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Wherof we will all men be thereto by the **W**rit of **W**rithehold, **E**ach of anone lord, **S**cholar, and of yo^r right of barony of **E**ngland &
half of **E**ngland, to be thereto by the **W**rit of **W**rithehold, **E**ach of anone lord, **S**cholar, and of yo^r right of barony of **E**ngland &
and under to be thereto by the **W**rit of **W**rithehold, **E**ach of anone lord, **S**cholar, and of yo^r right of barony of **E**ngland &
and **C**ontin^e of **E**ngland, **I**n all yo^r right to yo^r husband, yo^r or yo^r own, by the **W**rit of **W**rithehold, **E**ach of anone lord, **S**cholar, and of yo^r right of barony of **E**ngland &
most important. **T**he for said **W**rithehold, **E**ach of anone lord, **S**cholar, and of yo^r right of barony of **E**ngland &
to be made by yo^r own special licence. **T**he for said **W**rithehold, **E**ach of anone lord, **S**cholar, and of yo^r right of barony of **E**ngland &
we will ordaine for yo^r own special licence. **T**he for said **W**rithehold, **E**ach of anone lord, **S**cholar, and of yo^r right of barony of **E**ngland &
do not assigne in yo^r time but yo^r own special licence. **T**he for said **W**rithehold, **E**ach of anone lord, **S**cholar, and of yo^r right of barony of **E**ngland &
that to yo^r own special licence. **T**he for said **W**rithehold, **E**ach of anone lord, **S**cholar, and of yo^r right of barony of **E**ngland &
in that said, for hundred, and all other.

— *Edward of Caen* —

ANGUS
OR
FORFARSHIRE,

THE
LAND AND PEOPLE,

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL.

BY
ALEX. J. WARDEN, F.S.A. SCOT.,
AUTHOR OF
"THE LINEN TRADE," AND "THE BURGH LAWS OF DUNDEE."

VOL. IV.

Dundee:

CHARLES ALEXANDER & CO.

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The Right Honourable
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LORD LIEUTENANT OF FORFARSHIRE.

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PREFACE TO THE FOURTH AND FIFTH VOLUMES.

Before commencing to "Angus or Forfarshire" in 1879, the Author thought he would be able to complete the work in three volumes, and have them all published within three years. As he proceeded with the work the subjects contemplated to be included in it widened, and matter flowed in from several quarters, greatly beyond what he had anticipated. In this way the work increased in size, and the publication of the several volumes was retarded.

The work was originally intended to have been completed in three volumes, but, for the reasons mentioned in the Preface to the third volume, that could not be accomplished, and, with a few exceptions, his Subscribers kindly agreed to take a fourth, or probably a fifth volume. As the Author proceeded with the fourth volume he found that he must either condense the work materially, or add a fifth, though smaller volume. After consideration he thought it better to complete the work in the same style as in the first three volumes, and to add the fifth, which is somewhat larger than half of the full-sized volumes. The fourth and fifth volumes will be issued together.

In the compilation of "Angus or Forfarshire" he has studied to introduce as much variety in the matter as was consistent with the design and scope of the work. In order to have it as complete and as correct as possible, he has consulted well on to one hundred authorities, and he made personal application for information to every person whom he thought able, and likely to be willing, to supply him with correct details on the special subjects he had then in hands, and with the view of having the information received from one source corroborated, if possible, by others. Notwithstanding all the care he has taken to have the work free from errors, he fears it is in many respects imperfect, and he begs his Subscribers kindly to overlook faults, both of commission and omission.

For more than six years past much of his time has been devoted to the collection of data, and arranging it; and latterly to revising and superintending the volumes as they went through the press. To him the work has been, in more senses than one, a labour of love, but not of profit, as, thus far, it has done little more than pay the cost of printing, binding, &c., &c.

To the Right Honourable The Earl of STRATHMORE, Lord Lieutenant of Forfarshire, the Author is under a deep obligation for having so readily given his special permission to the Author to dedicate "Angus or Forfarshire" to his Lordship, and he returns his humble, but hearty and grateful thanks to the noble Earl for his great kindness.

The Author has to return his best thanks to the Right Honourable The Earl of SOUTHESK for the great interest he has taken in "Angus or Forfarshire" throughout its progress, and for giving him many interesting details which otherwise might not have been available. He has also to express his gratitude to the noble Earl for having frequently invited him to the Castle, and for the great kindness of his Lordship, the Countess, and the other members of the family, to him when there.

He has also to express his grateful thanks to the Right Honourable The Earl of CAMPERDOWN and the Earl of DALHOUSIE for the encouragement they have given him; to Sir JOHN OGILVY, Bart. of Inverquhar, and Sir JOHN KINLOCH of Kinloch, Bart., for the information supplied, and for the personal kindness they have shown him.

He has also to thank, most warmly, PATRICK ALLAN FRASER, Esquire of Hospitalfield; Colonel WILLIAM BLAIR IMRIE of Lunan; Colonel ERSKINE ERSKINE of Linlathen; and ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Esquire of Grange of Monifieth, for much information supplied, and for their uniform kindness to the Author in his visits to them. Also to JOHN LAING, Esq. of Kellyfield.

In his search for information regarding the several parishes in the county, and for details of incidents or events which had taken place in them, he had occasion to write to many of the parish ministers to solicit their aid, and he personally visited several of them. Every one to whom he wrote replied promptly and most courteously, and from some of them he received much

desirable information and interesting details. Those whom he visited received him kindly and most hospitably, and to each of them he tenders his sincere and grateful thanks. He has to offer his special thanks to the Rev. JAMES CÆSAR, Panbride; Rev. FREDERICK CRUICKSHANK, Lethnot and Navar; Rev. WILLIAM DUKE, St Vigean; Rev. WILLIAM ELDER, Tealing; Rev. WILLIAM PAXTON FRASER, Maryton; Rev. JOHN REID, Monikie; and to the Rev. JAMES GERARD YOUNG, D.D., Monifieth, each of whom put himself to much trouble to facilitate the Author in his labours and researches. The name of the late Rev. ALEXANDER MILNE DAVIDSON, Kinnell, would have been included in this list had he been alive, but he has been taken home.

The Author also returns his grateful thanks to JOHN ADAMSON, Esquire of Careston; JOHN CLERK BRODIE, Esquire of Idvics; ROBERT HENDERSON ARKLEY, Esquire, Dun; Sheriff and Mrs ROBERTSON of Burnside; Mr and Mrs POWRIE of Reswallie; THOMAS MACPHERSON BRUCE GARDINE, Esquire of Middleton; also to JOHN OGILVY, Esquire, Younger of Inshewan, and Mrs OGILVY, Hare Craig, and Miss OGILVY, Inshewan, for information kindly supplied, and for their courtesy towards him when visiting at their respective mansions; to Captain J. DAVIDSON, solicitor, Kirriemuir, for his kind assistance; and to Mr ALEXANDER MATHEWSON, farmer, Wester Braikie, for information about Braikie Castle.

He also again thanks most of those whose names are mentioned in the Prefaces to the earlier volumes of the work, for their continued encouragement and kindly feeling.

The Author is deeply grateful to his many Subscribers for their forbearance with him in the irregular publication of the several volumes of the work, and to each of them he returns his warmest thanks. He intended to publish another volume giving an account of the Royal Burghs in the county, and details regarding the staple trade of the county; but at his long age, and with a failing memory, he does not think he would be able to accomplish the great labour the volume would entail, and he hopes the many gentlemen who kindly agreed to take copies of the volume will excuse him for not attempting to carry out the work.

As a frontispiece to Volume IV. the Author is giving a fac-simile of a writ or licence by Archibald, Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas (Bell the Cat), to John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, authorising him to sell the lands of Crief and Littill Migvie, in the regality and barony of Kerymuir, to whom and on what manner of holding he thought most expedient, he being always tenant to the Earl of the lands, as he was before the licence to sell was granted. The Earl is designed "Archibald, Earl of Angus, Lord Douglas, and of the regality and barony of Kyremuir. The licence was signed at Edinburgh, the first day of July, 1511. It is written on a long narrow piece of vellum. The Earl of Angus was the superior of Inverquharity, and the Ogilvys of Inverquharity were vassals of the Earl.

Glamis Castle is one of the oldest, best preserved, and most historical mansions in the kingdom. It possesses so great a general interest that views of it have been often taken. The Author has several old views of the Castle, and he is to give, as a frontispiece to the last volume, a view of the Castle taken upwards of a century ago. T. Sandby, R.A., del., W. Watts, sculp., published May 1st, 1782, by W. Watts, Chelsea. The Castle had then a very different appearance from what it now has, it being then surrounded by a high wall, and having many trees near the front of it.

Underneath another view of the Castle, without a date, "engraved by J. Storer, for the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, from a drawing by the Rev. C. Turner," is the following somewhat minute description of the Castle.

"GLAMES or Glammis Castle originally consisted of two rectangular towers, with walls of great thickness connected by a square projection, and together forming a figure something like the letter Z, saving that in the Castle all the angles are right ones. It is a place much celebrated in history, principally for the murder of Malcolm II., who fell here by the hands of assassins, in a passage still shewn to strangers. It might at the time be part of the possessions of the family of the famous Macbeth, who tells us through the mouth of Shakespear, 'By Sinel's death I know I am Thane of Glames,' this Sinel being, as Boethius informs us, father to the tyrant. Probably after Macbeth's

death it became forfeited, and added to the possessions of the Crown, for on the accession of Robert II. it was bestowed on Sir John Lyon.

“The most ancient part of this Castle remaining is a tower, which has received the addition of little round turrets, with grotesque roofs; and a great round tower in one angle, which was built in the year 1606 by the restorer of the Castle, Patrick, Earl of Kinghorn, in order to contain a spiral staircase, one end of the steps resting on a light hollow pillar, continued to the upper story.

“On the great gate of the inner court are ballustrades of stone, adorned with statues; and in the court are four brasen statues, larger than life, on pedestals: James VI. of Scotland, and I. of England, in his stole; Charles I., as painted by Vandyke; Charles II. in a Roman dress; and James II. as at Whitehall. The house is very high, consisting of a tower in the middle with two wings, and a tower at each end, the whole above 200 feet broad. The stairs from the entry to the top of the house consist of 143 steps, of which the great stairs, where five people can mount abreast, are eighty-six each of one stone. On the first floor are thirty-eight rooms. The hall, which was finished in 1621, is a handsome room, adorned with family pictures; behind the hall is a chapel, remarkable for the elegance of its architecture.

“This Castle stands in the middle of a well-planted park, with avenues cut in various directions to the house.”

Since the chapter on Kinnettles Parish was printed, the estates of Kinnettles and Invereighy have changed hands. They formerly belonged to JAMES PATERSON of Kinnettles and Invereighy. The former has been acquired by JOSEPH GRIMOND, Esq., Merchant, Dundee, now of Kinnettles. He has already made many improvements on the estate, and it is a beautiful property. The latter has been acquired by the Right Hon. W. E. BAXTER, of Kincaldrum, M.P., now also of Invereighy.

In the list of subscribers to *The Poems of Ossian*, published by HUGH and JOHN M'CALLUM, Montrose, in 1816, we find “R. WARDEN, Esq. of Parkhill,” in the Parish of St Vigeans. He had probably succeeded the Ochterlonys in the property. We have not met with the name elsewhere.

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ANGUS OR FORFARSHIRE.

PART XIV.

ANGUS IN PARISHES.

CHAP. XXVIII.—KETTINS.

THE Church of Kettins belonged to the Diocese of St Andrews, and was dedicated by Bishop David in 1249. In the old ecclesiastical taxation it was valued at 55 merks (Reg. de Aberb., 239). It is reported to have had six chapels dependent upon it, but there is no mention of chapels in the taxation, as is done with other churches having dependent chapels. The church was dedicated to S. Bride or Bridget, Virgin. (Sculp. Stones, II., p. 3.)

The Hospital, or *Domus Dei*, of Berwick, appears to have obtained a grant of the fruits and revenues of the Church of Kettins at an early period. These were transferred to the Trinity Friars of Dundee in the reign of Robert III., on the condition that, while the town and Castle of Berwick remained in the hands of the English, and the Hospital could not uplift the revenues, the Trinity Friars of Dundee should retain possession. (His. of Dun., 238.) That monarch, by a charter under the Great Seal, dated about 1391, confirmed the foundation of the Convent of Trinity or Red Friars in Dundee, which had been founded a year or two previously by Sir James Lindsay, Knight, and dissolved the Church of Kettins from the Hospital at Berwick, annexing it to the Convent of the Red Friars in Dundee, in which it remained until the dissolution of the monasteries at the Reformation.

The patronage and teinds of Kettins at one time belonged to the Church of Peebles. In 1536, James Paterson, minister of Peebles and "rector of

Ketnes," with consent of his brother of the " Cors Kirk of Peebles," granted a lease of the teind sheaves of the parish, excepting those of Balgoyff and the Mill, to George Haliburton of the Gask, Alexander Rattray, and Richard Small, who, in the original deed of assignation, are designed " fermorers of ye Kirk of Ketnis." These parties, on the penult (30th) of January, 1536, agreed to give four merks yearly out of the teinds to " Shir David Jak" for the period of five years for his thankful service and labour done for them at their command to the minister of Peebles.

It is not known how the connection between Peebles and Kettins was formed, nor how or when it terminated. The local tradition is that, as Peebles had not exercised their right for a long period of years, their right to the teinds and patronage was lost by prescription. Although we do not know when Peebles lost their right, it is certain that the town endeavoured to exercise their old rights to the church so recently as the beginning of the present century.

In February, 1800, the Rev. David Symers was nominated by the Crown to the Church of Kettins. The Magistrates and Council of Peebles, who claimed the patronage, presented the living to another minister. Both the Crown and Peebles laid the case before the Court of Session, who found for the Crown, and on 7th May, 1801, Mr Symers was ordained to the charge by the Presbytery of Meikle.

Although we have not met with any historical account of the connection between Peebles and the Church of Kettins, it is known that, according to Fordoun, on 7th May, 1261, there was found a venerable cross, which had been long inhumed, and a stone box, which enclosed the cross, bore the inscription:—" The Place of St Nicolaus, Bishop," who had been martyred in the year 296; and near to the same spot was found " the holy reliques of the martyr's body, cut asunder in bits or collips, and pieces laid up in a shrine of stone." A grand church was built on the spot where these things were found, many miracles were done by that cross, and crowds of people made pilgrimages to the spot. A piece of the true cross of our Lord was subsequently added. Money, land, and other valuable gifts were bestowed upon the church by kings, nobles, and others, and the patronage of Kettins may have been among them. One of the four conventual Churches of the Holy Cross, called Ministries, founded for Red or Trinity Friars, was in Peebles. In 1621, James VI. granted to the community of the burgh of Peebles all the chaplainries, altarages, and other property belonging to these religious houses, including,

there is little doubt, the patronage, &c., of Kettins, and in consequence of this grant the Magistrates and Council of Peebles had probably, until lost by prescription, as mentioned above, the patronage and fruits of the Church of Kettins. (Fullarton's Gazetteer of Scotland, p. 494.)

After the Reformation, when Protestant ministers were scarce, the churches of Kettins, Bendochy, and Collace were, in 1574, served by James Anderson, stipend, £133 6s 8d, and James Jameson was schoolmaster or, as it was then called, reader at Kettins, salary, £20 and the Kirk lands. (Wod. MSS., 355.)

The records of the Kirk Session of Kettins contain many curious entries, especially in connection with the state of morality in the parish. When a marriage was agreed upon the two parties were, in this parish, as in others, generally ecclesiastically contracted, and consigned certain pledges or pawns, usually some articles of wearing apparel, that they would fulfil their obligations, having special regard to the fault of ante-nuptial favours, if granted.

In Forfarshire Illustrated, p. 149, it is said:—"In Catholic times, the church of the parish of Kettins was dedicated to the memory of S. Thomas, the Apostle, and was the mother church of six chapels, viz.—Piteur, Pettie or Peattie, South Costown, Mooryfolds, Denhead, and the sixth at the south side of Kirkton, or village of Kettins." Most of these chapels were within small enclosures, which were used as burial places. (Sculptured Stones, II., p. 3.)

The present Parish Church of Kettins was built in 1768. In 1870 the church was reseated, and a vestry and library were added. It was repaired, enlarged, and adorned with stained glass windows, &c., during the summer of 1878. The windows were the gift of Lord Halyburton. Each contains Scripture subjects, underneath which are given appropriate texts of Scripture in illumined characters. The smaller windows are adorned with suitable devices, and they add greatly to the beauty of the Church, which is now a much more comfortable and pleasing structure than many of our parish churches. The following inscription, in relief, is on the church bell:—

Maria Troon es minen naem
Meester Hans Popen Reider gaf mi.
Anno Domini MCCCCCXIX.

The bell, though 363 years old, is in perfect preservation, and apparently little the worse for its long service. The communion plate was gifted by James Auchinleck in 1636, and the collection plate bears the date 1723.

The sculptured stone which for a long time was used for bridging the burn which passes the church of Kettins has now found a resting-place within the churchyard there. It has been erected to the north of the church, and close by the outer wall of the burying-ground. It is placed in a stone socket, to which it is fastened by iron stays. The stone is about ten feet in height above the socket, into which it enters for some depth. It is about 42 inches in breadth, and 10 inches in thickness. A piece about 15 inches in height, and all the width of the slab, has been broken off from the obverse or front of the stone. A highly ornamented cross has adorned the slab, with designs on each side of it. The outline of the cross may still be traced, but its ornamentation is much defaced, and so indistinct that we cannot with certainty say what it has been. The other figures upon the slab are also all but obliterated. The reverse is devoid of sculpture, and the centre is hollowed, but on this side of the stone the top is entire, and shows its original length.

In the olden time the village of Kettins had its Market Cross, which stood near the south-east corner of the hamlet. What remains of the Cross now stands in the churchyard to the east of the church.

There is great probability that in early times a Celtic monastery had been erected in this parish. The "abdenrie of Kettins" is mentioned by Martin, p. 121, Rel. D. And., and certain lands in Forfar are described as "abden of Kettins." The occurrence of the word "abthen" as descriptive of land is held to point out the territory of an ancient abbey. This belief is strengthened by a charter of about 1292-3, in which Hugh of Over, Lord of Ketenes, granted "his well in his lands and Abthenage of Ketenes, called Bradwell, with its aqueduct bounded, and servitude of watergage" to the Abbey of Cupar. Kettins thus appears to have been an abthenage, or the site of an early ecclesiastical establishment, and the church had probably been dedicated to St. Bridget, the name "Bradwell" appearing to be a corruption of Bride's Well. In the rental of lands belonging to the Priory of Resteneth, the lands of the Barony of Kethenys are entered at *iiij. lib.*, and the mill of Kethynnes at *xi. s.* Bishop William Lamberton of St Andrews (1298-1328), the true friend of Robert I., built residences for himself and his successors at Kettins, and nine other places, likewise ten churches in his diocese, the names of which are not given. He did many other great and good works.

The lands of Ardler, Baldowrie, Balunie, and Kettins were held off the Priory of Resteneth, the possessors having made annual payments to the Prior, who was their superior.

A family had assumed their surname from the lands of Ardler at an early period. David II. gave Ingraham Ardler a charter of the lands of Balcorie (Baldowrie), whilk William Marshall resigned. (In. to Ch., 54-13.) John of Areler (Ardler) got from the same monarch a charter of the lands of Ardler and Baldowrie. (Do., 66-21.) During the reign of the same Sovereign, John of Ardler gave Patrick of Blair a charter of the lands of Ardler and Baldowry, &c. The charter is dated at Perth, 2d March, 1369. (Do., 89-248.)

In 1384, Robert II. gave a charter to John de Ardler of an annual of six merks furth of the two towns of Kelor, on the resignation of John Kelor. (In. to Ch., 124-10.)

The lands of Ardler and Baldowrie were long possessed by the family of Blair of Balthayock, Balgillo in Tannadice, &c. As will be more particularly mentioned in the proprietary account of Baldowrie, Thomas Blair had a charter of Ardler from Robert III. (In. to Ch. 145-21.) In 1509 another Thomas Blair succeeded his father in the estate. The same person, or another of the same name, had a charter of same lands on 10th January, 1542. (Bar., 188.)

On 8th February, 1604, Alexander Blair was served heir to his father Alexander (Forfar retour, No. 41) in the lands and barony of Ardler, with the Mill, and in Baldowrie. On 9th May, 1620, Thomas Blair, son of Alexander, was retoured (No. 127) in the same lands, A.E., £18 6s 8d, N.E., £133 6s 8d.

