

cutting, for there are farms, market gardens, and villa gardens which might be much benefited by their use. It is true, however, that what we do not pay for we do not value, and there being no one to sell seaweed, there is no one to advertise its claims, and so it often goes unregarded.

In the interesting paper which Mr Whyte gave us a few weeks ago, he told us that the sale of seaweed made one of the items of the Income of the the Burgh 200 years ago and further that it was roused once a year. Might not the Municipal Authorities, or at any rate the Civic Guild (a body closely associated with them) resume some interest in the collection of this valuable asset? There would be the additional advantage also that the systematic removal of decaying seaweed would improve the sanitary condition of our shores.

In the Channel Islands the value of seaweed is highly appreciated. Rugulations are in force which permit the cutting of weed only twice a year, in March and in July, and at those times all the inhabitants turn out and engage in the work and it is well known that in those islands market gardening has reached a high state of perfection.

Rothsay is what is called a seaside resort and there can be no doubt that after all, its most valuable asset, as an attraction, is its seashore. At all times and at all places not absolutely spoiled by the effects of our civilization the margin of the sea is of fascinating interest, at any rate to those whose powers of observation have not been dulled by a too exclusive devotion to the printed book. Here we may still "read what is still unread in the manuscripts of God." It behoves the Authorities therefore to do their best to keep the margin of the sea clean, and I am glad there is a likelihood of our soon having a new drainage scheme. Even a cursory examination of the water of Rothsay Bay shows that it is much needed.

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OLD AND REMARKABLE TREES IN BUTE.

BY JAMES KAY.

[Read 28th February, 1911.]

The subject before us this evening is the old and remarkable trees in Bute.

The Island of Bute being divided into three Parishes, viz.:—Kingarth, Rothsay, and North Bute, we shall take up each Parish separately and enumerate the most noteworthy trees as arrived at. First—

PARISH OF KINGARTH.

The Policy Woods of Mountstuart are in this Parish.

The north portion from Kerrycroy Lodge to Lime Tree Avenue was planted in 1811. That to the south of the Lime Tree Avenue dates back to the building of Mountstuart, which was begun by James Stuart, 2nd Earl of Bute, who died in 1722 at the age of 32, and four years after the work was begun.

The planting of the woods in the immediate vicinity of Mountstuart was latterly carried out under the personal supervision of John, 3rd Earl of Bute, a most enthusiastic arboriculturist, and, as showing the interest manifested by his Lordship, it may be mentioned that there is in the Bute Library a minute diary with an account of the various trees planted and the improvements carried out at the time.

The Policy Woods of Mountstuart originally possessed great natural beauty, but the devastating storms of the past

40 years, more especially those of December, 1883, and January, 1884, wrought great havoc amongst the old denizens of the forest, levelling upwards of 2,000 trees. These gaps have been made up from time to time, and a casual observer would never suspect that there had been any gaps at all.

Having arrived at the scene of our investigations at Kerrycroy Lodge, we shall proceed along the approach and point out the various trees as they stand in relation to surrounding objects :—

No 1.—Silver Fir—(*Picea pectinata*). East side of approach, 175 yards north of Kirk Walk—girth, 5 feet up, 10 feet. The common Silver Fir is a native of Central Europe and west and north-west Asia, and was introduced into this country in 1603.

No 2.—Douglas Fir—(*Abies Douglasii*) on west side of approach, 150 yards south of Kirk Walk—girth, 5 feet up, 10 feet 1 inch.

This is the first Douglas Fir planted in Bute, and is now 60 years old. Unfortunately the tree is somewhat disfigured on account of having lost its top some 30 years ago. It is still vigorous and healthy.

