. Whitelaw was entertained at dinner at Coatbridge by a large assemblage of friends, presided over by Colonel Buchanan of Drumpellier, and, in the course of the proceedings, Colonel Hozier of Tannochside, on behalf of the numerous subscribers, presented to Mrs. Whitelaw busts in marble of herself and her husband by Mr. Ewing of Glasgow.

The fountain is erected on a site adjoining the Turnpike road, which was till lately passed over by a railway, part of a complex system of railway level crossings in the most crowded thoroughfares in Coatbridge. Through the influence and exertions of Mr. Whitelaw, these level crossings, and

many others, which were attended with great danger as well as inconvenience, have been done away. The opposite side of the fountain bears the following inscription: 'This Foun'tain stands on the site of the level crossing of the Monk'land and Kirkintilloch Railway, which was removed 1872.'
In politics Mr. Whitelaw is, like the other members of the family, a staunch Conservative, and in the election of February, 1874, following on the dissolution of Parliament by Mr. Gladstone, he was elected one of the Members for the city of Glasgow, being the first Conservative member elected for that city since the Reform Bill of 1832.

In 1870, Mr. Whitelaw acquired the estate of Gartshore, in the county of Dumbarton, and in 1873 the estate of Woodhall, in Lanarkshire. A view of Gartshore House is annexed.

Mr. Whitelaw was, in 1874, appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant in each of the counties of Dumbarton and Lanark, and he is also a Justice of the Peace in both of these counties.

He married, in 1859, Barbara Forbes, youngest daughter of the late Robert Lockhart, Esquire, of Castlehill, and has issue four sons:—

- (1.) Alexander, born 10th Oct., 1862,
- (2.) Græme Alexander Lockhart, born 4th November, 1863,
- (3.) William, born 15th March, 1868,
- (4.) James Baird, born 12th December, 1870,

and five daughters—









Miliam Mein

- (1.) Charlotte Lockhart.
- (2.) Janet Baird.
- (3.) Mary Barbara.
- (4.) Helen Douglas.
- (5.) Caroline Forbes.

Arms—Sable, a chevron engrailed or, between three boars' heads couped, argent, and langued of the second.

Crest—A bee erect ppr.

Motto (over crest)—"Solertia ditat."

By her second marriage with Mr. Weir, Janet Baird had issue, twin children, a son, William, and a daughter, Janet, born at Drumpark in 1835. Her son,



Milliam Meir of Kildonan,

Is a partner of the firm of William Baird & Company, and also of the Eglinton Iron Company, and is the managing

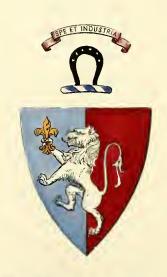
partner of the works in Ayrshire. In 1873 Mr. Weir acquired the estate of Kildonan, in the County of Ayr.

Arms of William Weir—per pale argent and or. On a fess azure three mullets of the first.

Crest—A demi horse, argent.

Motto (over crest)—"Vero nihil verius."

The daughter of Janet Baird, by her marriage with Mr. Weir, is Janet, who married in 1857 David Wallace, who is a partner of William Baird & Company, and of the Eglinton Iron Company. In 1875 Mr. Wallace acquired the estate of Glassingall, in the County of Perth.



Babid Wallace of Glassingall.

Of this marriage there is issue—one son, and three daughters:—



Amilall







MAS JACKSON.

- (1.) John, born 1862.
- (2.) Mary.
- (3.) Edith.
- (4.) Winifred Jane.

There was also a daughter Janet Baird, who died in infancy.

Arms of David Wallace—per pale azure and gules, a lionrampant argent, holding in his dexter fore-paw a fleurde-lis or.

Crest—A horse-shoe sable.

Motto (over the shield)—"Spe et industria."

Jane Baird,

The second daughter of Alexander Baird, was born at Kirkwood, 24th August, 1804. She was, for some time, a sickly child, but grew out of it, and became quite robust. She was sent to the school at Old Monkland, at that time kept by Mr. Cleland, and she was afterwards sent to Glasgow to learn sewing. By the time she grew up, the family were in circumstances of independence, and Jane was not subjected to the same hard work that had fallen to the share of her brothers and sister. She became very useful to her mother, however, in household duties, and after the family went to Newmains, she was the only daughter left—her sister having remained at High Cross till she was married. After the firm of William Baird & Company was formed, Jane went to live at the "Coal Hole," to keep house for her brothers, who resided there. Soon after

this she married, on 6th December, 1831, Thomas Jackson, of Coats, by whom she had a large family. She was severely tried by several deaths in her family. Her children were well brought up, and received a good education. From funds derived from her brothers, Mrs. Jackson was placed in a position of independence. Her husband died in July, 1863; and she is now living with her three unmarried daughters at Calderpark. Two of her daughters—Jane and Margaret—and a son, William Baird, died in infancy. Her surviving children are two sons and four daughters. The sons are:—

- (1.) Thomas, b. 10th December, 1833. He has an extensive ironwork at Coatbridge. He married (1871) Mary, daughter of Robert Addie, Esq., of View Park, and has issue two daughters—Mary Seton, and Jane Frances.
 - (2.) Alexander Baird, b. 1841.

The daughters of Mrs. Jackson are :--

- (1.) Jane.
- (2.) Jessie, married to John Mann Thomson, a partner of the firm of William Dixon & Company, Ironmasters, by whom she has issue two sons—William Dixon and Harry Douglas, and a daughter, Jeanie Baird.
 - (3.) Douglas Baird.
 - (4.) Jemima.







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