Some time after the date of the retour No. 127, part of the lands of Ardler had been acquired by the family of Halyburton. On 1st June, 1680, James Halyburton of Fodderance, heir of his father, Alexander of Fodderance (now Lintrose), was retoured (No. 479) in the lands and Barony of Ardler, united in the barony of Ardler, A.E., 13s 4d, N.E., 4m. From the small valuation, the Fodderance family had probably only owned a portion of Ardler. Of same date, he was retoured (No. 480) in the lands of Fodderance; and in part of the land and barony of Ardler, viz.—Mill of Ardler, Officer Land and Croppieley of Ardler, domibus et hortis in Ardler, Foularlands of Ardler, and pendicle called Heronhall, in the parish of Kettins, A.E., 6s 8d, N.E., 26s 8d.

We have not ascertained when the Blairs parted with the whole of the barony of Ardler, or whether the whole of the lands were purchased by the Halyburtons. They were subsequently acquired from the Halyburtons, or directly from the Blairs, by the Mackenzie family. In the Valuation of 1748 Rosehaugh (Mackenzie) is entered for Ardlair and Keillor West and half of

East Keillor. In 1820 these properties were owned by James Stuart Mackenzie. From them they passed to the Bute family, then to the Right Hon^{ble}. the Earl of Wharnccliffe, a descendant of that family. They were acquired from his Lordship in 1869 by Peter Carmichael of Arthurstone, who is the present proprietor of Ardler and Arthurstone.

Mr Carmichael has recently intimated his intention to erect and endow a church *quoad sacra* at his village of Ardler. The site he has fixed upon is very suitable. The village is at a considerable distance from any place of worship, and the new church will be a great convenience and a blessing to the families living in its vicinity, and to the many persons from Dundee and elsewhere who sojourn there during the summer months.

The lands of Arthurstone formed part of the territories possessed by the Abbey of Coupar, and they are frequently mentioned in the Rental Book of the Monastery. The last Abbot, Donald Campbell, held the office for fully thirty-six years, and died about the middle of December, 1562. He is said to have left five illegitimate sons, to each of whom he gave an estate shortly before the abolition of the monastic houses. These lauded properties were Balgersho, Arthurstone, Keithick, Denhead, and Croonan. The Abbot was farseeing, and wise in his generation. These properties were sold, or, as we say now, feued, the possessors paying to the Convent an annual sum of feu-duty. On 22d December, 1561, the Privy Council ordered a return of the whole rental of all the benefices and religious houses in the Kingdom. In that return Arthurstone is given at £18 14s Scots of silver feu-mail, together with 20 bolls of horse corn, 15 whereof was set in feu for 3s 4d the boll, being in money £2 10s Scots.

The lands of Arthurstone appear to have passed from the Campbells, the posterity of Abbot Donald, to the Murrays, but we have not ascertained the date. In 1700, they sold the estate to James Smith of Camno and Glasswall.

Adam Smith, merchant burghess of Dundee, had a charter under the Great Seal from James V. of several acres of land in the lordship of Dudhope, near Dundee, dated 6th December, 1535. Henry Smith, his son, also a merchant burghess in Dundee, succeeded. He was the father of John Smith, afterwards of Glasswall, who lived in the reigns of James VI. and Charles I. He is designed in writs son of Henry, and was bred to the law. He was Sheriff Clerk or Recorder of the County of Angus, and, having acquired the lands of Glasswall and others in Angus, was designed by that title. Being a keen Royalist, he was proscribed by Cromwell. He married a daughter of Andrew

Wylie, a wealthy merchant in Dundee. By her he had a son, and daughter Elizabeth, married to Gilbert Auchinleck of that Ilk, middle of 17th century. He died before the Restoration.

Henry, his son, succeeded, and was served heir to his father, 20th August, 1661. He acquired the lands of Camno, &c., and got a charter under the Great Seal to Henry Smith of Glasswall, of the lands and barony of Camno, &c., in Perthshire, 3d March, 1662. The last named barony became the chief title of the family. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Gilbert Ramsay of Banff, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. He died, 1664. Henry, the second son, was the first of the Smiths of Smithfield, in Monikie, James Smith succeeded his father in Camno. In 1700 he acquired the lands of Arthurstone from John Murray, proprietor thereof, and married Grizel, daughter of Alexander Watson of Wallace Craigie, Provost of Dundee, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. He died at Dundee in 1739.

Henry, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter of David Threipland of Fingask, but died before his father, without issue. James, the second son, was a merchant in Dundee, and married Katherine, daughter of David Durham of Laws, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. James died before his father, and his son James became heir to his grandfather in 1739. He was served heir to his grandfather and uncle Henry, and had the whole estate confirmed to him by a charter under the Great Seal. By Agnes, daughter of Sir James Kinloch of that Ilk, Bart., he had three sons and a daughter. He died, 1763, and was succeeded by his eldest son James, who made up his titles, and was infeft in the estate by a charter under the Great Seal.

The lands of Arthurstone had probably been acquired from the Smiths or their representatives by George Nicoll, formerly of the Island of Jamaica. In 1789 Captain James Rattray purchased the lands of Arthurstone from George Nicoll. (Vol. II., p. 362.)

The mansionhouse of Arthurstone was erected by Colonel Rattray in 1797. He died at Arthurstone on 24th May, 1802. A stone in the wall has the initials W. R., with the date 1797 below them.

In 1812, Colonel Rattray's trustees sold the lands to Ewan Cameron of Fassifern. This family did not retain them long, as in 1817 Ewan Cameron sold the property to James M'Nab, surgeon in the service of the Hon. East India Company. He was succeeded by his son, who sold the estate to Patrick Murray of Simprim in 1838. A daughter of Mr M'Nab was married to J.

Erskine Erskine of Linlathen. Mr Murray was a son of Lord Elibank, and from his father he obtained the estates of Meigle, Cardean, and others. He died on 24th May, 1842. From his representatives the estate of Arthurstone was acquired by Peter Carmichael, merchant in Dundee. He has been for many years, and still is, a partner of the great manufacturing firm of Baxter Brothers & Co., of that town. Mr Carmichael's father was one of the pioneers of flaxspinning by power, having had a spinning mill in the Dens, Dundee, in the first two decades of this century. The site of the mill is now included in the extensive works of the firm of which his son is a partner. He married Margaret, daughter of James Carmichael, engineer in Dundee, of whom a fine statue was erected in Albert Square, in 1876. The memorial was erected by the citizens of Dundee, as an acknowledgment of the genius, engineering talent, and private worth of a departed citizen, and the statue is an excellent likeness of Mr Carmichael.

The mansionhouse of Arthurstone has been greatly altered and improved by Mr Carmichael. It consists of a building of three floors, in the rear of which are several handsome structures in various designs, the whole having a pleasing appearance from every point of view. The surrounding grounds are laid out with much taste. On the lawn are clumps of varied shrubbery, and many large and lofty old trees are on the estate.

Arthurstone derived its name from a huge monolith which stood near to where the mansionhouse has been erected. This stone was associated with the legend of King Arthur's residence with his fair but frail Queen Vanora at Meigle. This famous stone was wantonly destroyed about the year 1791-2, and used for building purposes. The companion stone still stands at the west gate of Belmont (formerly Kirkhill). It is about twelve feet high above the ground, six broad, and four feet thick. It has many cup markings upon it.

The lands of Baldowrie were held off the Priory of Resteneth as superior. In the Chamberlain's Rolls in 1359, I. 344, Robert Ramsay, Sheriff of Forfar, returns that there is nothing to be charged against him out of the Ward of Baldowry, because the ward of the lands was sold by Thomas, Earl of Mar, the Lord Chamberlain. This was in the reign of David II. (1329-1370.)

The lands belonged to a William Marshall, who resigned them, and the monarch thereupon granted a charter of Baldowrie to Ingraham Ardler. (In. to Ch., 54-13.) David II. subsequently granted a charter of the lands of

the two lower spaces into three parts each. In the upper three there appear to be some old English letters in each, with, perhaps, armorial bearings in each of the three lower compartments; but the stone is high up in the wall, and the figures partly obliterated, so that we are unable to say definitely what is upon the stone.

The modern mansionhouse of Ballumbie is a large, handsome, commodious house of three floors. It stands at a short distance south-east from the castle, on an elevated site, and having an extensive view in some directions, especially to the south. The grounds around the mansion are tastefully laid out, and there is a profusion of fine shrubbery and many noble old trees. A little to the west of the house there is a very large ash, which local tradition says was planted by Grizzel Jaffray, who was tried and executed for witchcraft in the Seagate, Dundee, between the 11th and 23d November, 1669. The tree, at six feet above the surface of the ground, measures fifteen feet in circumference, and is of great height. There are several other very large old trees, beech, plane, &c., in the grounds, and other large, handsome trees of various sorts, though not so old or great as are the aged giants.

William M'Gavin, merchant in Dundee, married Margaret, daughter of James Lindsay, merchant in Dundee, by whom he had a family of sons and daughters, the only survivor being Robert, proprietor of the barony of Ballumbie, Baldovie, Drumgeith, and part of Craigie. William M'Gavin died 1st December, 1843, and Mrs M'Gavin on 10th December, 1868. Robert is a J.P. and Commissioner of Supply for the County of Forfar.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF ROBERT M'GAVIN OF BALLUMBIE.

Arms.—Per pale gules and azure, a boar's head coupéd, or; on a chief indented argent, three fleurs-de-lis, of the first.

Crest.—A wyvern's head issuant, vert, vomiting flames of fire, gules.

Motto.—God Send Grace.

The lands of Brichty at an early period belonged to John de la Hay, Lord of Tillybothwell. He resigned them to John Montealt, Lord of Fern. Richard of Montealt, Chancellor of the Cathedral of Brechin, disposed of the lands of Brichty to Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk. The charter is dated at Innerlunnon on 20th December, 1379, and is witnessed by Sir John Lyon, knight, Camerario Scocie, or Chamberlain to the King, and his son-in-law, and by Sir Walter of Ogilvy, Sheriff of Forfar (H. of C. of S., 493).

The lands remained for some time in the hands of the Lindsays. In 1421

Euphemia, sister of the first Earl of Crawford, had a liferent therefrom. Brichty passed from the Lindsays to the Fotheringhams and Arbuthnotts. In 1450 Alexander, Earl of Crawford, gave a charter of Wester Brichty to David Fotheringham of Powrie. Hugh, the son of Robert Arbuthnott of that ilk, who married the heiress of Balmakewan, was designed of Brichty in the fifteenth century. John Arbuthnott was one of an assize on 29th April, 1514 (H. of C. of S., 527). The lands of Brichty were subsequently wholly acquired by the Fotheringhams of Powrie, and they now form part of the Powrie estate.

Alexander, Earl of Crawford, gave a grant of 20 merks annually out of his lands of West Brichty to the Altar of St George the Martyr, in the Church of St Mary in Dundee. Confirmed by James I., 29th April, 1429. (Reg. Ep. Br.)

The Earls of Angus were superiors of the lands of Gagie. The lands appear to have been divided into two parts in early times, each of which was held by distinct proprietors. The one portion appears to have been called *Gagie* or *Easter Gagie*, and the other, for a time, *Wester Gagie*. It is only in a few cases we can say which of the two we are treating of. In the Valuation Roll of 1683 Gagie is entered thus:—Easter Gagie, value £100; Guthrie or Wester Gagie, value £183 6s 8d. In 1822 the first is also named “Easter Gagie” and the second “Wester Gagie.”

The Olifers or Olivers were proprietors of the lands of Gagie at an early period. David Oliver is designed of Gagie in 1457 (Reg. de Aberb.). David Oliver of Gagie was one of an assize at a retour of service of John Carnegie at Dundee, 16th May, 1508 (H. of C. of S., 524). He, or another of the same name, was at a retour of service, 7th May, 1519 (Reg. de Pan, 292.). Gagie passed from the Olifers to the Sibbalds of Rankeilor, but we have not learned the date. In 1610 the Sibbalds sold the property to William Guthrie, second son of Alexander Guthrie of that ilk, and brother of Alexander, who succeeded his father, Alexander, in Guthrie. William Guthrie acquired Ravensby, in Barry, from John Cant, on 11th June, 1603, and was designed of Ravensby. He had a portion of Halton and Milton of Guthrie, 29th December, 1574. He is said to have married Isabella, daughter of Leslie of Balquhain. The Guthrie arms are on the lintel of the summerhouse at Gagie, with the date 1614. A shield on the front of the wall of Gagie house bears the Leslie arms, with the letters I.L.

On 20th April, 1603, Robert Lundy of Balgonie was served heir to his

father Robert (No. 34) in the lands of Wester Gagie, in the regality of Kirriemuir—A.E. 40s, N.E. £10. The Lundys had held them some time before the date of that retour.

About the beginning of the 17th century Finlayson, Provost of Dundee, was designed of Gagie. Walter Lyell, Town Clerk of Montrose, or his son, married a daughter of Provost Finlayson of Gagie. On 24th March, 1629, Alexander Guthrie, heir of William Guthrie of Wester Gagie, was retoured (No. 180) in the town and lands of Wester Gagie. On 4th May, 1647, Francis Guthrie of Gagie married his cousin, Bathia, daughter of Bishop Guthrie, who had acquired the estate of Guthrie. Francis died before 4th April, 1665, as on that day his son John was served heir (No. 412) to his father in the lands of Wester Gagie; and in the lands of Guthrie, &c., in right of his mother, heiress of Bishop Guthrie. The Laird of the estate of Gagie, a younger branch of the family, thus became the chief of the name of Guthrie.

A stone, having the family arms carved upon it, stood over the old entrance to, or court-gate of, Gagie. The initials I.G. : T.H. and the date 1737 were also on the slab. The initials are those of John Guthrie of that ilk and his wife, Jean, a daughter of Rev. James Hodge, minister of Longforan. Their son became the twelfth Baron Guthrie. The estates of Guthrie and Gagie, &c., have ever since continued in the chief of the old family of Guthrie of that ilk. John Guthrie had also two daughters by Jean Hodge. One of them was married to John Scrymgeour of Tealing, and the other to William Alison, merchant, Dundee.

The mansionhouse of Gagie is not a large building, but it affords a considerable amount of accommodation, and in its palmy days had been a pleasant residence. It is on the south or right bank of the Murroes burn, which, there, is a tiny stream. The site is little if at all above the level of the surrounding land, and the view from the house is limited by the situation, and more so by the stately old trees in its vicinity. The chateau of Gagie bears evidence that it had been capable of affording some protection to its occupants if attacked by ordinary marauders. A good garden adjoins the mansion, in which there are four magnificent Irish yews, which form a cluster so close that there is little room to walk among them, and overhead they run into each other, forming a dense impervious mass, some thirty feet in height. In front of the house is a "loupin'-on-stane," or steps for assisting one to get on horseback. This was a necessary adjunct when the laird and lady went to church or market on the back of one horse, the laird astride a saddle, and the lady on a pillow

behind him, with her arm round his waist to keep her secure. This good homely custom has been long discontinued, and it would surprise the dwellers in town or county to see a couple so mounted now-a-days.

The lands of Murroes formed part of the territory of the Earls of Angus. They afterwards came into possession of the Earl of Crawford. In 1473 Alexander, Earl of Crawford, gave Richard Lovell of Ballumbie and his wife, Elizabeth Douglas, whom the Earl styles "his oye" (grandchild), a charter of the lands of Murroes. The lands subsequently came into possession of the Fotheringhams of Powrie. They had a mansion on that property, as well as on Wester Powrie. Ochterlony says it was a good house, and a sweet pleasant place. The lands of Murroes were subsequently acquired by the Guthries, and they form part of the estate of Gagie, and belong to the trustees of the late John Guthrie of Guthrie, for behoof of the family of Guthrie. There is an excellent steading and a good farm house close by the east bank of the Murroes burn.

Gilbert, third son of Gilebride, second Earl of Angus, got a charter from King William the Lion, in which he is described as "Gilbert, son of the Earl of Angus," terrarum Powrin, Oguluive, and Kyneithin. There are two transumptis of this charter in existence, one of the date 14th February, 1577, in the Fotheringham charter chest (Bal. M.S.). The Fotheringhams are the present proprietors of Wester Powrie. The other, dated 26th July, 1631, is in the charter chest of Wedderburn of Birkhill, the present proprietor of Easter Powrie. The latter, which is "under the hands of Sir J. Hamilton of St Magdalen's, Clerk Register," declares that the original charter was torn, and in a perishing state through age. These transumptis show that the original charter is without date, a circumstance common to the time; indeed, many of King William's charters are undated. It was given in the lifetime of Gilbert's father, Gilebride, and the best authorities adjudge it to the year 1172. From the lands of Ogilvy, the family of Gilbert took their surname, the adoption of surnames coming at this time first into use. The word *Ogilvy* is variously spelled in ancient times, but it is the same with most proper names, which, in the same document, are sometimes spelled in several ways.

The lands of Ogilvy, together with Easter Powrie, passed down from Gilbert in an unbroken male descent for a period of nearly five hundred years. The last possessor of them, and last of the family, distinguished as that of Ogilvy of Ogilvy, chiefs of the name, was Thomas Ogilvy of Ogilvy, or

Powrie Ogilvy, as he was sometimes called, the devoted adherent and friend of the Marquis of Montrose, by whose side he fell at the battle of Corbiesdale in 1650 (Bal. MS.).

The lands of Wester Powrie had, at an early period, been granted to a Malcolm de Powrie. He had probably been a member of the Ogilvy family, and taken his surname from the lands, and, dying without heir of his body, they had reverted to Ogilvy of that ilk, the superior. "Alexander de Ogilvyle, dominus ejusdem," gave a charter ratifying to his cousin, Walter de Ogilvyle, son of the late Walter de Ogilvyle, son of the deceased Patrick de Ogilvyle, his granduncle, the charter of the lands of Wester Powrie, which his (Alexander's) father, Patrick (apparently sixth in descent from Gilbert), Lord of the same, had granted to his uncle Patrick, and Marjory, his wife. This charter narrates that these lands are to be held under the like feudal conditions as the late Malcolm de Powrie held the same. There is no date to the charter by Alexander Ogilvy of Ogilvy, which is confirmed under the Great Seal at Aberdeen, 2d August, 1428; but from the names of the witnesses, it is concluded that it must have been given between the years 1354 and 1359. A full translation of this charter is in the Inverquharity charter chest.

Regarding the above-mentioned charter, Douglas, Vol. I., p. 28, says:—"Patrick de Ogilvy obtained from his nephew, Sir Patrick Ogilvy of that ilk, to himself and Marjory, his wife, the lands of Wester Powrie, which were possessed by the late Malcolm de Powrie. Sir Walter Ogilvy of Lintrathen ratified to Walter de Ogilvy, grandson of Patrick Ogilvy and Marjory, his spouse, charter of the lands of Wester Powrie, which had been granted to his said grandfather and grandmother. It was confirmed, 2d August, 1428, by charter under the Great Seal."

In 1333-4 the third Lord Walter de Ogilvile is mentioned in the Reg. de Aberb., Vol. I., p. 58. This was probably Walter, second of Wester Powrie, who married the heiress of Sir Malcolm Ramsay of Auchterhouse, hereditary Sheriff of Angus, and at whose death, between the years 1365 and 1369, he succeeded to Auchterhouse and the heritable Sherifffdom of Angus (MS. Bal-dovan). We do not find Walter Ogilvy in the Reg. de Aberb., but Alex. of Ogilwill is mentioned, p. 190, 1250 year, and Patricio de Ogilvill is mentioned, p. 339, circa 1328.

Sir Alexander Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, Lord of Auchterhouse, and fourth and last of Wester Powrie (son of Sir Walter Ogilvy, the Sheriff, slain at the battle of Glasclune in 1392), sold and conveyed the lands of Powrie Wester to

Thomas Fotheringham in 1412 (M.S.B.). On 28th August, 1428, charter of ratification by David Ogilvy of Ogilvy, of a charter by Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, Sheriff of Angus, and Justiciar to the north of the Forth, confirming a charter of Wester Powrie, which Thomas Fotheringham acquired in 1412, to be held off John de Ogilvy of Ogilvy. Andrew de Ogilvy, Lord of Glen, is one of the witnesses to the charter (Foth^m. Writs).