Hundreds of *Douglasii* have been planted in the gaps formed by the storms of past years, and many of these stately trees, growing between Kerrycroy Lodge and Mountstuart, have now attained a height of from 70 to 80 feet. The name by which this tree is now known was given to commemorate the services of David Douglas, who introduced it into Great Britain in 1827. It is called the “Red Fir” by the settlers in British Columbia, and attains a height of from 200 to 300 feet with a diameter of 10 feet at 4 feet from the ground. In its most favoured habitat, near the mouth of the Willamette, it forms forests of great density, and the trees stand so close together that the foliage is confined to a mere tuft at the top. The trees are as straight as an arrow, and almost without a branch for 200 feet. The flag staff in the Royal Gardens at

Kew is formed of this tree, and was brought from Vancouver Island. It is 159 feet in length, 22 inches diameter at base, and 8 inches at the top. The Douglas Firs are named after David Douglas, a native of Scone, Perthshire, who did much exploration work in California, Sandwich Islands, &c. He added greatly to our knowledge of the coniferae during his short life—for he died at the age of 36.

No. 3.—In passing we also take note of a *Wellingtonia Gigantea*—the mammoth tree of California—10 yards north of *Douglasii* referred to, girth, 5 feet up, 6 feet 7½ inches; height, 89 feet. The tree was discovered by Douglas in 1831, and the name *Wellingtonia Gigantea* was given by Dr Lindley in compliment to the Duke of Wellington, standing so high above all his contemporaries as the Californian tree stood above the surrounding forest.

No. 4.—An *Abies Menziesii*—20 yards south of *Douglasii*—girth, 5 feet up, 6 feet ½ inch; height, 92 feet. Habitat, North-West America. Introduced by Douglas in 1831. The name *Menziesii* was given by Douglas in honour of Mr Archibald Menzies, the Scotch botanist.

We next take a look in at the Nursery Park and inspect some noble Silver Fir (*Picea Nobilis*) growing there. Several of these trees have produced cones for some years, and hundreds of young trees have been raised from the seed.

The noble Silver Fir is a native of North-West America, and forms vast forests on the Cascade Range of mountains, and southwards to Mount Shasta in North California. It was discovered by David Douglas on 7th September, 1825, on a high mountain south of the grand rapids on the Columbian River, and was introduced into this country in 1831. In its native mountains it is known as the Red Fir, and the Indians give it the name of Tuc, Tuc, which simply means “big tree.” In its native habitat it is found growing at an altitude of from 4000 to 8000 feet above sea level, and it attains a height of 150 to 200 feet. In favourable situations it makes rapid growth, attaining a height of 60 feet in 30

years. The wood is compact, resinous, and of a light brown colour varied with red streaks. Trees of 30 years' growth produce cones freely, and like all the Silver Fir tribe the cones grow erect (or nearly so) from the upper side of the higher branches, and are generally from 6 to 8 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and add very materially to the picturesque features of this remarkable tree. The cones are ripe about the end of September, and being deciduous quickly fall to pieces, leaving nothing but the axle of the cone to mark its former place. Therefore, in order to secure the seed the cones should be gathered before being fully ripe. The seeds germinate freely, and young plants are as easily raised as any of our home grown trees.

LIME AVENUE.

Proceeding along the approach we come to the Lime Tree Avenue, which runs at nearly right angles to the approach between the sea and the old public highway.

The Avenue is 600 yards long with a distance of 18 yards between the lines of trees and contains 158 trees.

A number of the trees were blown down in 1883-4 but were saved by lopping off the tops of the trees and raising them to their former position. They are as healthy and vigorous as ever and give no indications of having been level with the ground.

The Lime Tree—(*Tilia Europea*) is common in England. Its wood is well adapted for carving, being white, close grained and smooth. The carving at Windsor Castle, as well as many other works of art, are all of Lime. It is also used for the sounding boards of pianos and for making gun powder.

No. 5.—A fine Oak on the east side of approach, 70 yards south of Lime Avenue—girth, 5 feet up, 9 feet 2 inches.

No. 6.—Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus Libani*) 100 yards north of Mountstuart, between approach and "Stone Walk"—girth, 5 feet up, 8 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

This tree girthed 5 feet 10 inches in 1870, thus showing that it has gained 3 feet $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in 40 years. This is the finest specimen of Cedar of Lebanon in Bute. The Cedar of Lebanon was introduced into the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, in 1683.