On 12th June, 1593, James, Earl of Buchan, heir of Earl John, of Auchterhouse, his great-grandfather, was retoured in the lands of Powrie—A.E. —, N.E. £12. On 27th August, 1601, Master John Ogilvie of Ogilvie, heir of Gilbert Ogilvie of Ogilvie, his father, was retoured (No. 22) in the lands and barony of Ogilvy, with the mansion and mill of the same, comprehending the lands of Easter Powrie; the lands of Wester Powrie—A.E. £18, N.E. £72. On 19th January, 1610, Gilbert Ogilvy of Ogilvy, heir of Master John Ogilvy of the same, was retoured (No. 69) in the lands and barony of Ogilvy, comprehending the lands of Easter Powrie—A.E. £12, N.E. £48; and in lands in other places. These retours may be of the superiority only.

In the Aldbar Miscellany MS., p. 363, it is said of Powrie Wester, “Alexander Ogilvy, Lord of the same, son of the late Patrick Ogilvy and Marion, his spouse, sold the lands of Wester Powrie and mill between 1354 and 1358.” In the Genealogy of the Wedderburns, p. 106, it is said of same lands, of Powrie Wester:—“This property was acquired in marriage with a daughter of Ogilvy of Auchterhouse about the year 1399.”

One account of the acquisition of Wester Powrie by the Fotheringhams is as follows:—“The lands of Wester Powrie, which belonged to Malcolm de Powrie, of which John Ogilvy of Easter Powrie was the superior, are said to have been given to John of Fotheringham on his marriage with a daughter of Ogilvy of Auchterhouse” (E. & J., I., p. 122). Douglas, I., p. 29, says:—“Wester Powrie belonged to Malcolm of Powrie, and it passed to Patrick de Ogilvy, second son of the compatriot of Bruce; but there is some difficulty in reconciling the transfers of the two Powries in these early times.”

We think the account we have given above of the acquisition of Wester Powrie in 1412 is the correct one. The Ogilvys retained the superiority of both Powries long after the Fotheringhams got Wester Powrie. We were desirous to have given a historical account of the old family of Fotheringham, but having never seen a connected account of the family, we can only give such notices of the race as we have met with, and these as nearly in chronological order as we can conveniently arrange them.

It is traditionally supposed that the Fotheringhams were originally Hungarians, and that the first member of the family came from that country with the Queen of Malcolm Canmore. Henry of Foderingeye, who owned lands in Perthshire, did homage to Edward I. at Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1296. They were then an old family bearing arms (ermine three bars). Henry Fotheringham was a witness, 12th February, 1364-5 (Reg. Ep. Br., I., p. 20). Thomas, son of Henry of Fodringhay, had a confirmation charter of the lands of Balewny, in Kettins parish, from Robert II., in 1378 (In. to Ch., 122-109). There was a Sir Hugh Fotheringham, knight, about 1730 (L. Sc. Seals).

We have shown above that Thomas Fotheringham acquired the lands of Wester Powrie in 1412. The charter was confirmed to him by David Ogilvy of Ogilvy on 28th August, 1423. Since then the lands have remained in possession of the family of Fotheringham, and no part of the Fotheringham lands has ever been entailed.

Henry Fotheringham of Powrie is mentioned on 10th February, 1435 (Reg. Ep. Br., II., p. 90), and on 16th May, 1448 (do., I., p. 117). David Fotheringham was a witness, 21st July, 1450 (do., p. 79 and 141). Thomas Fotheringham is mentioned in 1454, and James Fotheringham, all of Powrie, on 19th April, 1458 (Do., p. 185). Thomas is again mentioned in 1472, and as a witness in 1475. He was an M.P. 1481 to 1485. In his youth he was the friend of David, Earl of Crawford, and after the Earl was created Duke of Montrose, he was the familiar squire and one of the Councillors of the Duke (Lives, p. 145). On 16th July, 1481, the Duke gave him a charter of additional lands, which was confirmed on 13th January, 1481-2. Thomas is mentioned in the "Lives," p. 456, on 29th October, 1488. Nicholas, son of Thomas Fotheringham, is mentioned in March, 1481-2. He attempted to deprive the widowed Duchess of Montrose of the lands of Dunbog, in Glensesk, about the year 1488. These lands were part of the terce of the Duchess. About 1490 Fotheringham of Powrie laid in wed for Sir David Lindsay of Edzell to Bishop Thomas of Aberdeen "a cop and a cower of silver our gilt, and a saltfut of silver" (L. of L., p. 32).

In the close of the 15th century, John of Fotheringham was charged xii. merks and three widders, or half a chaldar of victual, for the Mill of Fern. On 13th February, 1502, James Fotheringham founded a chapel in Dundee to the Religious Sisters of St Francis. Thomas Fotheringham was one of an assize at the service of John Carnegie of Kinnaird on 16th May, 1503 (H. of C. of S., 524). William Scrimgeour of Dudhope married Helen, daughter of Thomas

Fotheringham, in the first half of the 16th century (Craw., 116). About the beginning of the 16th century Thomas Fotheringham married Helen, daughter of Sir Robert Murray of Abercairnie. About the middle of the 16th century Thomas Fotheringham married Helen, daughter of the Master of Lindsay of the Byres (Craw., 86). He was a member of the Parliament of 1560. John Fotheringham was one of the Commissioners for Dundee at the Convention of Estates held at Perth in July, 1569.

John Carnegie of Carnegie married Catherine Fotheringham. She is mentioned as his spouse 1580-90 (Craw. MS. Notes; L. of L., 195). Early in the 17th century Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Gibson of Durie, afterwards Lord Durie (Bar., 569). Their initials T.F. and M.G., with date 1642, are in the Church of Murroes.

Sir John Ogilvy, sixth Baron of Inverquharity, who succeeded his grandfather, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, about 1520. Thomas Fotheringham married Jean, daughter of David Kinloch, who was born 1560 and died 1617. James Kinloch, first of Kilry, married Cecillia, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham (D. Bar., 536). John Ogilvy, afterwards Sir John, son of James, second son of the seventh Baron of Inverquharity, married his cousin Mathilda, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, contract dated November, 1586 (D. Bar., p. 51).

About 1640 Alexander Wedderburn, third of Kingennie, married a daughter of Fotheringham of Powrie, by whom he had two sons, who died in infancy (D. Bar., 279). Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, son of Sir John Gibson, Senator of the College of Justice, Lord Clerk Register, &c., married Cecelia, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham, by whom he had a son, Sir John Gibson of Durie. Sir Alexander was deprived of his offices by Oliver Cromwell in 1649. (D. Bar., 189). Margaret Gibson, daughter of Sir Alexander of Durie, and relict of Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, was married to Sir Gilbert Ramsay of Bamff. He died about 1653 (D. Bar., 189). Sir Alexander Blair of Balthayock, who succeeded his father in 1565, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham, by Margaret Gibson. By her he had three sons—Thomas, his heir; John, who carried on the line of this family; Andrew—and two daughters. He died 1692 (D. Bar., 189).

David Fotheringham married Marjory, second daughter of Sir Thomas Stewart of Grandtully, about the middle of the seventeenth century (Bar., 487). He was one of an assize in 1661 (Reg. de Pan., 331). On 5th December, 1654, John Fotheringham of Powrie, heir of his brother Thomas, was retoured

Earl of Bute in the reign of Queen Anne, when a young man was a suitor of Sir George's eldest daughter Agnes, and the following is the way in which he acquired possession of the lady, as told me by Miss Smyth.

"The gentleman was a personal friend of Sir George, and the lady was willing to accept him, but as they understood that Sir George would be opposed to the match for some reason that is not stated, Sir James one day said to him, 'Sir George, I wish to take your opinion on a point of law, but I am not to ask it of you as a friend, but as a lawyer, and therefore I tender you a fee.' 'Well, what is it, Sir James?' 'Suppose,' said the other, 'a gentleman wished to marry a lady who was an heiress, but he found that the parents were against it. If he were to carry her off, the marriage, without their consent, would not be legal, and she might be disinherited. What could be done in that case to make it legal?' 'Oh,' said Sir George, 'let the lady carry off the gentleman.' 'Very good, Sir George, will you put that in writing?'

"The lawyer, not suspecting anything, did so; when the other thanked him and put the paper in his pocket. Shortly after the parties eloped, contriving to make it appear that the lady was the active one in the abduction. When the father knew he was very angry, and threatened to disinherit his daughter; but Sir James produced his own written opinion, and he could say nothing.

"This account was sent by Dean Torry to Lady Parker." 1874.

The Hill of Keilor rises on the south side of the lands of Keilor. On its side is a hamlet called "Chapel of Keilor," but no remains of a chapel are now to be seen, although there may have been one, or the spot from some other cause had been made sacred, to originate the name. Sepulchral remains have been found on the Hill of Keilor. A sculptured stone on Keilor is by some supposed to have marked the boundary in this direction of the ancient Earldom of Strathearn. In one description of the stone it is said to have a rude outline of a boar upon it. Such a figure may have been visible at one time, but when we examined the stone in the spring of 1880 we could not distinguish any such animal upon it. The following description of the stone is made from notes taken when we visited it.

The sculptured stone on Keilor stands on an enclosed knoll or tumulus in a small clump of trees, close by the north side of the high road along the north side of the Sidlaw range, on the farm of Keilor. The stone has been broken over at the present surface of the ground, but it is clasped by iron

holdfasts, and stands in a stone socket, to which it is stayed so securely as to be likely to stand for a long time, unless it be wantonly destroyed. It is a block of gneiss, somewhat rounded in front, and rough behind, the edges being only about two inches in thickness. The stone is about seven feet in height above the socket, and thirty inches in width. The incised figures upon it, which face the south, are very indistinct. Near the top there are some lines which may have been intended for an animal, but they are so obliterated that it is impossible to say what they were. There is, at the height of two feet from the base, a circle fifteen inches in diameter, a little above which is another circle near the eastern edge of the stone, about eight inches in diameter. This had probably been the spectable ornament, but, if so, the corresponding circle is now gone. These are all the sculptures now visible upon the ancient stone.

The earliest known proprietor of Kettins is a baron designed Malcolm of Ketenes, who is a witness to a grant of the lands of Balekelifan to the monks of Arbroath by Richard of Fruill in 1178-80. William, son of the Earl of Angus, and David of Forfar also witness the charter, Malcolm being the last. (Reg. de Aberb., 62.) As already stated, Hugh of Over was Lord of Ketenes about 1292-3. Jervise (E. & I., 11-99) says Hugh appears to have been a descendant of John of Eure, and his heiress, who had a gift from Edward I. of the manor of Kettins, with market, &c., for services done to the King in these parts. There was no time, after the death of Alexander III. in 1285, for Hugh being a descendant of John and Baron of Kettins in 1292-3. Hugh and the descendants of Malcolm de Ketenes were contemporaries, as the latter family continued to flourish in the district till the reign of Robert I. That Sovereign, in 1309, granted a charter of the barony of Ketenes to Patrick of Ogilvy, on the resignation of Malcolm of Caithness. (In to Ch., 1-5.)

A charter of Kettins was granted to William Lord Ruthven on 26th January, 1527-8. (Doug. Peer., I., 605.) The barony of Kettins was held of the Priory of Resteneth as superiors, and the barony paid four pounds Scots yearly to the Prior.

The lands of Kettins had probably passed with the heiress to the Earl of Moray. On 22d July, 1602, James, Earl of Moray, heir of his mother, Lady Elizabeth Stewart, Countess of Moray, was retoured (No. 29) in the lands of Kettins and in the lands of Pitdowny or Baldowny, in the barony of Kettins. On 7th September, 1615, Lady Mary Douglas, Countess of

Buchan, heiress of her grandmother, was retoured (No. 86) in the same lands and barony. On 21st April 1619, James, Earl of Moray, heir of his grandfather, was retoured (No. 116) in the same land and barony.

Shortly after the date for the last above mentioned retour the lands had been acquired by the Lyons of Glamis. On 15th June, 1648, Patrick, Earl of Kinghorn, heir of Earl John, his father, was retoured (No. 306) in the lands of Kettins, Baldownie, and many lands in other parishes. The Halyburtons of Pitcur succeeded the Earl of Strathmore in these lands. On 26th October, 1672, David Halyburton of Pitcur, son of James, was retoured (No. 457) in Kettins, Baldownie and many other lands. On 25th October, 1681, he was again served heir to his father (retour 487) in the same lands. Since the Halyburtons acquired Kettins and Baldownie, they have formed part of the Pitcur or Halyburton estate, now the property of Robert Stewart Menzies of Halyburton, and Baldownie, we think, is now called Baldinny.

We have already referred to the Abden lands of Kettins. The following service of an heir throws some light on the subject. On 16th February, 1658, Alexander Campbell of Balgersho, heir of Alexander Campbell of Balgersho, his father, was retoured (No. 365) in the lands called Abden of Kettins, comprehending the lands in the west end of the village of Kettins; the lands of Over Corston; the lands of Greenbarns; the Mill of Kettins; the Chapel of Kettins, in the regality of St Andrews.

On 22d October, 1691, George M'Kenzie of Rosehaugh, heir of line, heir male of tailzie and provision of Lord George M'Kenzie of Rosehaugh, his father, was retoured (No. 519) in numerous lands, including those of Easttownend of Kettins and Pitdownie, in the parish of Kettins. Shortly thereafter, James Rollok, heir of George Rollox of Duncrub, his brother, was retoured (No. 565) in the bina part of the lands of Chapelton of Balgowie, alias Over Corston; the Mill of Cambiston, in the barony of Downie.

On 6th October, 1663, John Ramsay of Kirkland of Kettins, heir of his father, John Ramsay of same, was retoured (No. 403) in the Kirklands of Kettins, with the teinds, E., £8 3s 4d feudifirmæ.

In Robertson's Index, 152-21, it is said that Robert III. gave confirmation of a grant from himself to Sir James Lindsay, Knight, of the Kirk of Ketnis. It is added, "This charter is not complete."

The estate now called Lintrose, formerly Foderance, was originally part of the Pitcur barony. George Halyburton, one of the lairds of Pitcur, who was

a Lord of Session, took his judicial title from this property. He was knighted by Charles I., and died about 1649. Alexander Halyburton, a member of this branch of the family, died in 1680. On 1st June, 1680, James Halyburton of Fodderance, heir of Alexander Halyburton of Fodderance, his father, was retoured (No. 480) in the lands of Fodderance, with the fulling-mill and pasture in Kinnochtriemure, in the Lordship of Scone, E., £11 12s 4d feudifirmæ. It is probable that he retained the property until it was bought by the Murrays about 1730, and since then that family have retained the estate.

The following are particulars regarding a member of the family of Halyburton of Foderance.

John Halyburton of Foderance married a daughter of the Rev. David Paton of Kettins. Their granddaughter was the wife of the Rev. Dr George Campbell of Cupar-Fife, and the mother of "plain John Campbell," who became Lord Chancellor of England. His wife was created Baroness Stratheden in 1836, and he was created Baron Campbell in 1841, both in the peerage of Great Britain. Their son William Frederick Campbell, second Baron, is now Lord Campbell and Stratheden.

This branch of the Murrays are descended from Patrick, third son of Sir David Murray of Tullibardine, which he got, 26th January, 1445-6. (Doug., I., 144.) Mungo Murray, sixth son of Sir William, eighth baron of Ochtertyre, born 1662, married Janet Arnot, a daughter of the laird of Mugdrum, by whom he had a son, William, born 1688, and a daughter, Jean. He married, secondly, Martha Forrester, by whom he had two sons, John, born 3d August, 1706, and Alexander, born 1708. Mungo died in 1719, and was succeeded by his eldest son, William. He acquired the lands of Pitkethly and others, and in 1731 married a daughter of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, by whom he had a daughter, Margaret. In 1762 she was married to William Mercer of Aldie, and had issue.

John Murray, the eldest son of Mungo by his second marriage, acquired the lands of Lintrose about 1730. He married his cousin Amelia on 28th October, 1731. She was the daughter of Sir William Murray, third baronet of Ochtertyre, by Catherine Frazer, his wife, daughter of Hugh, second Lord Lovat. By his wife, who died 1st November, 1755, he had two sons, Mungo, and William born 30th November, 1737, and died at Philadelphia in 1778, Lieut.-Colonel of the 27th Regiment.

Mungo Murray, second of Lintrose, succeeded his father. He was born 7th

September, 1735, and married at Dundee, 21st September, 1762, Cecilia, daughter of John Lyon of Brighton, in the parish of Kinnettles, and by her, who died in 1815, had a daughter, Euphemia-Amelia, who died young, and three sons, John, his heir; William, born 7th August, 1765; and Alexander, born 12th December, 1767. William married Mrs Nisbet, relict of Nisbet of Cairnhill, near Glasgow, and died at Edinburgh, 26th December, 1809, having had by his wife, who died in 1808, three sons, William, born 5th February, 1800; Mungo, born 16th April, 1801, died in Jamaica, and Robert Graham, died in infancy; also three daughters, Cecilia, Mary, and Euphemia. Mungo died at Edinburgh 10th June, 1805, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

John Murray, third of Lintrose, born 11th July, 1763. On 11th February, 1802, he married at Dundee, Anne, second daughter of John Gray of Baledgarno, in the Carse of Gowrie, and had issue, Mungo, his heir; John Gray, twin son with Mungo; William, born 2d November, 1805, and died young; David Smythe, born 30th April, 1807, married Elizabeth Davis, and has issue, sons and daughters; Mackenzie, born 8th February, 1810. He died, 31st October, 1831, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Mungo Murray, fourth of Lintrose, born 4th December, 1802. On 27th October, 1831, he married Anne, daughter of T. W. Willing of Philadelphia, U.S. He is a J.P. and D.L. for the County of Forfar. His presumptive, his nephew, John Gray, son of the late David Smythe Murray, by Elizabeth, daughter of — Davis, born, 1837.

Nearly the half of the estate of Lintrose is in Perthshire, the other portion, with the mansionhouse, being in Angus. The House of Lintrose is comparatively modern, a tasteful building, in a pleasant situation, with fine lawns, shrubbery, and many stately trees around it.

ARMS OF MURRAY OF LINTROSE.

Arms.—Az., three stars, arg., in the centre, a cross, of the second, surmounted of a saltier, gu., both coupéd.

Crest.—An olive branch, ppr.

Motto.—*In bello quies.*

In 1778, James Taylor, yeoman of Ealing, in Middlesex, bequeathed the interest of £100 Bank of England stock, which he left in charge of George Dempster of Dunnichen, for the purpose of educating the poor children, both male and female, of the parish of Kettins. Mr Dempster, in addition to himself and his heirs, appointed the laird of Pitcur and the factor of Belmont to act along with him as trustees.

William Shaw, who, about 1820, bought the small estate of Newhall, in the immediate vicinity of the Church of Kettins, was the son of — Shaw, some time accountant to the Carron Iron Company, afterwards a writer in Edinburgh. William Shaw was a Captain in the Berwickshire Militia. This appointment he resigned, in order to join an uncle, a planter in Jamaica, but his uncle died before his arrival, leaving his fortune, which was large, to several relatives, including Captain Shaw and his wife, Ann Watt, who were cousins german.

Captain Shaw, who probably was of the Shaws of Crathienaird, had four daughters, of whom Mary Ann died on 17th May, 1841, aged 20 years; and Susanna Miller, wife of John Adamson of Careston, died 27th November, 1851, aged 33 years. Mrs Alexander Geekie of Baldowrie, and Mrs Bishop, whose husband was an officer in the Royal Bank, Edinburgh, are the other two. Captain Shaw died 17th September, 1860, aged 79 years, and his wife 28th February, 1862, aged 81 years.

The property of Newhall was acquired by the proprietor of Pitcur, and it now forms part of that extensive estate.

A family named Yeulo resided in the parish for 300 years. They long occupied the mill of Peattie, and various lands in the parish. Some of the actions of the members of that family fill considerable portions of the records of the Kirk Session of the parish with births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, and cases of discipline.

The lands and Mill of Pittie or Peattie belonged to the Ogilvys, proprietors of Balfour in Kingoldrum about the middle of the sixteenth century. On 31st March, 1584, James Ogilvy, heir of Master James Ogilvy of Balfour, was retoured (No. 562) in half of the lands of Peattie and Mill, A.E., 50s; N.E., £10.

The lands seem to have been subdivided into distinct parts. On 21st August, 1655, Margaret Halyburton, heir of James Halyburton, portioner of Peattie, *her grandsir*, was retoured (No. 350) in the fourth of the lands and town of Peattie, O.E., 25s; N.E., £5. On 11th July, 1665, Patrick Anderson of Burnemouth, heir male of John Anderson, portioner of Peattie, his grandfather, was retoured (No. 417) in a fourth part of the Mill of Peattie, A.E., 25s; N.E., £5; lands of Hillend or Templebank; acre land in lands of Hatton of Newtyle; crofts, with horto, in the town of Hatton, E. 44s, feudifirmæ. On 10th April, 1666, Patrick Anderson was retoured (No. 420) in the same lands, &c., as No. 417.

The Ogilvys had probably retained their half of the property until the latter half of last century. The lands and mill of Peattie have long been included in the Pitcur estate.

In the fourteenth century the lands of Pitcur belonged to a family named Chisholm. They appear to have been a branch of "The Chisholm." By an indenture between William Fenton of Baikie and Margaret de la Ard of Ercles and Thomas Chisholm, her son, anent the division of property in which they were heirs portioners, the barony of Gask in Kettins was one of the properties, and Margaret's son succeeded his mother in that barony. The indenture is dated 25th April, 1403, and confirmed by a charter of Robert, Duke of Albany, the Regent. (In. to Ch., 167-21.)

The last male proprietor, Alexander de Chisholm, left a daughter, Katherine Chisholm, sole heiress of the lands and barony. About 1432 she was married to Walter Haliburton, second son of Sir William Haliburton, Knight, first Lord Haliburton of Dirlton, in Haddingtonshire, and they were the founders of the old and honourable family of Halyburton of Pitcur. Upon the resignation of Katherine, his wife, he had a charter under the Great Seal by King James I., dated 16th February, in the 27th year of his reign (1433), of the lands of Gask, Kinrossy, two parts of Pitcur, and Ballingaffe. (His. of the Name of Hal., p. 12.)

Walter Haliburton of that Ilk and Balligirnach granted charter to Andrew de Moncur of that Ilk of the lands of Threplande, &c., dated at Balligirnach on the feast of St John the Baptist, 1422. It is witnessed by Andrew Gray of Fowlis, David de Ogilbi, and others. (His. Man. Com., 5 R., p. 620; Wed. Geneal., 105.) This Walter Haliburton had probably been the father of Walter who married the heiress of Pitcur.

The family of Halyburton continued to possess the barony in the male line until the death of Colonel James Halyburton, who died at Dundee on 9th May, 1765. The most notable members of the family were James Halyburton, Provost of Dundee, who was slain in the vicinity of Edinburgh in 1559, and his son, also James Halyburton, who was Provost of Dundee for the long period of 33 years, and died in 1588. The body of the father was buried in St Giles' Church, Edinburgh. In 1813, a monumental slab was discovered in the church, with the name "James Halyburton" on it. This, no doubt, had covered the grave of the patriotic Reformer. The son was buried in the South Church, Dundee, but the spot was forgotten, and only discovered in making

repairs on the church in 1827. The monument was destroyed when the three churches were burned on 3d January, 1841. The father and son lived during an eventful period. Both favoured the Reformation, were frequently employed in affairs of State, and died full of honours and greatly lamented. We have not space here to give a detail of their patriotic deeds, the fruits of which we continue to enjoy.

On 13th June, 1606, John Cuming of Cowtie and his nephew, John, son and heir of Archibald Cuming, conveyed the lands of Cupermaculty, in Perthshire, to James Halyburton of Pitcur and Margaret Scrymgeour, his spouse. The charter is dated at Cupar-Angus, and witnessed by Alexander Wedderburn of Kingany; Alexander Ramsay, burges of Dundee; and John Blair, apparent of Balgillo. (His. Man. Com., p. 622.)

On 30th October, 1608, James Halyburton of Pitcur wrote to the Laird of Edzell, mentioning that the Laird of Dun was much troubled by the Bishop of St Andrews (George Gladstaines) for not producing the original sasine of Logy Montrose. He asks this writ from Edzell. Then "we sal immediatlie be at ane waif point with the Bischip."

On 21st April, 1619, James Halyburton, heir of his father, Sir James Halyburton, Knight, was retoured (No. 115) in the lands and barony of Gask and Pitcur, with the Mill and advocation of the Church of Kettins, A.E., £5; N.E., £40.

About the year 1620, James Halyburton of Pitcur married Mary, daughter of the first Earl of Roxburghe (the date of the creation of the Earldom was 1616). (Crawford, 432.) Sir James Carnegie, second of Southesk, married the Lady Mary Ker, daughter of the Earl of Roxburgh, and widow of James Halyburton, in 1629.

William Halyburton of Pitcur married Lady Mary Carnegie, fourth daughter of David, Lord Carnegie, contract dated 31st October, 1622. He died before 1639, as she was that year married to Robert Arbuthnott of that ilk. She died 22d December, 1651. William Halyburton of Pitcur was one of the witnesses to the contract of marriage of James, Earl of Montrose (first Marquis), to Lady Magdalene Carnegie, on 10th November, 1629. (H. of C. of S., 131.) William Halyburton of Pitcur is mentioned 17th February, 1631. (H. of C. of S., 353.)

The father of the penultimate male Halyburton, proprietor of Pitcur, resolved to join the army raised on behalf of James VII. by Viscount Dundee. He was so corpulent that on leaping upon his horse he broke its back. After

some trouble, a horse strong enough to carry him was procured by Pattullo of Kinnochtry, and he fought and fell in the battle of Killiecrankie in 1689. One account says :—“The brave Laird of Pitcur, who, like a moving castle in the shape of a man, threw, as it were, fire and sword on all sides against his enemy, was numbered with the dead on that eventful day. Dundee and his friend Pitcur were buried in Blair-Athole Church.” (His. of Highlands, II., 169-171.) Tradition says he fell by a shot of his own servant. An old ballad says :—

“The great Pitcur fell in a fur,
An’ Clavers got a crankie ;
An’ there they fed the Athole gleds
On the braes o’ Killiecrankie.”

In the History of the Haliburtons printed for the Grampian Club, p. 63, it is mentioned that Haliburton of Pitcur “died about 1742 or 3, leaving one son, Colonel James Haliburton, and three daughters, one, Lady Morton, one, married to Dr Douglas, one, to Mr Wedderburn, Gosford. The two last had no children. Lady Morton left issue, two sons and one daughter, Lady Aboyne, whose son inherited the estate of Pitcur.”

Another account says Colonel James Halyburton of Pitcur, whose father fell with Lord Dundee at the battle of Killiecrankie in 1689, died at Dundee on 9th May, 1765. He left a daughter, Agatha, his only child and sole heiress, who married James, fourteenth Earl of Morton, by whom she had Sholto, 15th Earl, and Lady Mary Douglas, afterwards Countess of Aboyne. The Hon. Hamilton Douglas, second son of Earl Sholto, succeeded his grandmother in the barony of Pitcur, and assumed the name of Halyburton. At his death in 1784, the property devolved upon his aunt, the Countess of Aboyne. She was succeeded in it by her second son, the Hon. Douglas Gordon, who also assumed the name of Halyburton. On the death of the Duke of Gordon in 1836, the Earl of Aboyne, Mr Halyburton’s brother, became Marquis of Huntly, and he himself, by special favour of the Crown, Lord Douglas Gordon Halyburton. His Lordship represented this county from the time of the first Reformed Parliament till his death in 1847.

Lord D. G. Halyburton was succeeded in his estates and in his seat in Parliament by his nephew, Vice-Admiral Lord John Frederick Gordon Halyburton, son of the Marquis of Huntly. In 1836, Lord John married Lady Augusta Fitzclarence (daughter of William IV., and cousin to Her Majesty Queen Victoria), widow of Lord John Kennedy Erskine of Dun, second son of

the Marquis of Ailsa. On the death of Lord John, the estate of Pitcur devolved upon Charles Gordon, eleventh Marquis of Huntly. In February, 1880, the Marquis sold the property privately to Graham Menzies, of the Caledonian Distillery, Edinburgh. The property extends to about 5700 acres, and the price was understood to be about a quarter of a million pounds sterling.

Unfortunately Mr Menzies was not spared long to enjoy his beautiful estate. He was succeeded in it by his son, Robert Stewart Menzies, who is the present proprietor of Pitcur, Halyburton, and Newhall, which all lie contiguous to each other chiefly in this parish.

The Castle of Pitcur, which was long the feudal residence of the Halyburtons, is situate on the side of a small den, through which the rivulet from Loch Lindores runs. In its course it flows through the policies of Halyburton, divides Coupar-Angus into two unequal parts, and falls into the Isla. In part of its journey it divides Forfar and Perthshire. The Castle is a lofty, square tower, in a ruinous state, parts of the walls having fallen, and what remains is rent and in an unsafe condition. When entire it had been a large structure. It commands a magnificent view of the Stormont, part of the Vale of Strathmore, and of the Grampian ranges beyond, some of the distant lofty summits of which are distinctly visible. It is surrounded by some old trees of large size. The Castle, the ruins of which remain, was built by one of the Halyburtons, perhaps early in the sixteenth century, and it appears to have been a place of some strength, and sufficient to protect its owners from the caterans or other marauders.

Some years ago a weem was found at Lintrose. Last year another weem was discovered in the vicinity of Pitcur Castle, and visited by the Author in September, 1881. In ploughing, a large stone stopped the horses. It was found to be the cover of an entrance to a weem, and steps were taken by Mr Menzies, the proprietor of the land, to explore it. After much labour, the earth was cleared out for a considerable length, and found to consist of circles diverging in various ways, each opening into another, and all connected. The side walls are formed of large, rough stones, which overlap each other and converge towards each other, and are covered by broad stones resting on both walls. Cup markings are on some of the wall stones and on one flag stone. It is from five to six feet in height, and from four to nine feet in width. About fifty yards is cleared, but part is still unexplored. The weem had been opened before, but many centuries

ago. Several articles were found in the weem, consisting of querns, broken pottery ware, flints, bones, teeth, charcoal, &c., also a beautiful vase of a reddish colour, of classical workmanship, with artistic designs of human and other figures, but it was broken by the labourer's pick. A small coin, supposed to be Roman, was also found. The Romans had two camps within three miles of the weem, and the soldiers may have discovered and opened the weem. We did not see the coin.

On the summit of the Sidlaws, south of Pitcur Castle, there was a castle called Dores, in which tradition says Macbeth occasionally resided. On this hill large quantities of ashes have from time to time been found in various places, as well as at the site of the Castle. About the year 1768, while some quarriers were working at the rock on which the Castle stood, an excavation about a yard square was discovered, in which there were a number of partially consumed bones, but it contained nothing else to tell when or by whom the pit had been formed, or the bones deposited in it.

CHAP. XXIX.—KINGOLDRUM.

The Church of Kingoldrum was in the diocese of Brechin. It was given, along with a toft in the *shyra* (division) of the same, by William the Lion to his favourite monastery of Aberbrothock, as appears by his charter of confirmation, 1211-14. The grant was confirmed by Alexander III. and by Robert III. There is little doubt it was an early Christian settlement, and that there had been a church on the site ages before the erection of the one given to the Abbey by King William. (Sc. St., I., 15.) This supposition is strengthened by the discovery of fragments of ancient sculptured stones, with curious devices cut on them of a mixture of heathen and Christian character, and by an old *scellach*, or bell, made of sheet iron and coated with bronze, having been found there in 1843. A bronze chalice and glass bowl were got beside the bell. A curious bronze cross and chain were found in a stone cist near the Church. These and the bell were presented to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries by the Rev. Mr Haldane, the minister of the parish, but the chalice and bowl have disappeared. In another cist was a skeleton doubled up, with a rude bronze armlet on one of its wrists.

The date of dedication and the patron saint of the Church are unknown. Kingoldrum is said to be derived from the Gaelic, and to signify "the town between the Drums," which is expressive of the local situation of the Church.

The present Church, erected in 1840, is almost on the site of the former Church, which must have been erected in ante-Reformation times. It is a plain but neat structure, as are most of the parish churches erected in the early decades of this century, but it is comfortable within. The manse is close by the Church, in a beautiful den, and sheltered from every wind that blows.

About 1864, a stone coffin was found in a gravel hillock at Meikle Kenny, in the parish. A coffin slab, about six feet long, embellished with a cross in relief and a sword incised, lies in the burying ground. A fine spring well near the Church is called Neil's Well. Flint weapons and other traces of the early inhabitants have been found in various parts of the parish, and there are some peculiar looking entrenchments and stone circles upon the Scurroch Hill, to the west of the manse.

In 1253, on the settlement of a controversy about the marches of Kingoldrum between the Abbot of Arbroath and Sir Thomas de Rettre, one of the boundaries was a stone on which a cross was cut by both the contending parties. (Sc. St., II. p. xlviij.)

Sir Thomas de Rattray was knighted by King Alexander III. By Christian, his wife, he got part of the lands of Glencaveryn and Kingoldrum, in Angus, which appears, from an agreement, *super controversia inter dominum Thomam de Ratrey, militem actorem nomine Christene uxoris sue ex parte una, et viros religioſos abbat, et convent de Aberbrothick ex altera ; super limitibus terrarum de Glencaveryn et Kyncaldrum ; coram domino Alexandro Cummin, Comite de Buchan, justiciario Scotiae, &c.* This deed, to which the seals of the Earl of Buchan, the Bishops of St Andrews and Brechin, the Earl of Mar, Sir Thomas Rattray, and his spouse, are appended, is dated anno 1253.

Sir John Moray, a younger son of Sir William de Moravia, &c., fixed his residence at Abercairney in the time of King Robert I., of which lands, as well as those of Ogilvy, &c., he became possessed by the marriage of Mary, daughter of Malise, Earl of Strathern. Sir John gave to the monks of Arbroath all his lands and titles to the lands of Kingoldrum, which had formerly been in dispute with the Convent, and that for the health of his soul, &c.

The parish of Kingoldrum is very irregular in figure, and contains 9636·438 acres, of which 17·050 are water. It is bounded on the north and east by Kirriemuir and Cortachy ; by Airlie on the south ; and by Lintrathen on the west. Being situated in the Braes of Angus, the northern portion of the parish

is mountainous, Catlaw (2264 feet) being the highest summit in it, from which the prospect is most extensive and varied.

Outside and in front of the Grampians the land everywhere presents an undulating appearance, having a gradual slope to the south, with deep indentations, through which streams flow, and high banks and eminences, with their sylvan accessories. There is thus great diversity of scenery, and many parts are very beautiful.

The soil of Kingoldrum, as might be expected from the various altitudes and uneven surface of the grounds, varies greatly. The southern slopes are generally a rich black mould, and on them seedtime and harvest are earlier, the climate milder, and the air more temperate than on the higher districts of the parish. The glens in the northern division of the parish partake of the characteristics of the Highlands. The banks of the streams are fresh and verdant, and the pasturage excellent, while up the sides of the mountains there is a good deal of heath and rank upland vegetation, well suited for sheep walks. Catlaw mutton was remarkable for its superior delicacy and flavour in former times. There was a distiller in the parish when the Old Account was written, who bought a good part of the barley available for sale; other parts of the produce were sent to Dundee and to Kirriemuir for sale.

The Melgum, after passing the Loch of Lintrathen, presents pictures of rare beauty. The descent of the stream is very rapid, and it suddenly enters a deep, narrow, and tortuous, rocky channel, in passing through which it is precipitated again and again from a considerable height. Cascade thus succeeds cascade in rapid succession, each having beauties all its own. Much natural wood, shrubbery, and green herbage deck the banks of the ravine through which the water rushes in its restless course, as if anxious to be united to the Isla. Whether the Loups are visited from below or from above, though the distance is not great, the walk is toilsome, and to those who will see the falls from every point it is not without danger.

About the year 1460, Abbot Malcolm Brydy, 22d Abbot, effected perambulations of the marches of many of the Abbey lands, including those of Dunnichen, Guynd, Kingoldrum, and Ochterlony (Kelly). The Abbots and monks made perambulations of this parish at three different periods, and the names of most of the various farms and hamlets at the earliest of the three perambulations, made more than six hundred years ago, are continued to the present time.

The Abbots and monks had the sole right to hunt in the forest of Kingol-

drum. There is a proclamation of Alexander III. prohibiting any one from cutting wood or hunting in the forest of Kingoldrum without the consent of the Abbots. No trace of the ancient Royal forest can now be discovered, and its boundaries are entirely unknown.

There were on the hill of Schurroch, at three places equidistant from each other, several Druidical circles formed of large stones, but one of them was removed in the first half of the century. Catlaw is surmounted by a very large cairn of stones. In early times these had formed a fortress for the defence of the natives against marauders. Some of the stones have been subjected to the action of fire.

The lands of Kenny belonged to Walter, son of Turpin, in the beginning of the thirteenth century. He exchanged these lands with John of Ochterlony for his lands of Ochterlony in Dunnichen. The motives which induced these parties to make the exchange cannot now be known. A copy of the charter by Ralph or Radulfus, Abbot of Aberbrothock, of the lands of Kenny from Walter, the son of Turpin, to John de Ochterlony, is on pp. 262-3 of the Reg. Vet. Aberb. The date of the charter is 1226-1239, Thomas de Malherbe, Sheriff of Angus; Lord Angus, son of Earl Adam; Keraldo, Justice of the King; and Ysaac de Forfar, being among the witnesses.

A copy of a confirmation charter of this charter by William, Abbot of Aberbrothock, is on pages 334-5 of the Reg. Vet. Aberb. It is dated in 1351. In these two charters mention is made of a perambulation of the marches of Kenny in the time of Abbot Gilbert, and during the time that Hugh Cambrun was Sheriff of Angus, 1214-1225, and in presence of the usual number of neighbouring proprietors. In it we have, "*Hachethunithouer* quod Anglice dicitur Midefeld," and "*Marresiam* quamdam quæ Scotice dicitur *Moyne-buche*." (Cel. Scot., II., p. 460.)

The family of Ochterlony was long afterwards designed of Kenny. Walter of Ochterlony did homage to Edward I., but he is designed of Fife, perhaps by mistake. No Angus man of the name did fealty to that monarch, nor does any one of the name come to the front in the Wars of the Succession. About the end of the fourteenth century they again appear as barons of Angus, and in recording the names at the perambulation of marches, a frequent occurrence in those times, they generally follow immediately after the titled barons, which shows their antiquity, and the important position they had acquired.

William Ochterlony of Ochterlony was witness to one of the Kinnaird

charters about 1368. (H. of C. of S., 488.) They are again mentioned in 1391. Alexander of Ochterlony married Janet, the only daughter of Sir William Maule of Panmure, in 1394. (Reg. de Pan., 181; In. to Ch., 137-8.) John of Ochterlony is mentioned 1356. (Do. 233.) William de Ochterlowny is one of the witnesses to a charter of confirmation by Robert III. at Dundee, 9th March, 1390. (In. to Ch., 150-2.) Alexander Uchterlowny witnesses some of the charters of Regent Albany in the early part of the fifteenth century. (In. to Ch. xiv.) It is uncertain whether or not these persons were of the old race who exchanged their lands for those of Kenny, or whether they were the descendants of Walter, the son of Turpin, who acquired the lands of Ochterlony, and who may have assumed a surname from the new lands he had acquired.

On 4th April, 1409, an Inquisition was held at Cairnconnon regarding the lands of Kenny Meikle. It is supposed that Walter Panter was the Abbot when this inquest was held, but the time of the death of John Gedy, his predecessor, or of Walter's elevation is not precisely known. (Monasticon, 522.) Alexander Wishart was one of the inquest. In a charter by Abbot Malcolm of the lands of Kenny Meikle in 1466 to Alexander of Ochterlony, John Wishart, son of John of Logie, is named. The lands of Kenny had come into possession of the Ogilvys before 13th April, 1532. John Ogilvy of Kenny was a juror of that date. (H. of C. of S., 528.)

In 1279, Adam, third son of John Wishart, Sheriff of the Mearns, received from William, Abbot of Arbroath, a charter of the lands of Kenny-Murchardyn or Kenny-Neil, in Kingoldrum, which had previously belonged to Duncan, "Judex" or Deemster of our Lord the King. These lands remained for a long period in the Wisharts. (Life of Geo. Wishart, 77-101.) In 1526, John Wishart of Logie succeeded his father, Alexander, in the lands of Kennyneil. On 30th October, 1629, John Wishart of that Ilk was served heir to his father, Sir John Wishart, in the lands of Kenny-Neil (retour No. 189).