No. 7.—Spanish Chestnut (*Castanea Vesca*) or Sweet Chestnut, east side of north-west view from monument—girth 5 feet up, 14 feet 2 inches. This is the largest and finest Spanish Chestnut in Bute and has gained 2 feet 5 inches in circumference during the last 40 years. *Castanea Vesca* is a native of Asia Minor and was introduced into this country several centuries ago. The wood of this tree, though not so valuable as the oak, is said to be peculiarly suited for wine casks.

No. 8.—Scotch Fir on west side of view opposite the last named—girth, 5 feet up, 9 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

No. 9.—Beech 100 yards north of Bowling Green—girth, 5 feet up, 15 feet 1 inch. This is the largest Beech in Mountstuart grounds and has gained 2 feet 1 inch in circumference in 40 years.

No. 10.—Four Scots Fir near old Foghouse—girth of the largest, 5 feet up, 9 feet 8 inches.

We now arrive at the Beech Walk. It lies at the bottom of the old sea cliff and is 570 yards in length with a width of 12 yards between the lines of trees and was planted by the Third Earl of Bute in 1722.

Forty years ago this avenue was an object of special attraction, but unfortunately the storms and natural decay of that period have made many gaps in the ranks of this colossal avenue of Beech—the average height of the trees being not less than 120 feet.

No. 11.—Cork Oak (*Quercus Suber*)—North end of Flower Garden—girth, 5 feet up, 3 feet $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

There were several of these trees in the Flower Garden at one time: the one referred to is the only one now left.

Silver Fir struck by lightning. During the time of the thunder storm, which passed over the Island about 1 p.m. on the 19th of March, 1897, a Silver Fir growing about 200 yards south of Kerrycroy Farm steading was struck by lightning and laid prostrate to the ground. The tree would be about 60 feet in height and 18 inches diameter at base, and had evidently been struck about 20 feet from the top. Immediately below this part the bark was completely stripped off for about 6 feet. Here the electric fluid seems to have gained an entrance to the interior of the tree, the lower half of which was burst into several pieces and the bark and splinters of wood blown 30 yards distant in all directions. The top of the tree, which was comparatively uninjured, fell the full length of the tree due north. This is the most remarkable freak of lightning which has occurred in the Island for a number of years.

The last occurrence of a similar nature was on the 6th August, 1878, when a large Oak Tree growing near Woodend was struck by lightning and shivered from top to bottom.

We shall next wend our way to Culevin Wood and inspect an Oak growing on east side of wood next Meikle Kilchattan Farm.

This tree is noteworthy on account of a remarkable abnormal swelling near the base of the tree for about 3 feet up, and is accounted for in this way. About 50 years ago the young Oaks in this wood were thinned and barked for tanning purposes. Previous to cutting down the trees and in order to save waste of bark, 3 feet of the bark of the base of the tree is removed—what is termed “hosing.” There had evidently been some mistake in the “hosing” of this tree, and after the bark had been removed it was again fixed in its original position—hence the remarkable swelling at the base of the tree, where it measures 7 feet 9 inches in circumference, and immediately above the swelling only 3 feet 10 inches,

The tree is quite healthy, and seems to have suffered no material injury from this interesting surgical operation.

PARISH OF ROTHESAY.

“ADAM AND EVE” (No. 1 and 2.)

The following notes and accompanying section of “Adam” are taken from a report on the “Old and Remarkable Trees in the Island of Bute,” which appeared in the transactions of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society in 1878:—

“We next come to two remarkable old Ash trees, known as ‘Adam and Eve,’ in the beautiful avenue leading to the Cemetery, a little to the south of the town of Rothesay. We are sorry to say ‘Adam’ had to be removed, May 6th 1878. For a number of years it showed signs of decay, and one immense branch—equal to many a tree—gave way in a storm on 12th October, 1861, and another a few years later. Having become much decayed, the trunk completely hollowed out, and only a thin shell of wood and bark keeping it in life, the largest limbs—some of them 3 feet in diameter—had to be cut off in 1869 to prevent it being blown down. For two years after the limbs were cut off it gave signs of vigorous life by sending out shoots from 2 to 3 feet in length. But in 1871 its race seems to have been run, and for some years it stood as a hollow dead trunk, a monument of former greatness. Latterly the tree was propped up, scooped out, and formed into a summer-house.”