It appears that the lands of Little Kenny had remained in possession of the Abbey of Arbroath until the abolition of monastic institutions, after which they became the property of the Commendator. On 10th February, 1562, James, sixth Lord Ogilvy, obtained a charter of the lands of Little Kenny from John, Commendator of the Abbey of Arbroath. The charter was confirmed on 13th July, 1566. Since then the noble family of Ogilvy have continued in possession of Little Kenny. They had previously acquired the lands

of Kenny, as mentioned above, and they also came into possession of those of Meikle Kenny and of Kennyneil, all of which still belong to the Earl of Airlie.

Neil's Well and Kinnyneil must have kindred associations, but I have not obtained any information regarding the person who gave his name to them. He was probably an early Irish saint, to whom the church was dedicated.

It has been mentioned above that the Church and lands of the parish of Kingoldrum were gifted to the Abbey of Arbroath, the one by King William the Lion, and the other by Sir John Moray, the first of Abercairney. The greater part of the lands continued in possession of the Convent till close upon the time of the Reformation; but the Abbot appears to have given off portions of the lands known by the names of Kenny, Meikle Kenny, and Kenny-Murchardyn or Kennyneil at an early period, seeing that Walter, the son of Turpin, having, as related above, possessed the lands of Kenny in 1226 and for some time previously; but the date when they obtained them we have not learned. Abbot Gilbert, who was fourth Abbot of the Monastery, perambulated the marches of certain lands of Kenny in Kingoldrum in 1219. It may have been in connection with the alienation of part of the lands of Kenny that this perambulation was made. In 1279, as already stated, William I., who was twelfth Abbot, disposed of the lands of Kenny-Murchardyn or Kennyneil to Adam Wishart, son of the Sheriff of the Mearns, but they had been previously disposed of to the "Judex" of the King. This Abbot also disposed of the lands of Letham to Hugo Heem on 26th March, 1284.

It was not until the 20th February, 1539, that the other, and by far the larger, portions of the parish were disposed of. Of that date a charter was given by Cardinal David Beaton, Abbot of Arbroath, the Prior, and other officers, and the monks of the Monastery, to James Ogilvy of Cookstone and Marjory Durie, his spouse, and their heirs, &c., of the whole lands of Balfour, Kirkton, Ascreavies (Over and Nether), the Mill of Kingoldrum, with the astricted multures, lie multure sheaf, ring bear, of all the barony of Kingoldrum, viz., the lands and towns above-mentioned, together with those of Easter Pearsie, Mid Pearsie or Balgray, Wester Pearsie, Baldovie, Kinclune, Meikle and Little Kenny, Aucharroch, with their tofts, crofts, outsets, pertinents, and cottages, lying within the barony of Kingoldrum and regality of Arbroath, to be held in feufarm of the Cardinal and his successors in the Abbacy of Arbroath, for an annual payment of £42 6s in money (Scots), with certain cane payments, or an augmentation of the rental to the extent of £44,

payable at Whitsunday and Martinmas, together with three suits yearly to three chief Courts of the regality of Arbroath. Ogilvy's heirs were bound to double the feu-duty the first year of entry, but neither he nor they had power to dispose of any portion of the property without the special consent of the Cardinal and his successors had thereto. It is signed by the Cardinal and twenty-four monks of the Abbey. The charter and other deeds and an inventory of the titles down to 1612 are at Panmure.

The charter of Balfour, &c., to James Ogilvy and his spouse was confirmed by the King, and also by the Pope. James Ogilvy of Balfour was a member of the jury at an Assize on 31st August, 1558. He died before 18th November, 1588. Of that date John Hamilton, Commendator of the Abbey of Arbroath, granted a precept for infesting "James Ogilvy of Balfour as heir of umquhile Mr James Ogilvy of Balfour, of all and sundry the said lands," &c.

I have given as a frontispiece to Vol. III. a *fac-simile* of a lease which I possess of the teind sheaves of the lands of Balfour, Kirkton, the lands of Ascreavie (Over and Nether), the Mill of Kingoldrum and mill lands thereof, with all their outsets, cotlands, pendicles, and pertinents, lying in the barony of Kingoldrum. The lease is for nineteen years, the rent, twelve pounds usual money of Scotland, payable at two terms in the year, Whitsunday and Martinmas. The designation of the Cardinal in the charter is:—"We, David, by the mercy of God, Cardinal and Archbishop of St Andrews, Primate & Legate of Scotland, Administrator of the Bishoprick of Mirapor, and perpetual Commendator of the Abbey of Aberbrothock, with the Convent of the same, of the Order of St Biddit." The charter is signed at the Abbey of Arbroath, 20th February, 1539-40. The round seal of the Cardinal and the Common Seal of the Chapter of the Abbey are said to be attached, but they are not now at the document. It is signed by David, Card^{lis.} St Andrews, Commendator de Abbrothok, and twenty-four monks of the Convent. It is beautifully written in the vernacular of the period. The lease is to James Ogilvy of Balfour and Marjory Durie, his spouse, the longer liver of them, his heirs, assignes, and sub-tenants. It is a short, concise, but valid document.

On 5th May, 1625, James, Marquis of Hamilton, was served heir to his father, Marquis James (retour 154), in many of the lands which belonged to the Abbey of Arbroath, including those of Kirkton of Kingoldrum, Aucharroch, Kinclune, Baldovie, Meikle Kenny, Balfour, Ascreavie (Over and Nether), Mill of Kingoldrum, also the lands of "Kynnennall," with the teinds in the barony and parish of Kingoldrum.

On 1st April, 1662, George, Earl of Panmure, heir of his father, Earl Patrick, was retoured (No. 384) in the whole of the lands of Kingoldrum, as enumerated above, with the Mill, sucken and thirl, multures, teinds, &c. On 16th May, 1671, George, Earl of Panmure, heir of Earl George, his father, was retoured (No. 450) in the above lands, and, in addition, Easter, Wester, and Middle Pearsies. On 27th April, 1686, James, Earl of Panmure, was served heir to his brother, Earl George (retour 502) in the whole of the lands of Kingoldrum, teinds, &c.

These retours in favour of the Marquis of Hamilton and Earls of Panmure were of the superiorities only, and not of the properties themselves.

On 28th February, 1643, John Ogilvy of Balfour, heir of John Ogilvy of Balfour, his father, was retoured (No. 278) in the lands of Balfour, Kirkton, and lands of Ascreavie (Over and Nether), with the Mill of Kingoldrum and multures, the multure sheaf and ring bear of all the barony of Kingoldrum, E. £44, feudifirmæ.

The descendants of James Ogilvy and Marjory Durie long continued to possess the estate of Balfour. Peter Ogilvy, younger of Balfour, is mentioned about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and Peter Ogilvy of Balfour is mentioned about the middle of that century. Ochterlony says, 1684-5 :—The laird of Balfour, Ogilvy, hath the greatest interest in Kingoldrum—an ancient gentleman, with a great estate. It hath a great house, built by Cardinal Beaton, and much planting. Notwithstanding the great things enumerated by Ochterlony, Ogilvy of Balfour is not among the barons of Angus enumerated by Edwards in 1678, the laird of Balfour never having got his estate erected into a barony, as he held off the Abbey of Arbroath, and not off the Crown. In a memorandum, dated 9th November, 1698, it is said that the grandfather of the present laird of Balfour is yet living. He may have resigned it.

The Ogilvys were in possession of Balfour for more than sixty years before they received the charter from Cardinal Beaton, which had therefore probably been only a confirmation charter of the lands of a previous one, although there is no reference in the 1539 charter to any earlier one.

Walter Ogilvie, the father of James, the first of Balfour by the 1539 charter, was brother of Marion Ogilvy, the mother of the Cardinal's children, who thus had a deep interest in the Ogilvies. Ochterlony's statement that the Castle of Balfour was built by Cardinal Beaton is a popular error, as is the common report that the Castle of Claypots and others were built by Beaton. It is more probable that Balfour Castle was built half a century earlier by Walter Ogilvy,

the father of James of Balfour, than by the Cardinal. It was customary for the great mitred Abbots to have castellated messuages on their principal estates, and the Cardinal or a previous Abbot may have assisted the Ogilvys in its erection, in order that he might have a lodging in it when he visited lands there. Half a century ago the Castle was a noble Gothic ruin, but Thomas Farquharson of Baldovie took down two wings of it to build a farmhouse, which destroyed its beauty greatly. In *Forfarshire Illustrated*, p. 157, it is said:—"After the secularization of the monasteries and the distribution of the Church lands, David Bethune, who was a near relative of James Bethune, the last Popish Archbishop of Glasgow, was designed of Balfour." We do not see how this could be, as Balfour then, and for long thereafter, belonged to the Ogilvies. He may have been laird of Balfour in Fife, or held the superiority of this Balfour.

The Ogilvies of Balfour failed in a female, who carried the property to the Fotheringhams of Powrie about the middle of last century. David Blair of Haughhead and Cookstone purchased Balfour in 1810, probably from the Fotheringhams. Balfour afterwards came into possession of Thomas Farquharson of Baldovie.

The lands of Baldovie had probably been feued by the Abbot and Chapter of Arbroath early in the sixteenth century, but we have not ascertained the name of the proprietor. They were in possession of the Hays about the middle of the seventeenth century, if not at an earlier period. On 30th October, 1698, Maria Hay, spouse of John Murray of Pitculloch, and Elizabeth Hay, relict of the deceased James Rattray of Craighall, daughter of Sir George Hay of Megginch, Knight, heirs portioners of Patrick Hay of Baldovie, their father, were retoured (No 544) in the lands and barony of Baldovie, comprehending the lands and town of Easter Baldovie, with pendicles called Brae of Baldovie, Dénhead, with tower and mansion of Easter Baldovie, and teinds, E., £12 13s 4d, feudifirmæ; half the land of Greenmyre and Holmes, and pendicle called Auchmidiefaulds, and teinds, E., 23s 4d; lands and town of Wester Baldovie, with teinds, E., £12 6s, and 13s 4d in augmentation; in the parish of Kingoldrum, all erected into the barony of Baldovie.

Baldovie was afterwards possessed by a family named Hunter. The estate was subsequently acquired by the Ogilvy family. On the death of Dr Ogilvy, the male line failed, and the property came to John Farquharson by his marriage with Elizabeth Ramsay, the eldest niece and heiress of Dr Ogilvy,

shortly after the middle of the eighteenth century. They had a son, Thomas, born 3d October, 1770, and two daughters. Thomas succeeded to Baldovie on the death of his father. He added the adjoining estate of Balfour to his property, and died without issue, 21st November, 1860. He was a J.P. and D.L. for the County of Forfar, and the last male representative of the Farquharsons of Brochdearg, in lineal descent from the chieftain, Findla More, the Royal standard-bearer, who fell in defence of his country at the battle of Pinkie, in September, 1547. He was succeeded by his cousin, Captain Mitchell, a native of Lintrathen, whose father was long factor to the Earl of Airlie. He died unmarried in 1865, aged 84. He was a Roman Catholic, and left £50,000 to erect and endow an institution for the support of poor and aged priests of the Church of Rome, besides some private legacies. After his death, Balfour and Baldovie were purchased by Sir Thomas Munro of Lindertis, Bart., who is the present proprietor.

The mansionhouse of Baldovie is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Cromie burn, and commands an extensive prospect of Strathmore. It is adorned with shrubbery and fine old trees.

The sons of Farquhar are a numerous and widespread clan. Farquhar, son of Shaw of Rothiemurehus, lived in the reigns of Roberts II. and III., and acquired possessions in the Braes of Mar. He married a daughter of Patrick Duncanson alias Robertson, first of the family of Lude. Farquhar, second in descent from the first mentioned, married and settled in the Braes of Angus, and the families of these Farquhars were called sons of Farquhar or Farquharson. The chief of the race is the family of Invercauld. Members of the Angus Farquhars obtained the lands of Balfour and Baldovie in Kingoldrum, Rochallie, Finningand, and others on the Shee and Ericht. It is locally said that not many years ago the sept could have gone from about Blairgowrie to beyond Braemar on their own lands.

The lands of Ascreavie were included in the property acquired by James Ogilvy and his spouse from Cardinal Beaton. The estate remained for many generations in members of the Ogilvy family.

The late Colonel Keith Young of Holyhill, Sussex, who died in 1827, married Catherine, only child of the late James Ogilvy of Ascreavie, by whom he had a son, William Baird, born 1809, who succeeded to the estate of Ascreavie in succession to his mother. He married first, in 1831, Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel Hamelin Trelawny, R.A. She died in 1849.

Secondly, Lilius, second daughter of John Blackwell, and has, with other issue, Keith Ogilvy Baird, born 1858, a Lieutenant R.A., and other issue. Major Young was educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, is a Major R.A. retired, a Justice of the Peace, and a Commissioner of Supply for the County of Forfar.

The estate of Aucharroch had probably been given off by the Abbot and monks of Arbroath about the beginning of the sixteenth century, but we have not ascertained the names of the early proprietors. It was recently possessed by Francis Balfour Paton, born in 1815, who, in 1851, married Ada Hill, daughter of George Craigie, surgeon, H.M.E.I. Service, by whom he has a son, Francis, and other issue. He is a son of the late George Paton, Provost of Montrose, by Helen, daughter of James Lyall of Braeport. In 1880, Mr Paton disposed of the lands of Aucharroch to John Wallace, hotelkeeper, Alyth, who is the present proprietor.

Colonel Thomas Wedderburn Ogilvy of Ruthven possesses a small property in the parish called the Mill and mill lands of Auld Allan, but, as mentioned in the New Statistical Account of the parish, for some reason unknown, he has never been reckoned as an heritor. The lands lie among the mountains which are known as the Braes of Angus.

The Abbot and Convent of Arbroath disposed of the lands of Kinclune in sections at different times. Three-fourth parts of them appear to have been feued off to a collateral branch of the ancient and noble family of Fenton of Baikie shortly before or after the beginning of the sixteenth century, and they remained in possession for a considerable period, but we have not ascertained to whom the Fentons disposed of the estate of Kinclune. The remaining fourth part was retained by the Chapter of the Monastery for nearly twenty years after Balfour and the other lands included in the charter by Cardinal Beaton had been alienated from the Abbey.

On 1st October, 1558, James Ogilvy, son and heir of James Ogilvy of Balfour and Marjory Durie, feued from the Abbot the fourth part of the lands of Kinclune, with the teind sheaves thereof included, "which were never in use to be separated from the stock, with all and sundry their pertinents, annexes, connnexes, dependencies," &c. The lands to be held off the Abbey for yearly payments of money and kind, the particulars of which are given in the charter; and for giving suit to the three head Courts, or to such other Courts as the feuar shall be cited to attend; to be held at Cairnconnan, as

use is, or any other place in their tolbooth within the burgh of Arbroath yearly. The seisin was taken in name of James Ogilvy and Margaret Stewart, his spouse.

James Ogilvy, the second of Balfour and first of Kinclune, appears to have been twice married, as James Ogilvy of Balfour married Margaret, third daughter of Patrick, fifth Lord Gray, who died in 1581. The Ogilvys appear to have sold their fourth part of Kinclune in 1618, the lands having been possessed by the family for about sixty years.

A family named Peddie possessed a part of Kinclune for a considerable period, but we have not ascertained when it was acquired by them. On 16th December, 1658, John Peddie, heir of James Peddie, portioner of Kinclune, his father, was retoured (No. 372) in the eighth part of the town and lands of Kinclune, with the teind sheaves, E. 34s of feu-duty. On 8th December, 1685, Janet Peddie, only daughter of John Peddie, portioner of Kinclune, was served heir to her father (retour 618) in the eighth part of the town and lands of Kinclune, with the teind sheaves of the same.

The lands of Kinclune appear to have come into possession of the family of Stormonth before or about the end of the seventeenth century. Early in the eighteenth century, Alexander Edward, third son of Thomas Edward of Pearsie, married Jean, daughter of Thomas Stormonth of Kinclune. The estate remained in that family until the death of Alexander Stormonth of Kinclune in 1839, after which it was sold by his trustees to James Nicoli, manufacturer, Kirriemuir, who died in 1856, and whose trustees hold Kinclune for his two daughters, Mrs Thomas Smith and Mrs James Smith, Dundee.

Elizabeth Farquhar, one of the three co-heiresses of Colonel Farquhar of Mounie, bought Pitscandly, in the parish of Rescobie. She married James, eldest son of Stormonth of Kinclune, who assumed the name of Farquhar. He joined Prince Charles, and took part in the rebellion of 1745. He was taken prisoner, and condemned to death, but on the day before his intended execution he was reprieved.

The estate of Kinclune lies high up in the cultivated portion of the Braes of Angus, and a short distance to the south of the base of Catlaw, which is by far the greatest of the mountains which form the southern range of the Forfarshire Grampians.

There is no mansion on the property, but there is an excellent farmhouse and farm steading, which stand in a prominent position to the north of and high above the north road leading from Kirriemuir to Alyth. The view from

the house is of vast extent, and extremely beautiful. The Vale of Strathmore throughout its entire breadth, and a great part of its length, lies, as it were, at your feet. In the far west, Ben Lawers, Ben Voirlich, and others of the western Grampians are seen. The Sidlaws bound the view to the south. Eastward the Finhaven and Turin ranges of hills limit the view in that direction, and parts of the Braes of Angus to the right and to the left form fine pictures. On such varied and charming scenes one never tires to look, and leaves them with regret.

The estate of Pearsie formed part of "the village and whole schyre or barony of Kingoldrum," which were bestowed upon the Abbey of Arbroath by King William the Lion, with the exception of a small portion gifted to the Abbey by his son, King Alexander II. The Abbot and Sir William Moray appear to have had a dispute about part of these lands, which had come to him by his marriage with Mary, daughter of Malise, Earl of Strathern; but in the time of Robert the Bruce Sir William settled the dispute, as already mentioned, by gifting them to the Convent. The lands remained in possession of the Abbey until the sixteenth century.

The last recorded writ granted by Abbot David Lichtone is a lease of the lands of "Percie," near Kingoldrum, on 17th December, 1502. These lands at an early period formed part of the extensive forest of Kingoldrum, in which the Abbots had the sole right of hunting.

The lands of Pearsie appear to have been feued before the time of Abbot David Beaton, but the date is unknown. The Abbots feued their lands to suit the feuars, and Pearsie appears to have been feued in different portions. The Abbots retained the superiority of the lands they feued, and the annual feuduty was payable to them by the feuars or proprietors. When the Abbey property, after the Reformation, came into the possession of lay proprietors, the Abbots retained the superiority, and drew the feu-duties.

On 5th May, 1625, James, Marquis of Hamilton, was served heir to his father, also Marquis James (retour 154), in many of the lands which had belonged to the Abbey, including Easter and Muir Pearsies, Wester Pearsie, Middle Pearsie, and other lauds in Kingoldrum parish, &c. This retour applies to the superiorities only, and not to the proprietorship of the lands.

On 28th December, 1643, John Ogilvy of Balfour, heir of John Ogilvy of Balfour, his father, was retoured (No. 278) in the lands of Balfour, &c., and the multures, multure sheaf, and ringbear of the barony of Kingoldrum, viz.,

the lands and towns of Easter Pearsie, Middle Pearsie or Balgray, Wester Pearsie, &c.

On 1st April, 1662, George, Earl of Panmure, heir of his father, Earl Patrick, was retoured (No. 384) in the whole of the lands of Kingoldrum, including the Pearsies, as detailed above. Pearsie still pays £4 5s 4d of annual feu-duty to the Earl of Dalhousie, as superior of the lands.

When Ochterlony wrote his account of the shire (1684-5), Pearsie was owned by two proprietors, viz., Ogilvy Persie and Lindsay Persey. In "The Lives," John Lindsay of Persie is mentioned in 1696, and Andrew Lindsay, sometime of Persie, then of Mill of Dunbog, is mentioned in 1716. In a note to his account of the shire, it is said:—"The Pearsies now belong to John Edward." He acquired Muir Persie from Andrew Lindsay in 1698, and Wester Pearsie and Balgray from Ogilvy in 1701.

John Edward of Pearsie, who died in 1721, had five sons, Thomas, David, Alexander, Andrew, and John. David, the second son, married Beatrix Proctor, by whom he had a daughter, Isobel, born in 1718, who ultimately succeeded to Pearsie. Thomas, the eldest son, who was unmarried, and David were drowned in the lifetime of their father. On the death of John Edward, his third son, Alexander, took possession of the property, but Isobel took the case into Court, and, obtaining a decision in her favour, got possession of the estate.

Alexander Edward, the third son of Thomas, married Jean, daughter of Thomas Stormonth of Kinclune, in Kingoldrum parish. This estate remained in that family until the death of Alexander Stormonth, in the year 1839, after which it was sold by his trustees. Alexander Stormonth, as will be afterwards shown, was the father of Mrs Katherine MacLagan Wedderburn, the present proprietrix of the estate of Pearsie.

Robert Wedderburn, second son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, Bart. of Blackness, born on 13th February, 1708, married Isobel, heiress of Pearsie, in 1737, and by her had three sons and three daughters.

In 1745, Robert Wedderburn raised recruits for the Glen-Prosen company, forming a part of the second battalion of David, Lord Ogilvy, in the army of Prince Charles. Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness and his eldest son were attached to the company. Lord Ogilvy made his escape on Pearsie's horses after the battle of Culloden, the Castle of Cortachy being then occupied by a company of Government troops, under Captain Hamilton, who soon after detached a party to take possession of Pearsie, where they lived at free quarters

for some time. Robert Wedderburn had to hide on Catlaw for some time during that troubled period, but, though strongly suspected of favouring the rebels, he managed to escape the consequences of having participated in the Rebellion, and to retain the office of Sheriff Clerk of Forfarshire, to which he had been appointed before the "45." Robert Wedderburn died on 19th February, 1786, and his wife, Isobel Edward, on 6th January, 1788.

John Wedderburn, the eldest son of the marriage, was born on 28th July, 1744. He went out to India, where he died unmarried a Lieutenant-Colonel in the service of the East India Company, in 1787.

Charles, the second son, succeeded to Pearsie, of whom hereafter.

David, the third son, was born on 15th August, 1766, and settled in London. In compliance with the will of his maternal grand-uncle, James Webster of Clapham, dated 14th November, 1789, David, by Royal sign manual, on 13th January, 1790, assumed for himself and his heirs for ever the surname of Webster, in lieu and stead of the surname of Wedderburn. His change of name brought along with it considerable pecuniary advantages; but the clause in the will of the testator enacting the disuse of the name of Wedderburn and the assumption of the other was so worded as to be imperative on David alone, and not on his heirs male, who have accordingly born both surnames. David married, on 28th December, 1785, Elizabeth, born 13th October, 1770, daughter of Alexander Reid of Logie, by Anne, daughter of Robert Fletcher of Ballinshoe, and dying at Bath on 21st March, 1801, left issue by her, three sons and three daughters.

SONS.—I. Sir James Webster Wedderburn, who was born 31st May, 1789, entered the Army, served in the 10th and 11th Regiments of Dragoons, and retired in 1810. He married, 8th October, 1810, Lady Frances Caroline Anne Annesley, fourth daughter of Arthur, first Earl of Mountmorres, eighth Viscount Valentia, by his second wife, Sarah, third daughter of Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart., and by her Ladyship, born 28th May, 1793, had two sons and one daughter. He received the honour of knighthood in 1822.

The eldest son, Charles Byron Wedderburn, born 28th August, 1815, died at Nantz in October, 1817. Charles Francis Webster, the second son, was born 1st July, 1820, and Lucy Sarah Anne, the daughter, on 2d March, 1812.

II. Charles Wedderburn Webster, born 10th September, 1799, cornet in the 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards in 1821, and retired on half pay in 1823. On 23d December, 1822, he married Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Sir James Chatterton, Bart. of Castle Mahon, in the County of Cork,

and sister to the second baronet, Sir William Abraham Chatterton. By her he had issue, a son, born on 13th May, 1824.

III. David Wedderburn Webster, born 10th August, 1801, died 14th May, 1816.

DAUGHTERS.—I. Ann Wedderburn, born 2d March, 1791, and married in August, 1814, to Archibald Murray Douglas, captain in the 2d Regiment of Infantry, son of Robert Douglas of Brighton, and brother to Colonel Sir William Douglas, K.C.B. At her death in July, 1822, she left issue.

II. Mary Wedderburn, born 15th September, 1793, and married on 22d March, 1814, to George Hawkins of Harnish House, in Wiltshire, only brother of Sir John Hawkins of Kelston, County of Somerset, Bart.

We now return to Charles Wedderburn, the second son of Robert of Pearsie, and Isobel Edward, his spouse. He was born on 1st August, 1748, entered the service of the East India Company, was a Captain of Infantry, and, after being seventeen years in India, he returned home in August, 1785. On 11th September, 1787, he married Anne, daughter of John Read of Cairnie. She died without issue on 20th November, 1789. He married, secondly, on 5th December, 1797, Eliza, daughter of Dr David Rattray of Coventry, and niece to Colonel William Rattray of Downie Park. She also died without leaving issue. He built the present house of Pearsie in 1805, and with the view of embellishing the estate, improving its amenity, and increasing its value, he planted many trees on various parts of the property, which have now grown up, and add greatly to the beauty of Glen Prosen. Charles, seeing he was childless, entailed the property on his sister's children.

Elizabeth, his eldest sister, was married to James Graham of Meathie, and her sons, David and John Graham, successively succeeded to Pearsie, taking the name of Wedderburn, as required by the entail. On the death of his uncle Charles in 1829, David became laird of Pearsie. He and his brother, John, neither of whom ever married, were in the habit of spending the winter months in Dundee, and they frequently visited that town at other times. While they both lived, wherever they went they went together; they bore considerable resemblance to each other, and the same mind seemed to animate both. Indeed, they were so loving and so loveable that they were generally known as the "cheerable brothers." But death divided them. David died in 1859, when he was succeeded by his brother, John Graham or Wedderburn, who survived until 1870, when he went to his brother who had gone before.

Katherine, the second sister of Charles Wedderburn, was married to Dr

Robert Stewart, Dundee, by whom she had a daughter, Elizabeth Stewart. Isobel, the third sister of Charles, was married to the Rev. James Stormonth, minister of Airlie, to whom she had a son, Alexander Stormonth. He married his first cousin, Elizabeth Stewart, and their eldest daughter, Katherine, succeeded to Pearsie on the death of John, the last of the two brothers, in 1870, and she is the present proprietrix.

Katherine Stormonth, the Lady of Pearsie, married the Rev. James MacLagan, D.D., and their eldest surviving son, Alexander Stormonth MacLagan, a medical gentleman in Forfar, is the heir to Pearsie. He married, in 1865, Ann, eldest daughter of the late John Ogilvie, solicitor in Dundee. The eldest son of the marriage, John, was born in 1869.

The mansion house of Pearsie stands on a prominent situation on the right bank, within a few minutes' walk of, but high above the Prosen, and about three miles to the west of the point where that stream falls into the South Esk. It was built at three different times, the front portion entirely by Charles Wedderburn in 1805, and it is still a substantial, comfortable house. The entrance is in a semi-circular projection in the centre of the front of the house, facing the south. It is of three floors, and it commands grand prospects up Clova, up and down Glen Prosen, and in other directions. There is a nice garden, and pleasant grounds surround the mansion, making it a very desirable residence, especially during the summer season.

Pearsie is one of the finest properties in the Braes of Angus. It is at a considerable altitude, and a large part of the estate is within the district usually termed the Highlands. A portion of the property is outwith that district, and within the cultivated zone. The soil of this part, though somewhat light, is generally fertile, and produces good crops of the descriptions commonly cultivated in the district.

The huge mountain Catlaw, with its many summits and outlying ridges or shoulders, are largely covered with heath, affording food and cover for grouse and other winged game. Between these shoulders there are small glens, each with its little rill, which keeps the verdure on its banks fresh and succulent. Many sheep and some cattle find nutritious food in the glens and on the sides of the hills.

To a townsman a visit to Catlaw, and a little time spent wandering among the glens around it, is alike pleasing and healthful. High up on the side of Catlaw and the spurs running out from it, bright green spots are here and there to be seen. Each is a clump of moss, and there is a spring, to

become, as it trickles down the hillside, a tiny rivulet, a little burn, swelling in volume as it proceeds onward. Our great rivers have all their small beginnings. The purple heather, the rich scented furze, the yellow broom, the silvery birch, the mountain ash, with its golden fruit, are found on such hills and in the hollow glens. A ramble among such scenes yields pure delight, and he has a cold heart who is not, from the contemplation of them, constrained to praise and glorify their Maker and his for the many blessings He bestows upon us.

CHAP. XXX.—KINNELL.

The Church of *Kinnellum* was a rectory in the diocese of St Andrews, and, along with its chapel, is rated at 20 merks in the ancient taxation. (Reg. de Aberb., p 230) Theiner classes the churches of “Kynel et de Aldebar” together, and rates them at 4 merks, 10s 8d. The chapel is supposed to have stood near to Bolshan. They were dedicated to St Malruib, Confessor, the patron saint of the parish.

In 1512-13, George Stirling gave £10 out of the lands of Easter Braikie to St Mary the Virgin, to SS. Peter and Paul, Apostles, to St Malruib, Confessor, and to a chaplain serving at the altar of the Blessed Virgin in the Parish Church of Kinnell. In addition to this altar, there appears to have been another dedicated to St Madoc or Magdalen. *Madie's Well* and *Madie's Haugh* were upon the banks of the Lunan.

In 1574, Kinnell, Arbroath, St Vigeans, and Ethie were served by James Melvill, uncle of the celebrated diarist of that name, whose stipend was £160 Scots. David Fyff, reader at Kinnell, had £12 Scots. (Mis. W. Society, p. 352.) The present Church was erected in 1855. There is a gallery in the west end, which Dr Walker, then incumbent, gifted to the parish. Between the years 1702 and 1753 there were six ministers in Kinnell. From the latter year until 11th September, 1868, when Dr Walker died, there were only two, who between them held the incumbency for the unprecedented period of 114 years.

The Church of Kinnell and its surrounding graveyard are finely situated, being on the top of a knoll which rises to a considerable elevation on the left bank of the Lunan, about a mile below the village of Friockheim. It is a

neat, substantial, well-lighted structure, with a belfry, over which is a prominent finial, on its west gable. The bell is inscribed as follows:—

MICHAEL BORGERHVYS. ME. FECIT.

1624. SOLI. DEO. GLORIA.

The pulpit is on the east end. The interior is neatly painted, and has a pleasing appearance. On the walls in the interior of the Church there are two monuments to two ministers of the parish, viz., Rev. James Thomson, died 1684, and Rev. George Walker, D.D., died 1868. The interior walls are adorned with other monuments, one of which is a handsome marble tablet, erected by Alexander Gavin, merchant in Montrose, who, the monument bears, bought the estate of Easter Braikie for his son. The father and son are noticed in the proprietary history of Easter Braikie. The inscription shows that the erector had not wanted vanity. A slab, with armorial bearings, is on the eastern outer wall of the Church, and another leans against the wall.

The Church and graveyard are surrounded with a wall and some large trees. Were the gravestones properly arranged, few parish churches in the county would surpass Kinnell for beauty of situation, or for the convenience, neatness, and completeness of its equipments. The comfortable manse stands to the south of the Church, with a terraced garden in front, sloping down to the stream. Here there is a deep pool, whence the name of the parish, signifying the head of the pool, is supposed to have been derived. In the garden wall is the sculptured stone fragment on which is the carving of two serpents, described Vol. I., p. 28. It is said to have been found in the Ogilvy burial aisle. Near to it is a fragment of another stone, which Mr Davidson, the minister of the parish, unearthed. On it are two figures of leopards' shape. Since it was placed in the wall part of the body of one of them has split off. The curled tail and part of the body of one of the animals is still very distinct.

The parish of Kinnell is about four miles in extreme length from east to west, and nearly three miles in extreme breadth from north to south. It contains 6593·796 acres, of which 16·714 are water. It is bounded on the north by Farnell, east by Craig, south-east and south by Inverkeilor, and on the west by Guthrie and a detached part of Kirkden.

The original barony of Kinnell comprehended the greater part of the parish. The Church was erected near the park wall of the baronial residence, of which some vestiges are still discernible under the name of White Walls, in one of the fields of Kinnell Mill, on the south bank of the Lunan, at a short distance

south-westward of the Church. The Moot Law, or Court Hill, and the Gallows Hill are both remaining not far from the Kirkton. An old, square object called the *deid bell* long hung within the Church. It is now used as a dinner bell at the manse. We are indebted to Mr Davidson, the respected minister, for his kindness when we visited the Church and manse.

In the old Statistical Account it is stated that a mound was lately opened and human bones of a large size found in it, also an urn containing buried human bones. Tradition says that in the flight of the Ogilvies after the battle of Arbroath in 1445-6, a clansman of the name of Irons was slain. On account of his great size, his boot and spur were taken off and hung up in an aisle adjoining the Church belonging to the family of Airlie. The boot in time perished through decay, but the spur still remains. It measures eight inches in length, and four and a half in breadth, and the rowel is as large as a crown piece. The spur is now hung over the stair leading to the gallery in the west end of the Church of Kinnell. The battle of Arbroath was fought on Douglas Muir, within a short distance of, if not partly in the parish of Kinnell, and about 500 of the Ogilvies were slain by the Lindsays. (Lives.)

In 1790, a boy going from school in Kinnell found under a piece of slate a considerable number of silver pennies, some of them in good preservation. They were the coinage of one of the Edwards of England, *Ed. R. Angl. Hyb.* being on the obverse, and *Civitas London* on the reverse of some of them, and *Civitas Cantor*, and *Civitas Dublinensis* on others.

On 26th November, 1404, King Robert III. confirmed a charter, dated 26th May, 1404, by John of Ogistoun, laird of the barony of Crag and of Glenylefe, to Walter of Ogilvy of Carcary for his services and counsel rendered to the granter, of the lands of Kynbredy and Breky, in the foresaid barony, which lands Walter had before held off Sir Thomas of Melgdrome, laird of Auchnefe, as his superior thereof, and which Sir Thomas had resigned into John's hands, as baron of the same, to be held by Walter and his heirs off the granter and his heirs, in feu and heritage for ever, for rendering three suits of Court at the three head pleas, to be held at Crag of Glenylefe, together with the forinsec service used and wont, ward and relief. (H. of C. of S., 540; In. to Ch., 143-92.)

Previous to the year 1314, the barony of Kinnell, subsequently called Braikie, appears to have been vested in the Crown, but during the year after the battle of Bannockburn, the Bruce granted the barony to Simon Fraser

of Oliver Castle and Nedpath, the chief of the Clan Fraser. The Frasers possessed large lands in the south of Scotland, and the chief was High Sheriff of Peeblesshire. About 1249 Sir Simon was chief. Sir Simon commanded the Scots at the Battle of Roslin Muir, near Edinburgh, in March, 1302. He was afterwards captured by the English, and executed by Edward I. His son, also Simon, was sent by Edward to France, escaped, and joined the Bruce. In his absence Hay of Tweedale, and Fleming of Brighton married his sisters and appropriated his lands. On his return he wanted to remove them, but King Robert, not wanting to displease his adherents, gave Fraser, instead of his own lands, the barony of Kinnell, and an estate in Inverness-shire which had fallen to the Crown by the forfeiture of Sir John Bisset. He also gave him in marriage his niece, daughter of the Earl of Ross, by Lady Matilda, the King's sister. (Mems. of Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, Montrose, 1767.)

The superiority of Kinnell may have been bestowed by the King upon the Dunbars, Earls of Moray, the Frasers being their vassals. About 1390, Hugh Fraser of Kinnell, and first of Lovat, granted a charter of the lands of Auchthandalyne, in the barony of Kinnell, to William Chalmers of Auchnawys. The charter is sealed with the seal of the granter, and "for stronger evidence and additional security the seal *domini mei* John Dunbar, Earl of Moray, is also affixed." Hugh Fraser was a descendant of Simon Fraser, the friend of Bruce. The purchaser had retained the land for a very short time, as on 5th November, the same year, 1390, the said Hugh Fraser granted Walter of Tulloch a charter of the same lands which formerly belonged to William Chalmers, laird of Auchnawys, and had been resigned by him. The terms were the same as in the charter granted to Chalmers. (H. of C of S., 497-538.)

On 26th March, 1391, Robert III. granted a charter confirming the charter to Walter of Tulloch, and granting to him and his heirs common pasture in the King's moors of Montreathmont for their own cattle and those of their people dwelling upon the lands of Auchthandlane. (Do.)

We have not ascertained how long the Tullochs continued to possess the lands of Auchthandlane, but the Walter who got the charter of them was no doubt the same person as mentioned in Vol. III., p. 193, who had the office of keeper of Montreathmont Moor conferred upon him by Robert III. It is, therefore, probable, that the family had held the lands in this parish, of which they had charter, for a long period. The next family who possessed the lands of whom we have any account is that of Carnegie. Precept for

infesting Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird in the lands of Auchquhandlane, bought from Thomas Fraser of Kinnell, was dated 27th January, 1612. (H. of C. of S., 41.) These lands appear to have come into possession of the family of Douglas of Bridgeford, as will be shown in the proprietary history of Kinnell. Auchanlane may be the lands now known as Whanland, which are included in the Southesk estate.

The lands of Auchnawys or Balnawis are said to have been at an early period the property of a family who took their surname from their lands, and that the estate passed from that family to the Frasers. (Bar. of A. & M., p. 17.)

On 31st October, 1501, George, fifth Lord Glamis, had a charter of Balnawis and part of Kinnell from Thomas, Lord Fraser of Lovat. (Doug. P., II., p. 565.) This property may have passed from Lord Glamis to another member of the family, as David Lyon of Kinnell, in 1511, received from Alexander Lindsay le Forket Aker, in Brechin. (L. of L., 269.)

The lands appear to have again come into possession of the Frasers. On 20th August, 1642, Thomas Fraser, heir of Thomas, Lord Fraser, his grandfather, was retoured (No. 272) in Balnaves and other lands in Kinnell.

The Abbe or Abbot Donald of Brechin gave the davoch of Ballegilgrand to the Abbey of Arbroath. These lands are by some supposed to be those of Ballishan or Bolshan, in this parish. Bolshan appears to have been included in the estate of the Earls of Angus. Margaret Stewart, Countess of Angus, gave a charter of Bolshan to the Monastery of Arbroath for the welfare of the soul of her deceased lord, John Stewart, late Earl of Angus. (Mon., 511.) On 31st October, 1343, David II. confirmed this charter.

In H. of C. of S., lvii., the charter of above date, confirmed by David II., is said to be those of Brekie and others, with the commonty and common pasture of the Moor of Montreatmont. The gift may have included the whole of these lands. The lands and barony of Bolshan appear to have come into possession of the Ogilvies in the early part of the fifteenth century. Walter of Ogilvy, Lord of Bolshan, was a witness in 1422. (Ald. Mis., p. 119.) This was probably Walter Ogilvy of Carcary, afterwards of Lintrathen and Airlie. The Ogilvies may have acquired the lands from the Abbot. The head of the Inverquharity branch of the family was chief bailie of the Abbey, and as such they had a residence at Bolshan.

On 31st August, 1558, James, Lord Ogilvy, was served heir to James, Lord Ogilvy, his uncle, in the lands of Ballischan and others.

On 8th May, 1688, Charles, Earl of Southesk, son and heir of Earl Robert, was retoured (No. 512) in the lands of Mavisbank and Combraid, in the barony and parish of Kinnell; lands of Braikie and Bolshan, with moor of Frith of Bolshan and commonty; office of bailie of the lands of Braikie and Bolshan, in the regality of Arbroath. It appears that Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird and his son, John, had been appointed Ogilvy's bailies depute in the sixteenth century. It was probably to the superiority of the above-mentioned properties that the Earl was served heir.

Retour of service before Sir Robert and his son, bailies of the regality of Arbroath, of James, Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, in the lands of Breko and Ballischin, in the regality, which had been in the hands of the Commendator and Convent for eight months or thereby, since the decease of Lady Sinclair; conjunct fiar thereof, by reason of the non-entry of the said James, Lord Ogilvy, sealed at the Abbey of Aberbrothock, 31st August, 1558.

Bolshan appears to have passed from the Ogilvies to Carnegie of Kinnaird in the first half of the seventeenth century. It was a barony, and included the lands of Kinnell until the forfeiture of the Earl of Southesk, 1716. Shortly after that date the name of the barony was changed to Kinnell. The lands of Bolshan remain part of the estate of the Earl of Southesk.

The chapel which was once attached to the Church of Kinnell is believed to have stood at Bolshan. Nearly fifty years ago, in draining a field in the vicinity of the farmhouse, foundations were discovered, which were supposed to be those of the chapel and graveyard, the remains of human bodies being found in the latter.