The following measurements were taken in October, 1872:—

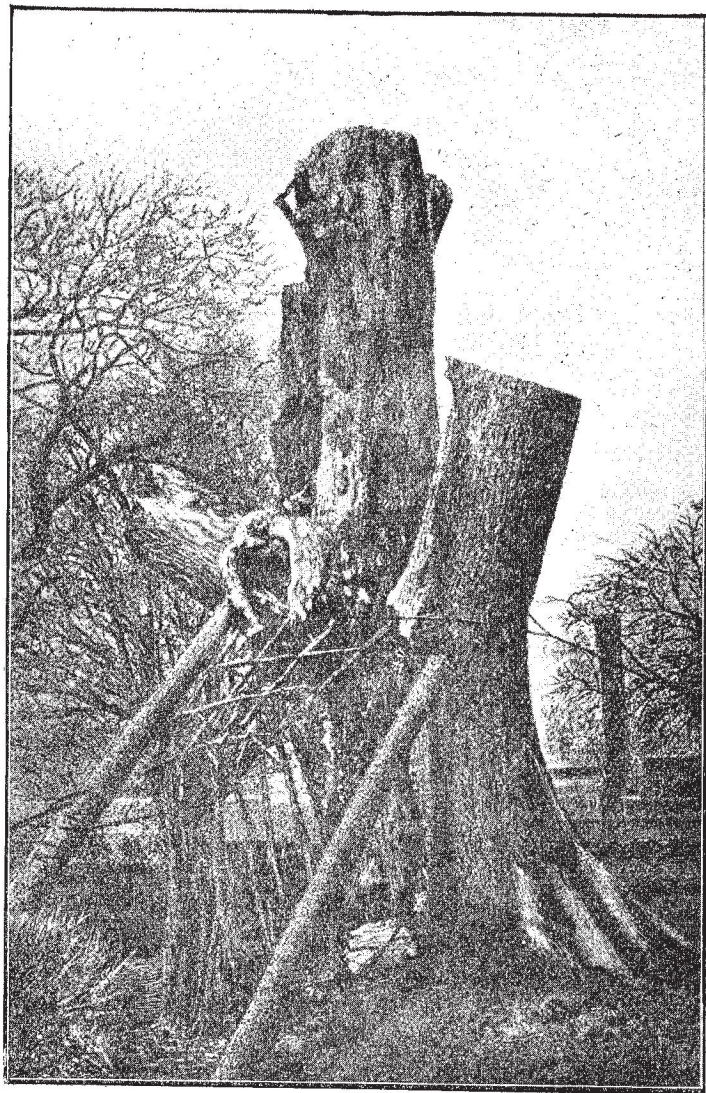
Circumference, 5 feet up, 17 feet 5 inches, to first limb, 8 feet; age 220 years. The age of the tree was ascertained by counting the annual rings of one of the limbs, when the tree was dismembered of its branches. Most of the limbs were perfectly sound, and exhibited a very marked peculiarity in the formation of the annual growths.

Taking one as an example:—During the whole growth of the limb (which must have been within 10 years of the age of the tree itself), it only measured 2 inches from the pith to the inside of the trunk, while on the outside of the pith it measured 2 feet 2 inches, thus showing that though the tree was divided into several limbs, the annual increase of wood took place principally from the outside as in the lower part of the main stem.

THE FALL OF "EVE."

This old Ash Tree was removed at 5 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, 8th June, 1904, and is the last of these old and remarkable trees, locally known as "Adam and Eve," which grew on each side of the public road leading to the Cemetery near Eden Place. Some years previous to the tree being removed and to prevent "Eve" from being blown down, the principal limbs were shortened and the main stem moored with wire stays. For some years after being lopped the tree gave signs of considerable vitality by throwing out a number of vigorous shoots from the upper portion of the trunk. Strange to say these shoots were only kept alive by two tiny rootlets and two small pieces of bark—one on the north-west side and the other on the south side of the tree; and the small portion of live wood which these rootlets sustained was only of the last 15 years growth. Though supported and protected in every way the tree had gone fast to decay for the last 20 years. Old Ash trees generally give first signs of decay near the base of the main stem, and had this old sentinel been taken down 40 years previous, the probability is, that the greater portion of the timber would have been comparatively sound. From a section of "Eve" taken at 8 feet up, the annual rings of growth give an age of 250 years, and adding 7 years for age of the tree below, height of section gives a total of 257 years, which corresponds very closely with a section of one of the limbs of "Adam" in 1869, or 35 years previous to the removal of "Eve."