The Castle of Bolshan, which, in 1612, was said to be "the Lord Ogilvy's special residence," has wholly disappeared, but the Hill of Bolshan, on which it stood, remains a very prominent object in the district.

Andrew Brown, tenant in Mains of Bolshan, was in 1729 described as being "substantial, and a well-employed wright," while James, another of the family, tenant of part of Pitmickie, was "pretty well upon it, being a flesher to his trade." These descriptions of the factor for the York Buildings Company, who had the management of the forfeited properties, are graphic. These were the ancestors of Andrew, John, James, and William Brown, opulent merchants in Dundee, and James was at one time Provost of the Burgh. The four brothers have been dead for many years.

The Castle of Braikie stands on a rising ground at some distance to the eastward of the Church of Kinnell. Although some parts of it are in a moderate state of preservation, no part is habitable. It forms two sides of a square, and in the angle formed by the junction of the south wall of the north part with the east wall of the south part of the building is the entrance, a low door, within which there was, and still is, a strong iron gate, with bolt and bar entering the walls, which secured the entrance, and kept out intruders. From this a passage on the left led to the ground floor, or dungeon, arched and lighted with small loopholes; on the other side a stair led to the hall above the dungeon, and to the other apartments. A turret is perched on the top of the south-west angle. Over the entrance is a slab bearing the Fraser arms, three cinque foils, impaled with those of Kinnaird of Culbin in Morayshire, viz., quarterly, first and fourth, three crescents for Fraser, second and third, three mullets for his wife, a daughter of Kinnaird. Over the arms is the motto—SOLI DEO CONFIDO, with the date 1581. The letters T. F., for Thomas Frazer, with C.K., for C—— Kinnaird underneath them, are on the slab outside the arms. The Castle is surrounded by a number of large old trees and it commands a fine view in most directions. Thomas Fraser, whose arms and initials are on the Castle, was probably a younger son of Alexander, fifth Lord Lovat, he being the only Thomas about that time.

Hugh Fraser, Lord of Lovat and Kynmill, on 30th March, 1407, granted a charter to his beloved cousin, Peter de Strivelyn, and John de Stirling, his son, of the lands of Easter Braikie, within the barony of Kinnell. (His. of Beau. Pri., p. 95; Reg. Mag. Sil., 243-2.) The lands of Balneaves, Renmuir (then called *Rinquyr*) and others were included in the charter. Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent, confirmed the charter on 30th March, 1410. (In. to Ch. 165-2.) John de Stirling had a charter of Easter Braikie, &c., from Hugh, Lord Lovat, his superior, in 1476. John Stirling was a juror on 1st January, 1454. (H. of C. of S., 18.) George Stirling of Easter Braikie was a witness on 23d January, 1498. (Ald. Mis., 392.) In 1512, John Stirling of Easter Braikie founded an altar in the parish Church of Kinnell, and endowed it with ten pounds sterling out of the lands of Easter Braikie. In the rent roll of the town of Dundee, about 1570, a "Laird of Braikie," named Stirling, is mentioned as proprietor of a *land* in the Overgate Street of Dundee. It had been his town residence. Thomas Fraser, whose initials and date 1581 are on Braikie Castle, had probably been a contemporary of his. We have not ascertained when the lands of Easter Braikie, Renmuir, &c., passed from the

Stirlings, nor by whom they were acquired, but they probably came again into possession of the Frasers, as we find Braikie, Balneaves, Renmure, &c., included in the lands to which Thomas Fraser succeeded as heir of his grandfather, Thomas, Lord Fraser, on 20th August, 1642, as will be seen in the proprietary history of Kinnell given below.

From the Frasers, Easter Braikie, Renmure, &c., appear to have passed to the family of Gray. First to Thomas Gray, then to Patrick Gray, who died in 1660, as his son, Patrick, succeeded his father on 26th May of that year. Robert Douglas of Bridgeford succeeded the Grays. He died in 1683, and was succeeded in the lands by his son, also Robert, on 15th May, 1683. Ochterlony says that Easter Braikie was possessed by Sir Francis Ogilvy of New Grange when he wrote his account of the shire, 1684-5. The affairs of Sir Francis became embarrassed in 1702. He was also proprietor of Lunan, and George Ogilvy, fourth son of Sir John of Inverquharity, purchased Lunan in 1703. He married Jane, sister of Sir Francis, and may have acquired Easter Braikie also, but we are not sure from whom. David Coupar purchased the estate of Easter Braikie, comprising Renmure and other lands, and on 21st November, 1727, had sasine of the lands. From him they passed to David Duncan, writer in Edinburgh, and William Brown of Gladsmuir, his nephews, who in June, 1749, were served heirs to their uncle in Easter Braikie, which included Renmure, &c., each of them having one half of the estate. David Duncan left three daughters, co-heiresses of half the lands, the eldest of whom, Catherine, was married to Kenneth, eldest son of Alexander McKenzie, tutor to Lord Seaforth. The trustees of the Misses Duncan and William Brown exposed the property to public sale on 10th March, 1752, and it was bought by William Speed, Town Clerk of Montrose, for David Gavin in Middleburgh, who had disposition of the lands, dated 28th May, 1753, charter under the Great Seal, 6th August, 1753, and sasine on 14th January, 1754.

David Gavin was the second son of Alexander Gavin, sexton and beadle of the parish of Lunan, some further particulars relating to whom will be given in the chapter on that parish.

David Gavin went to an aunt, Catherine Gavin, in Holland. A Dutch seaman, who was wrecked in Lunan Bay, having received some kindness from the Gavins, married their daughter, and she went to Holland with her husband. There David Gavin either made or inherited a fortune, and returned to Scotland, but before his return, he had, as related above, acquired Easter Braikie. In 1757, he purchased the estate of Langton in Berwickshire for £50,000. In

April, 1770 (contract dated 2d) he married the Lady Elizabeth Maitland, eldest daughter of the Earl of Lauderdale, by whom he had four daughters, the youngest being posthumous. He died on 28th August, 1773. The two younger daughters died unmarried.

The second daughter, Christina Maria, by the marriage contract of her parents succeeded to Easter Braikie, and became the wife of Robert Baird of Newbyth, brother of General Sir David Baird, Bart. The eldest daughter, Mary Turner, inherited Langton, which for centuries had been the seat of the Cockburns, a powerful border family, and was then worth £3000 a year. In 1793, she was married to the Earl, afterwards the Marquis of Breadalbane, and was the mother of the second Marquis of Breadalbane, of Lady Pringle of Suchill, Bart., and of the Duchess of Buckingham.

Alexander Gavin, the sexton and beadle of Lunan, was therefore the father-in-law of an Earl's daughter, and the great-grandfather of a Marquis and of a Duchess. The blood of the sexton and of the Royal House of England thus mingle in the veins of the proudest nobles in the Kingdom.

In 1810, the representatives of Baird of Newbyth and his wife sold the estate of Easter Braikie to Colin Alison, writer in Montrose, and Procurator-Fiscal of that burgh. He died in 1829, leaving a son, John, and three daughters. John was a W.S. in Edinburgh, and died in 1836 without leaving issue. The eldest daughter, Jane, was married to John Laing, merchant, Montrose; Isabella, to James Leighton, Town Clerk of Montrose; and Elizabeth to Captain Archibald Macneil, 91st Regiment. The estate of Easter Braikie included the lands of Renmure and others, and the purchase was on the joint behoof of the purchaser and John Laing. On 11th September, 1811, an agreement was entered into between them, whereby Mr Alison obtained Easter Braikie, and Mr Laing, Renmure. Mr Laing died in 1828, and Renmure remained in the family until 1852, when it was sold by his trustees to George Scott, manufacturer in Brechin, and it is now the property of his son, David Scott of Renmuir, Brechin.

The lands of Easter Braikie were possessed by Mr Alison's family until 1874, when the estate was sold to James Buyers, shipowner in Aberdeen, the disposition being dated 23d and 26th October of that year. Mr Buyers is the present laird of Easter Braikie. There was an old Castle on Easter Braikie when purchased by Mr Alison. It was taken down previous to the erection of the new mansionhouse about 1823, and no vestige of it now remains. The house built at that time is a comfortable dwelling, with pleasant surroundings.

Hugh Fraser of Kinnell was the King's Baron, and proprietor of Garlet, in the parish. He sold these lands without the permission of the King, for which he was forfeited, and they fell to the King by escheat. On 7th May, 1404, Robert III. gave a charter of them to Walter of Ogilvy, to be held by him and his heirs off the King, or the party to whom the escheat should belong in feu and heritage for the services used and wont. (H. of C. of S., 504.)

On 24th July, 1448, King James II. granted to Sir John Ogilvy of Lintrathen, Knight, and Margaret, Countess of Moray, his spouse, a charter of the lands of Garlate, in the shire of Forfar, to be held off the King and his successors for ever for services used and wont. (H. of C. of S., 518.)

The lands of Garlate subsequently came into possession of the Carnegies, On 8th May, 1688, Charles, Earl of Southesk, was retoured (No. 512) in the lands of Garlact and Kinnell Moor within the barony of Lintrathen.

In the Reg. Ep. Br. II., p. 243, it is said John Moncur and Margaret Collace, his spouse, had charter of the town and lands of Fawside of Braikie and of Blacklaws, Glasland, and Fisherland. We have omitted the date, but we think it was in 1625.

The barony of Kinnell had at an early period been divided among several proprietors. We have shown above that Robert I. bestowed it upon his faithful friend, Simon Fraser, in 1314. If this gift included the whole of the barony, part of it must have been given off within a comparatively short time. The fourth part of the lands of Kinnell and of the mill thereof belonged to James Eme of Lathume (? Letham) in the early part of the fifteenth century. They were church lands belonging to the Bishop and Chapter of St Andrews, and he resigned them into the hands of the Bishop. On 6th June, 1435, Henry Wardlaw, the bishop, gave a precept of sasine for infefting Sir Walter of Ogilvy, of Lintrathen, knight, of these lands of Kinnell and the mill thereof. (H. of C. of S., 513.)

Another eighth part of the lands of Kirkton of Kinnell belonged to Thomas of Schelgrene. On 20th March, 1446, he granted to Sir John Ogilvy a charter of his eighth part of these lands for a certain sum of money, to be held by him and his heirs of the Bishops of St Andrews in feu and heritage for ever. The lands were resigned into the hands of Bishop Kennedy on 23d March, and the Bishop granted a charter of them to Sir John the following day. (H. of C. of S., 514.) Sir James Ogilvy of Airlie had a charter of Kinnell, 31st August, 1480. (Doug. I., 29.) George, fifth Lord Glamis, had charter of part of Kinnell and Balnawes from Thomas, Lord Fraser of Lovat,

31st October, 1501 (Doug. II., 565). On 5th May, 1506, James, Lord Ogilvy, was served heir to his father, Lord John, in the lands and mill of the Kirkton of Kinnell, which had been in the hands of the Archbishop, the Superior, for seven months. Expede at Rescobie (H. of C. of S., 523).

On 9th August, 1558, James, Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, was served heir to James, Lord Ogilvy, his uncle, in the lands of Briko. (H. of C. of S., 531.) On same day he was served heir of James, Lord Ogilvy, his grandfather, in the lands of Kinnell. (H. of C. of S., 530-44.)

On 23d May, 1525, David, afterwards Cardinal Beaton, granted warrant to infest James, Lord Ogilvy, in the lands of Braikie, as heir of John, Lord Ogilvy, his Gudschyr. (Arb. and its Ab., 215.)

The Frasers long possessed the larger portion of the barony of Kinnell or to Braikie. The Regent Albany (1406, 1423-4), granted confirmation charter to Alexander Fraser and Elizabeth Keith, his spouse, of the land of Kinnell Ward. (In. to Ch., 159-2.) Thomas, third Lord Lovat, had a Crown Charter dated 1st June, 1514, of the Dominical lands or Mains of Kinnell, and of the lands of Mainsbank, parts of the barony of Kinnell, to him and Janet Gray, his wife. Thomas Fraser of Braikie is mentioned 5th January, 1565. (H. of C. of S., 51.)

The superiority of Kinnell probably passed to the Crown on the reversion of the earldom of Moray to the King in 1455, Hugh Fraser and his descendants being sub-superiors. Thomas Fraser of Kinnell is mentioned 27th January, 1612. (H. of C. of S., 41.) On 5th May, 1625, James, Marquis of Hamilton, succeeded his father, also Marquis James, in the lands of Braikie and Bolshan (Ret. 154). This service of an heir may have been of the superiority only, acquired by the connection of that family with the Abbey of Arbroath, as we do not find them as proprietors of the lands. On 20th August, 1642, Thomas Fraser, heir male of his grandfather, Thomas, Lord Fraser, succeeded him (Ret. 272) in the barony of Kinnell, viz.—in the lands of Braikie, Hatton of Kinnell, Mains and Mainsbank, Balnaves, and Renmure, A.E. £20, N.E. £30. This is the latest notice of the Frasers in connection with Kinnell which we have met with, and they may have from that date ceased to own any part of the barony. Long prior to 1642 the family had parted with the bulk of the property, including part of the lands mentioned in that retour.

Alexander Durham, son and heir of James Durham of Pitkerro, had a charter under the great seal of the lands of Hatton of Kinnell, dated 14th December, 1620. Sir James Durham of Pitkerro obtained a new charter of the lands and barony of Kinnell 1st March, 1634. On 7th June, 1621, James,

son of Alexander Durham, got a charter of the lands and barony of Kinnell (Bar. 474). He was thereafter designed of Kinnell. On 21st July, 1643, James Durham of Easter Powrie, heir of Alexander, son of James Durham of Pitkerro, was retoured (No. 283) in the lands of Hatton of Kinnell, an annual of 75 merks from the lands of Wester Braikie or Kinnell, A.E. 40s, N.E. £8.

The Durhams had not retained Kinnell long after the date of that retour, as Patrick Gray acquired it a short time thereafter. On 26th May, 1660, Patrick Gray, the son of the purchaser of the barony, was retoured (No. 422) in them as heir of his father. The lands were those of Braikie, Newbigging, Linmill, and Boghall, Hatton with the mill, Mains and Mainsbank, and Balnaves, all united in the barony of Kinnell, A.E. £20, N.E. £30.

From Gray they passed to Douglas of Bridgeford, in Caterline, some time before 15th May, 1683, as on that date Robert Douglas of Bridgeford, who acquired the property, was retoured in the barony of Kinnell as detailed in retours 422 and 492 above, together with privileges in the Moor of Montreathmont, lands and superiorities of Easter Braikie and Auchanline. The purchase included a right to the burial aisle, and to sittings in the Church of Kinnell.

Ochterlony mentions that Wester Braikie was owned by a nigh relation of the House of Gray. The Grays appear to have parted with Braikie a short time before his account of the shire (1684-5) was issued. He says the house was a good one, and well planted.

The lands of Kinnell and Braikie were acquired from the Douglas family by James Carnegie, second son of Sir John Carnegie, first of Boysack. In 1686 he married Anne, daughter of Sir David Ogilvy of Inverquharity, and died in 1693. His son John, by this lady, was served heir to his father in the barony of Kinnell, on 4th April, 1695. He was then a minor. The lands of which he was served heir comprehended those of Braikie, Newbigging, Linmill, and Boghall, lands of Hatton of Kinnell, lands of Mains and Mainsbank and Balnaves, with servitude, &c., with commonty in the Moor of Montreathmont, lands and superiority of Easter Braikie and Auchinline, &c., as in retour 492. He died in 1709, when his only daughter, Ann Carnegie, was charged to enter heir to him, and to her grandfather, James Carnegie of Kinnell (H. of C. of S., 429). Ann Carnegie was married to Robert, eldest son of Robert Carnegie of Ballindarg, their contract of marriage being dated 31st December, 1724.

William Maule, afterwards Earl of Panmure, bought the estate from Robert Carnegie, with consent of his wife, in 1742, and Kinnell, with Wester Braikie,

is the property of the Earl of Dalhousie, who succeeded to the Panmure Estates. The free rental of Braikie was then estimated at £1450 Scots. James Carnegie, of the family of Boysack, is designed of Kinnell in 1689, and of Braikie in 1692.

CHAP. XXXI.—KINNETTLES.

The oldest forms in which the name of this parish appear are *Kynetles*, *Kynathes*, and *Kynnecles*. In the new Statistical Account of the parish it is said to be derived from the Gaelic word Kinnettles, signifying “the head of the bog.” The Kirkton is locally known as the Bog. In the beginning of the century the site of the present Kirkton was a bog or marsh. The old Statistical Account says “the name applies with peculiar propriety to the old mansion house of the estate of Kinnettles, which was built close to a piece of marshy ground called the Bogg. The church being built within the boundaries of this estate, that circumstance probably gave the name of Kinnettles to the parish.” Jervise says it had probably originated from the elevated position of the ancient church, which is supposed to have stood on an eminence called Kirkhill, on the left bank of the Kerbet, and about half-a-mile higher up the stream than the present church, which is on a rising on the right bank of the stream, and between it and what was the Bog.

The Church of Kinnettles was in the diocese of St Andrews. It is rated at 18 merks in the old taxation (Reg. de Aber., 239), and in Bagimont’s Roll at £6 13s 4d. This was one of the churches given by James VI. to the Archbishop of St Andrews in lieu of some churches in Fife which the King had taken from the Archbishop.

The parish is bounded on the east by Forfar, on the south by Inverarity, and on the west and north by Glamis, the boundary on the north being the drain from the Loch of Forfar, which falls into the Kerbet, when the united streams form the Dean. Its form is a parallelogram, with a triangular projection on the north-west corner. The parish contains 2870·427 acres, of which 10·961 are water.

The Kerbet runs through the parish from south-east to north-west, and the land on each bank for a great part of its course rises gradually, but on the north it swells out into the beautiful hills of Fotheringham and Kinnettles, the upper parts of which are crowned with thriving wood. The vale of the Kerbet is one of the loveliest districts in the county, and the plantations and pleasure

grounds around the mansions of Fotheringham, Invereighty, Kinnettles, and Brighton add greatly to its beauty. Some of the trees in these grounds are old, lofty, and graceful.

The earliest known Rector of the Church was Laurence of Montealt, in 1226. This Laurence and Robert of Montealt, Sheriff of Forfarshire, are witnesses to the foundation charter of *Maisondieu*, Brechin, in 1264. They were kinsmen of the Montealts, Lords of Fern. In 1296, Nicol de Merton, parson of Kynathes, swore fealty to Edward I., and in 1300 he is a witness to a grant by Bishop Lamberton, of Dairsie Church to the Cathedral of St Andrews.

In 1567 James Fotheringham was minister of Kinnettles, Inverarity, and Meathie, with a stipend of £100 Scots. In 1574 Niniane Clement was minister of Kinnettles, Forfar, Resteneth, and Tannadice, with a stipend of £80 Scots and the kirk lands, and Alexander Nevay, reidare at Kynnetles, with a salary of £16, and kirk lands (Wod. Mis., p. 350).

The present church, built about the beginning of the century, is in the plain style common at that period. The pulpit is on the centre of the south wall, with a large pointed window on each side, and a gallery running along the west, north, and south sides, and a small belfry on the west end. The church and graveyard are surrounded by a good stone wall, and in the burying-ground are three enclosures belonging respectively to the estates of Brighton, Invereighty, and Kinnettles; and a number of headstones and other monuments, memorials of the departed parishioners. The previous church stood on the same site as the present one, but of its appearance we know nothing. The manse is on the right bank of the Kerbet, within a short distance of the church, and is a comfortable dwelling.

An excellent and handsome Free Church, with suitable manse, was built on the south side of the public road which passes the Kirkton, immediately after the Disruption, in 1843, and since then service has been regularly held in the church. There is a good garden attached to the manse, and few Free churches in country districts are more completely equipped, or more handsome than this church and manse. They were the gift of Mrs John Harvey.

In the proprietary account of Kinnettles we mentioned that Alexander Strachan of Carmylie received from Robert III. a charter of an annual out of the lands of Brighton and others, about the beginning of the fifteenth century. In addition to the lands of Kinnettles they also acquired those of Brighton, and probably Ingleston, which for a long period formed part of the estate of Brighton. Alexander Strachan of Brighton was one of an assize held

on 25th April, 1513, and at another assize on 29th April, 1514. (H. of C. of S., 527.) The same person, or his successor in Brighton of the same name, was a juror at another retour of service on 13th April, 1532 (do. 528). On 12th February, 1601, Alexander Strachan of Brighton was a cautioner for payment of dowry to the daughter of James Strachan of Carmylie, when they should be contracted in marriage. (Mem. of Fams. of Str. and Wise, p. 16.)