From the great age of these trees, and the fact that they grew immediately opposite each other, it is almost certain that



'ADAM.'



"EVE."

they were not the result of accident and were probably planted on each side of the south entrance to the Castle grounds to commemorate some event of the time, and in trying to associate the age of these trees with the past history of Rothesay we find that it takes us back to the time when the Castle was garrisoned by a detachment of Cromwell's troops under Ralph Frewin, who is also credited with destroying the towers of the Castle before leaving Rothesay.

ELM TREES IN FRONT OF ROTHESAY CASTLE.

Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 —As showing the transformation which has taken place round Rothesay Castle, it may be here noted that, previous to the moat being cleared out, the Castle was surrounded on the north and east sides by several dwelling houses, a smithy, a joiner's, a nailer's and a grocer's shop.

In the laying out of the grounds in 1875 it was the wish of the late Lord Bute to have Elm Trees planted in front of the Castle; and in order to have immediate effect large well furnished trees were to be preferred. The difficulty was to find suitable trees of easy access and convenience of removal; after a search being made over the Island, four trees were selected. The two trees on each side of the entrance gate to the Castle were brought from East Colmac. The one at the corner of the High Street was brought from Kerrycroy, and the one opposite the Norman Stewart Institute from Roslin Wood.

The following is the present girth of the respective trees at 5 feet up. Tree west of entrance gate, 4 feet 9½ inches. Tree east of entrance gate, 5 feet 6 inches. Tree opposite Norman Stewart Institute, 7 feet 1 inch. Tree corner of High Street, 5 feet.

The trees, having been brought from an exposed to a sheltered situation, have grown remarkably well, and a stranger would never suppose that the trees had grown anywhere else.

It may also be noted that the trees from Colmac were brought to Rothesay under considerable difficulty. It being impossible to pass under the trees overhanging the public road, near Cranslagmory, a detour had to be made through Kames Castle field, and the telegraph wires had to be disconnected at Port-Bannatyne to allow the trees to pass.

KEAN'S OAK.

No. 7.—This is the largest Oak in Bute, growing on the side of a ravine, a little to the north of Woodend, the cottage of the late Edmund Kean, the tragedian, on the banks of Loch Fad: and under which he often expressed a wish that he might be buried. Though still a healthy and a beautiful tree it is somewhat disfigured on the west side, several of the branches having been broken off some years ago. From the Statistical Account of Bute (1842) we find that "this tree then measured 11 feet 1 inch in girth at 3 feet from the ground, with a beautiful clean straight bole 16½ feet to first branch, where the circumference is 10 feet. Spread of branches 65 feet, covering 365 yards of ground." This year, February 1st 1911, the tree measured 13 feet 6 inches at 3 feet up, spread of branches 96 feet—thus showing an increase of 2 feet 5 inches in girth and 31 feet in spread of branch in sixty-nine years.

No. 8.—*Araucaria Imbricata*.

This tree is growing on the lawn in front of Woodend on the banks of Loch Fad, about two miles south of Rothesay. It is 46 feet in height, and girths, 6 feet 7½ inches, at 5 feet up. Though not the largest it is certainly one of the finest we have seen, its outline being almost perfect. The graceful recurved branches have a diameter of 37 feet, and sweep the ground with their dark, glossy green imbricated leaves—stems and branches alike being protected by this living coat of mail. The site of this fine tree is completely sheltered and cannot be better described than in the words of Edmund Kean, who was wont to resort thither in the heyday of his fame, and had the following suggestive lines written over the door of his summer-house:—

"How glorious from the loopholes of retreat
To peep at such a world."

The *Araucaria*, of which there are several species, are all magnificent evergreen trees of large dimensions, and are natives of South America, Polynesia and Australia.

Araucaria Imbricata, or what is known as the Monkey-puzzle Tree, is a native of South Chili. In its native habitat it reaches to near the line of perpetual snows. It attains a height of from 50 to 150 feet, and is the only species which is sufficiently hardy to withstand the climate of Great Britain. Those of Australia and Polynesia are too tender for our climate, and can only be grown in large conservatories. *A. Imbricata* form vast forests in that part of the Andes inhabited by the Araucaria Indians, who live chiefly on the seeds of the tree. The name "*Araucaria*" is derived from "*Arauca*," the name of the province in South Chili, where it was first discovered.

The tree was discovered by Pavon, a Spanish botanist, in 1777, but it is to Mr Archibald Menzies—who accompanied Captain Vancouver as botanist to Chili—that we are indebted for the first seeds and plants. Menzies, when dining with the Spanish Viceroy of Chili in 1792, secured a few nuts which were served at table. These he sowed on board ship in a box in which they germinated while on the voyage of discovery round the world with Vancouver. Five plants were safely landed in England, one being presented to Sir Joseph Banks, and the others to Kew Gardens. The last of these famous trees at Kew died some years ago after an eventful history of nearly 100 years. We may here remark that the third Earl of Bute took an extremely active part in developing the Kew Gardens and planted the most of the old trees which adorn the Aboretum, near the main gate.

Araucaria were little known in the country till the year 1844, when Mr W. Lobb, the famous collector, brought home the first supply of seeds from which many of the finest specimens have originated.

A. Imbricata have generally been considered to be what is termed *dioecous*, a class of plants which have male flowers on

one plant and female flowers on another. However this is not absolutely the case as there are several instances where both male and female cones have been produced on the same tree, if not on the same branch. Though the tree stands the blast and maintains an erect position in the most exposed situation even in the face of the sea breeze, the best specimens are always to be found in sheltered situations and where the drainage is perfect. Like all other conifers, it prefers a light sandy soil, and no tree is more susceptible of injury when overshadowed and too much confined. It should therefore always be planted in a free open space where there is light and air. Another marked peculiarity of this tree is that it generally thrives best in those parts of the country which have the greatest rainfall. The *Araucaria* at Woodend has produced catkins at several times; it is therefore a male tree.

PARISH OF NORTH BUTE.

(KAMES CASTLE GROUNDS.)

No. 1.—A Spanish Chestnut growing 100 yards west of Kames Castle, girth, 5 feet up, 12 feet 5 inches.

No. 2.—An Oak Tree close to the last named, girth, at 5 feet up, 10 feet 4 inches.

No. 3.—An Elm 20 yards north of Oak, girth, 5 feet up, 10 feet 11½ inches.

No. 4.—A beautiful Beech with fine cylindrical stem, 40 yards north of Elm, girth, 5 feet up, 12 feet 1 inch. This tree is showing signs of decay, fungoid growth having taken possession of it near the base of the tree.

No. 5.—Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus Hippocastanum*) growing 50 yards south of Kames Castle, girth, 5 feet up, 13 feet 5 inches, to the first branch 5 feet 6 inches; spread of branches 114 feet, extreme height 72 feet.

The Horse Chestnut is supposed to be a native of Asia and Northern India and was introduced into this country

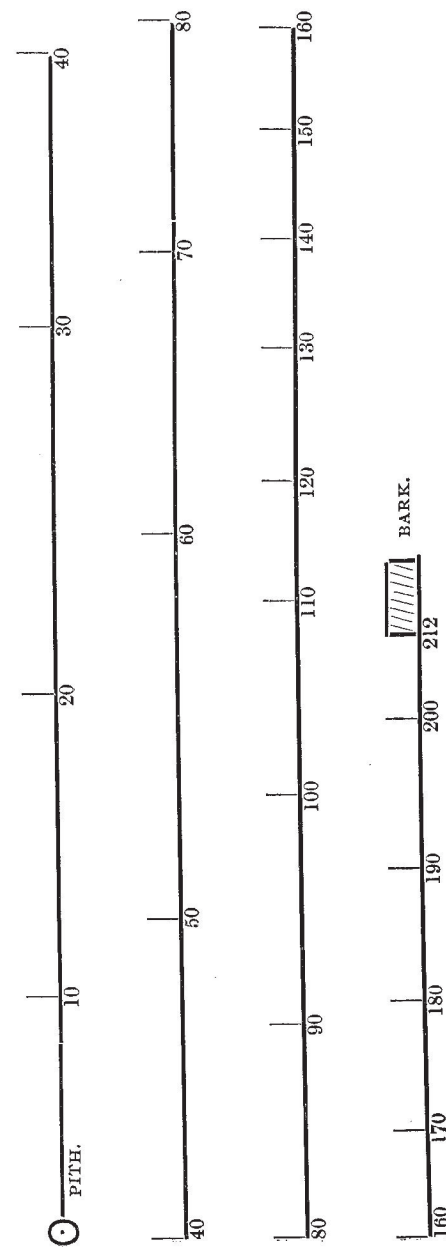
about the year 1640, and has been planted principally as an ornamental tree and no finer tree adorns the parks and pleasure grounds of our old ancestral homes. The Horse Chestnut should always be planted in a sheltered situation and in soil of a deep loamy nature, and being naturally impatient of pruning it should be allowed to assume the natural growth and sweep of its branches. Another marked feature of the tree is that it completes the greater part of its annual growth in about four weeks and is generally in flower by the middle of May. The nuts are ripe about the end of October, when they may be gathered and planted, covering with about two inches of soil. The wood is of little value and is used for packing boxes and in turnery where a soft and light wood is required. The bark affords a yellow dye and it is also used in tanning. In Turkey the nuts are ground and given to horses with broken wind.

No. 6.—Plane Tree on east side of road, 100 yards south of Wester Kames. Girth, 3 feet up, 11 feet 11 inches. From a section of one of the trees blown down in 1898 we find that the age of the old trees in Kames Castle grounds is now (1911) upwards of 200 years.

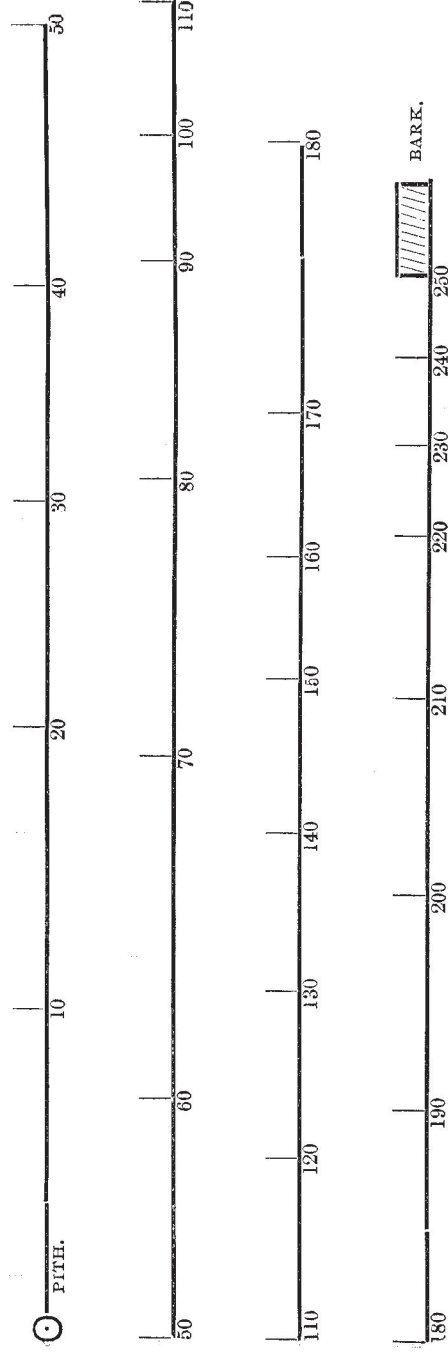
No. 7.—Having examined the most noteworthy trees in Kames Castle grounds we shall now proceed about four miles up the Kyles of Bute and inspect a remarkable Plane Tree on the margin of a deep ravine, 100 yards N.-E. of the farm steading of Shalunt. The tree divides into two principal limbs near the ground. The north limb girths 15 feet 3 inches, and the south limb 12 feet 11 inches at 3 feet up: extreme height, 64 feet. In the old statistical account of Bute in 1842 we find the following measurements of this tree at 3 feet from the ground:—North limb, 12 feet; south limb, 11 feet, thus showing, as compared with the present measurement (January, 1911), that the north limb has gained 3 feet 3 inches and the south limb 1 foot 11 inches in 69 years. The tree is still fresh and vigorous, and is probably not less than 200 years old,

No. 8. Siamese Plane Tree—growing about 10 yards on the low side of bridge over Kilbride Burn. This is a remarkable freak of tree growth. The tree is formed of three strong limbs, two of which have become ingrafted into each other in two places at 4 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet up by means of an adjoining branch, somewhat after the nature of the Siamese Twins, so much heard of some years ago. This is certainly one of the natural curiosities of tree growth in Bute, and is well worthy of a visit.

SECTION OF ONE OF THE LIMBS OF "ADAM,"
SHOWING THE ANNUAL GROWTH AT EVERY TENTH YEAR.



SECTION OF "EVE" AT 8 FEET UP,
SHOWING THE ANNUAL GROWTH AT EVERY TENTH YEAR.



Tabular Abstract of Old and Remarkable Trees in Bute.

Parish.	No. of Tree.	Name of Tree.	Where Growing.	Girth, 5 feet up.		
				1870. ft. in.	1878. ft. in.	1911. ft. in.
Kingarth	1	Silver Fir	175 yards N. of Kirk Walk	...	...	10 0
"	2	Douglas Fir	150 " S.	...	...	10 1
"	3	Wellingtonia Gigantia	10 " N. of Douglasii	...	...	6 7½
"	4	Abies Menziesii	20 " S.	...	...	6 0½
"	5	Oak	70 " S. of Lime Avenue	...	...	9 2
"	6	Cedar of Lebanon	100 " N. of Mountstuart	5 10	6 6	8 11½
"	7	Spanish Chestnut	100 " N. of Mountstuart	11 9	12 3	14 2
"	8	Scotch Fir	100 " E. of N.-E. view	...	8 9	9 7½
"	9	Beech	100 " N. of Spanish Chestnut	13 0	13 6½	15 1
"	10	Scotch Fir	100 " N. of Bowling Green	8 7	8 10	9 8
"	11	Cork Oak	near Old Foghouse	2 9	3 3	3 11½
Rothsary	1	Ash ("Adam")	N. end of Flower Garden	17 5	...	...
"	2	Ash ("Eve")	Removed 6th May, 1878	12 0	12 3	...
"	3	Elm Trees	Removed 8th June, 1904	...	...	4 9½
"	4	"	Rothsary Castle, Tree W. of entrance to Castle	...	...	5 6
"	5	"	E.	...	...	7 1
"	6	"	" Opposite Norman Stewart Institute	...	...	5 0
"	7	"	" Corner of High Street	...	...	13 6
"	8	Kear's Oak	100 yards N. of Old Laundry	...	11 11	6 7½
North Bute	1	Araucaria	In front of Woodend	...	10 8	12 5
"	2	Spanish Chestnut	100 yards W. of Kames Castle	...	9 2½	10 4
"	3	Oak	Near last named	...	8 0	10 1
"	4	Elm	20 yards N. of Oak	...	11 4½	12 1
"	5	Beech	40 " N. of Elm	...	11 10	13 5
"	6	Horse Chestnut	50 " S. of Castle	...	11 11	11 11
"	7	Plane Tree	*Wester Kames, 100 "	...	13 6	15 3
"	8	Plane Tree	*Shalunt, 100 "	...	11 6	12 11
"		Plane Tree	Kilbride Burn, 10 "	...	...	...
"		Plane Tree	W. of Bridge	...	...	...

* Measured at 3 feet up.