Alexander Strachan of Brighton, and Alexander Strachan, "fear" of Brighton, were two of the curators of James Strachan of Carmylie, who, along with him, on 1st May, 1609, presented David Lindsay to the newly created parish of Carmylie. Alexander Strachan of Brighton, heir of his father, Alexander Strachan of Brighton, was on 28th December, 1615, retoured (No. 90) in the lands and barony of Brewlands, Browsterseats and corn mill, and lands of Ingleston, A E £6, N E £24. Shortly thereafter the Strachans ceased to own Brighton.

Brighton was acquired from the Strachans by Lord Glamis. On 31st July, 1622, Patrick, ninth Lord Glamis, gave a charter of the estate to Hon. Frederick Lyon, his third son, and he was the ancestor of the Lyons of Brighton. His mother was Lady Ann, daughter of the first Earl of Tullibardine. The Lyons held Brighton for several generations. Lyon of Brighton was M.P. for Forfarshire from 1644 to 1646. Patrick Lyon of Brighton was one of an assize in 1661. (Reg. Pan., 331.) Lyon of Brighton is one of the Barons in Edward's roll of 1678. On 24th March, 1685, John Lyon of Brighton, heir of his brother, David of Brighton, was retoured (No. 495) in the lands and barony of Brighton, comprehending Brighton, Scroggerfield, and Ingleston (formerly in the barony of Finhaven). It was Lyon of Brighton who insulted Carnegie of Finhaven in the hotel in Forfar, on 9th May, 1728, which led to the death of the Earl of Strathmore (Vol. I., p. 349). In 1762 Cecilia Lyon, daughter of the Laird of Brighton, was married to Mungo Murray of Lintrose, by whom she had issue. Shortly after the date of the marriage, Brighton was acquired from the Lyons by the family of Douglas.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 Brighton is entered:—

Laird and Lady Brightoun,	-	-	-	£512	14	3
Sir Patrick Lyon,	-	-	-	535	15	9
				<hr/>		
				1048	10	0
Kinnettles,	-	-	-	316	13	4
Invereighy,	-	-	-	300	0	0
Leckoway,	-	-	-	200	0	0
				<hr/>		
Total Valuation of the Parish,				Scots, £1865	3	4

On the death of Archibald Douglas, eighth Earl of Angus, the Earldom devolved on Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, who was descended from Sir William Douglas, second son of Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus. By Elizabeth Auchinleck, heiress of Glenbervie, he had Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie. He married, first, Agnes, daughter of William, Earl Marischal, by whom he had William, who succeeded as ninth Earl of Angus; secondly, Mary, daughter of Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, by whom he had two sons, James, minister of Glenbervie, and John. James had a son, Robert Douglas of Kilmonth, who had a son Robert, who was created Bishop of Brechin in 1682, and in 1684 was translated to Dunblane, where he continued until the Revolution, when he was deprived. He died at Dundee on 22d September, 1716, aged 92 years; he had therefore been born in 1716. He was the father of George Douglas, who was grandfather of William Douglas first of Brighton. He was succeeded by his son Robert, at whose death the property passed to his son William. It now belongs to the trustees of William C. Douglas.

Archibald Murray Douglas, captain 25th Regiment, born on 2d March, 1791, was son of Douglas of Brighton, and brother of Colonel Sir William Douglas. He married, in August, 1814, Anne, daughter of D. Wedderburn of Pearsie. (Acc. of Wed. of Wed., 85.)

On 24th June, 1798, John Guthrie of Guthrie married Ann, second daughter of William Douglas of Brighton.

The armorial bearings of the family are:—

Argent—A man's heart, gules, ensigned with an Imperial Crown, proper, and on a chief azure, three stars of the first.

Crest—A Salamander vert, in flames of fire.

Motto—*Jamais arriere.*

When the estate was acquired by the Douglas family it was an extensive property, but the successive proprietors parted with farm after farm, the greater part of which has been added to the noble domain of the Earl of Strathmore. Now there remains only the mansion house, which is prettily placed on a gently rising ground on the right bank of the Kerbet. It is an old but comfortable house, standing in a fine park, with a good garden and many noble trees around. The land now consists of only one farm and the policies, the soil of all of which consists of fine rich loam, and produces excellent crops.

While the original estate of Douglas of Brighton remained entire, the Baron was one of the leading men in the county. In the beautiful plantation which skirted their lands on the south and west, they had a handsomely built ice-

house, on the top of which there was a fine statue. The house has long been without a door, the well is nearly filled with rubbish, and the statue disappeared a century ago. The hillock on which it stood is still called the Ice-house Brae. To the west of this was another hillock called the Henhouse Brae, on which was large accommodation for poultry, and a house for the woman who had charge of them. The ruins of the buildings mark the spot, and the name is still retained.

The lands of Fofarty, extending to about 250 acres, belonged to the Priory of Resteneth in ancient times. They were probably gifted by Malcolm (the maiden), the great friend of the Priory. At the request of William the Lion they were exchanged for others (See Vol. III., 325). The lands of Fofarty adjoin those of Kincaldrum, and may in early times have been included in that estate. The family of Bower acquired Kincaldrum about 1659, and, being Roman Catholics, one of the lairds built a chapel on the margin of a small den below the Hill of Kincaldrum, near Fofarty. He obtained a priest to minister to them, and gave him a house and offices, glebe, and garden. In 1745 the chapel was burned by a party of Royal Dragoons, and it stood roofless for many years. Part of the walls stood until about 1815, when they were removed, and the stones used for drains, &c.

The stone which held the holy water was removed by the Laird to Kincaldrum, and it was kept there while the Bowers possessed the lands. The lands of Fofarty, including the priest's glebe, were purchased by the Earl of Strathmore in 1758, but the glebe, extending to fully five acres, the Earl allowed to lie waste for several years before he ventured to take possession of it. As mentioned (Vol. III., 325), the lands of Fofarty belong *quoad civilia* to the parish of Caputh, and, being church lands, they pay no stipend. In 1773, the General Assembly annexed them *quoad sacra* to the parish of Kinnettles, and they so remain. The lands are included in the Glamis estate.

The Bishop of Dunkeld owned Forfarty prior to the Reformation. Alexander Pyott, tenant of the lands, went to Dunkeld to consult the Bishop about taking means to arrest the progress of the Reformation, and telling him he would do everything in his power that the Bishop might suggest. The Bishop was so pleased with this good son of the Church that he wrote out a disposition of the lands in his favour, which he gave to his tenant as a reward for the zeal he was showing for the welfare of the Church. This Pyott had been a knowing person, and at once flew off to Rome to obtain confirmation of the deed by a

Popish bull, which he got. On his return home he and his were zealous defenders of the old religion, but they could not stay the downfall of Popery, and the last Popish proprietor, reduced to poverty, sold the lands to the Earl of Strathmore, as stated above.

We have already mentioned that the lands of Ingleston formed part of the barony of Brighton when owned by the Strachans. It appears that they had sold part of them before they parted with Brighton. Thomas Wishart of Ballendarg, heir of his father, Thomas, of the same, was, on 11th January, 1612, retoured (No. 76) in arable land of Ingleston, extending to the third part of same, A.E. 20s, N.E. £4. On 28th December, 1615, Alexander Strachan of Brighton was served heir to his father in Ingleston, as already stated. The Earl of Crawford was superior of half the lands of Ingleston. On 28th June, 1608, Earl David was served heir to his father, Earl David, in the superiority of half the lands of Ingleston, and in the lands of Leckoway. A.E. £4, N.E. £16 (No. 63). On 1st August, 1615, George, son of Sir Henry Lindsay of Careston, was retoured (No. 84) in the superiority of same lands. On 12th June, 1646, George, Lord Spyne, was served heir of his father, Alexander Lord Spyne, in the same lands (No. 290).

On 6th July, 1655, Thomas Brown, heir of his father, James Brown of Leckoway, was retoured (No. 347) in the town and lands of Leckoway, over and nether as well sunny as shadow halves thereof, within the parish of Kinnettles and barony of the forest of Platane, O.A. 24s, N.E. £4 16s. Leckoway belonged to Colonel Laurensen in 1822. It now belongs to the Earl of Strathmore. The lands of Ingleston consist of three large farms, the farmhouses and steadings of which are all in close proximity, and form quite a village with the common name of Ingleston. They are the property of the Earl of Strathmore, as are the Mains of Brighton, Scroggerfield, and others, acquired from the Douglas family.

The lands of Invereighy appear to have been included in the great territory of the Earl of Angus in early times. On the resignation of Margaret Abernethy, Countess of Angus, Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk got a charter of Invereighy on 4th May, 1368, and 15th January, 1369 (David II., 1329-1370, Doug. I., p. 374), King Robert Bruce granted to William Cissori, a charter of the lands of Inverrichti (In. to Ch., 18-73). David II. gave Robert Balbirny of Innerechie, a charter of the office of Mair, and lands of Inner-

echtie (do. 50, 17). This family had continued in possession of the property for a long period. John Balbirny of Invereichtie was a witness on 28th April, 1483. (H. of C. of S., 522.) Thomas Balbirnie, who was one of the jurors at a service in May, 1560, is designed of Invereighty (Reg. de Pan., 308). This family was succeeded in the estate by the Youngs. Sir James Young of Invereighty, eldest son of Sir Peter, acquired the estate, probably before the end of the 16th century. He was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to King James VI. The families of Gray and Bower appear to have succeeded the Youngs as proprietors of Invereighty about the same period. Lord Gray was proprietor of Invereighty and Lour on 15th June, 1595. The lands may therefore have been divided into two distinct properties at that time. William Gray is designed of Invereighty on 8th November, 1653. (H. of C. of S., 355.) He married Magdalene Wood of Bonnyton about 1650. Her mother was Lady Anne, daughter of the first Earl of Northesk, and her father, Patrick Wood, eldest son of Sir Henry Wood of Bonnyton. (Do. Do.)

One of the Blairs of Balthayock married a daughter of Bower of Invereighty, circa 1630. William Gray of Invereighty was Sheriff-Clerk of Forfarshire. On 19th November, 1650, Grizel Bower, spouse of Andrew Gray, son of William Gray, heir of Jean Bower, daughter of the late James Bower, feoditarii of Invereighty, her sister, was retoured (No. 612) in half the dominical lands of Invereighty, with the pigeon house, mill, &c.; also office *maris feodi* of the Dundee quarter of the county of Forfar, and other lands.

The Yeamans of Dryburgh appear to have acquired an interest in Invereighty shortly after the date of retour 612. On 7th May, 1678, Patrick, son of Master Patrick Yeaman of Dryburgh, was retoured (No. 473) in several lands, including those of Invereighty.

William Gray of Invereighty is one of the barons in the county enumerated by Rev. Mr Edward in 1678. He was a witness on 8th November, 1683. (H. of C. of S., 355.) He was hereditary constable of Forfar. Some of his actings in that capacity led to serious disputes with the Magistrates of Forfar, and the matter was brought before the Privy Council, who favoured the pretensions of the constable.

The estate was acquired by Simson, designed of Invereighty. In the old Statistical Account of the parish, 1792-3, it is mentioned that he resided in Edinburgh, and not at his mansion of Invereighty. The estate subsequently came into possession of the Laurensons. Colonel Laurenson was proprietor in 1822.

Colonel Laurenson retained the property for some time, and was succeeded in it by his son, Colonel John Laurenson of the 17th Lancers. J. Laurenson of Invereighy is in the Edinburgh Almanac for 1821. Shortly after his accession to the estate he sold it to the Glamis Trustees. In 1872 the trustees resold the property, the southern portion of the lands lying on the left bank of the Kerbet to the Right Hon. W. E. Baxter of Kincaldrum; and the northern portion, with the mansion house, lying on the right bank of the stream, to James Paterson of Kinnettles. He made many alterations upon the mansion and surrounding grounds, by which they have been much improved and beautified. The portion acquired by Mr Baxter makes Kincaldrum a more compact property, and adds to the amenity of the estate. Mr Paterson died in March, 1882. The mansion and grounds of Invereighy are occupied by William G. Don, a partner of the firm of William & John Don & Co., Forfar.

The lands of Kinnettles appear to have been Crown property in the time of Robert III. This sovereign granted a pension out of the lands of Kinnettill, some time between 1398 and 1405. (In. to Ch., 140-28. The same King granted a charter to Alexander Strathaquin of Carmylie of an annual out of the lands of Inglestoun, Brigton, and Kinnettles. (Do., 149-50). This family appear to have acquired a proprietary interest in the lands then, or at a subsequent period. Alexander Strachan of Kinnettles was a juror at an inquest on 28th April, 1483. (H. of C. of S., 522).

Kinnettles appears to have passed from the Strachans to the Lindsays. Robert Lindsay, a cadet of the knightly house of Evelick, descended from a younger brother of the third Earl of Crawford, is the first of the name, "of Kinnettles," we have found. The ruins of the Castle of Evelick, bare and gaunt, still stand high up on the braes of the Carse of Gowrie. He acquired Kinnettles about 1511. In the Lives of the Lindsays, 439, Patrick Lindsay of Kinnettles is mentioned in the years 1568, 82, 88, 89, and 97. On 14th Nov., 1581, David Lindsay of Kinnettles married Margaret, daughter of Sir Peter Young. David, elder, and David, younger of Kinnettles, in 1588 and 1604; David of same was proprietor in 1605, 16, 38, and 41. (In. H. of C. of S., 24.) David Lindsay of Kinnettles, circa 1530 to 1540. The Lindsays continued in possession of the property until about the middle of the 17th century, when they ended in a daughter, Marjory Lindsay, wife of David Lindsay, minister of Rescobie, who died in 1677, aged 62; and his relict died in 1716, aged 89. This Marjory Lindsay appears to have been the sister of John Lindsay, a

Scot, minister of Blandford, county of Durham, who was father of Thomas, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of Ireland. The Primate died in 1713 without leaving issue, and was the last male descendant of the Lindsays of Kinnettles.

Long prior to the date when the Lindsays parted with Kinnettles they had incurred obligations on the estate. On 23d June, 1618, William Fullarton of that ilk was retoured (No. 103) in an annual of 200 merks, which Sir William, his father, had on the town and lands of Kinnettles.

The Lindsays were succeeded in Kinnettles by Sir Thomas Moodie, knight, Provost of Dundee, as shown by his will, dated 28th February, 1660-1. He left to the Hospital, for the use of the poor of Dundee, 300 merks Scots—£200 Scots. (Innes Rep. Stip. Case, p. 61.) From this family the property passed to Patrick Bower, of the same family as Alexander Bower of Kincaldrum. (Vol. III., 399, 410.) Patrick Bower was a burges of Dundee. He also owned Wester Meathie, and Easter Meathie belonged to his brother, Alexander of Kincaldrum. Kinnettles was acquired by Patrick Bower shortly after the middle of the seventeenth century, and the estate long remained in the family. On 13th May, 1735, William Bower succeeded to Kinnettles as heir of Patrick Bower. James Bower succeeded on 21st January, 1754. It passed to Alexander Bower, of Easter Meathie, on 15th June same year. The estate was in possession of Alexander Bower's trustees in 1801. The old mansion house of Kinnettles stood on the north side of the road connecting the Dundee and Forfar turnpike with the Forfar and Glamis highway. It was a plain two storey building, like a good modern farmhouse.

On 31st July, 1750, a petition was made to the Court of Session by Alexander Bower of Kinnettles, tutor dative to Alexander Bower, eldest son of Alexander Bower of Easter Meathie, to whom, and the heir male of his body, the now deceased Alexander Bower of Kincaldrum had disposed his estate for love and favour, setting forth that Alexander Bower, an infant, while under the petitioner's tutorage, had been carried to France by his aunt, and settled in the Scots College at Paris. The Lords appointed the petitioner curator, and James Hay, W.S., agent. On 8th December following they found the conduct of James Hay in carrying out the matter censurable, and suspended him from the office of W.S., and as agent or solicitor before the Court for a year, and fined him £5 to the poor. His offence is not stated.

John Harvey, schoolmaster of Midmar, in the parish of Cluny, Aberdeenshire, had a family. Some of his sons went to the West Indies, and became

planters and merchants. They acquired great wealth. The youngest son left part of his estate to two nephews, named respectively Aberdein and Farquhar. They both assumed the surname of Harvey. John Aberdein Harvey purchased the estate from the trustees of Alexander Bower in 1802. He married a daughter of Fordyce of Aberdeen, a very estimable lady, and they had a numerous family, several of whom died young. He built a mansion on the southern slope of the hill of Kinnettles. It had a fine exposure, and was surrounded by a park and plantations, the hill, covered with wood, protecting it from the north. He also built the modern Kirkton, a neat range of cottages, extending from the public road to the church, each of them having a good garden attached, and other necessary accommodation. On the death of John A. Harvey, his eldest son, John Inglis Harvey, succeeded to the estate. He went to India in the service of the East India Company, and was for many years a Civil Judge in India. He returned home, and in 1864 sold Kinnettles to James Paterson, merchant in Dundee. He removed the old house, and also the modern mansion, erected a splendid castellated mansion a little to the west, and rather higher up the hill than where the previous mansion stood, removed the farm steading from the vicinity of the mansion, built a commodious new farmhouse and steading to the south of the public road, which he straightened, and made many other alterations on the estate, which added greatly to the amenity and beauty of the property.

Personal services were still common when the old account of the parish was written in 1791, but they were specified or limited by the leases, or by private arrangements between the proprietors and the tenants; occupiers of a house, garden, and two acres of land performed two or three days' work in the course of the year, as required by the laird; small farmers having a horse were bound to perform two horseback carriages in the course of the year to Dundee or a similar distance. The larger tenants were bound to bring a certain number of bolls of coals from Dundee to the laird's mansion, which occupied their carts two or three days in the year; also a day's work of all their reapers for cutting down the corn belonging to the proprietor.

These services were in place of the old *arrhage* and *carriage*, the former word being from *aro*, to till. It implied driving out manure for the laird's farm, labouring the land, reaping the crop, and carting it home. In former times the service of carriage was very unlimited, and often exacted in a very tyrannical manner.

In 1782 the spring was wet and late. On 29th May rain began to fall, and continued for 50 hours without intermission. The summer was wet and cold. On 16th August there was a great flood. On the morning of 12th September there was an extraordinary hoar frost. About seven o'clock the sun was bright, and melted the frost. A few minutes thereafter the pease, potatoes, &c., looked as if dipped in boiling water, corn changed from green to white, and the crops in the low lying districts were almost entirely destroyed, oats yielding mill dust instead of meal. This was a dire calamity, and caused dearth and all its attendant miseries, to the poor especially. How very much better were the crops in 1882 than in 1782? We ought to be truly grateful for bountiful harvests.

The Rev. Mr Headrick says:—"There is some reason to think that the high narrow bridge, which has been embanked at each end, which crosses the Kerbet at Douglastown, on the road leading from Perth, northwards through Strathmore, had been originally built by the Romans upon their military road through Angus." The Romans probably had a bridge over the Kerbet at this spot, as it was in the direct line between their camps near Coupar-Angus and Forfar. The present bridge at Douglastown was built in part, if not wholly, by subscription about 1770. The public road through Strathmore was begun to be repaired or reformed on a new plan in 1789, and the gradients made easier, the rule being, where possible, not to have above one foot of rise in twenty. The road from Dundee to Forfar was repaired on the same plan, at the same time, and Mr Douglas of Brighton superintended the formation of so much of them as passed through the parish. The work was done by a subscription from the gentlemen in the county. The other county roads were put in order about the same time, or shortly thereafter.

One of the earliest of the flax spinning mills erected in Scotland was in this parish. About the years 1787-8 William Douglas, the laird of Brighton, gave off ground for the erection of the mill, and houses for the operatives, to James Ivory & Co., of which firm he was a partner. The work was named Douglastown Mill, and it was carried on for several years, but it did not prove a success, and it was finally taken down, and no part of the undertaking now remains excepting the workers' dwellings and the manager's house. The village is situated on the highway between Forfar and Glamis, and close by the Kerbet. It is still called Douglastown, and is chiefly occupied by tradesmen and labourers. Some details of the work are given in Vol. III., p. 376, and a full account of the mill and the troubles of the partners are contained in my work "The Linen Trade," p. 512.

Some coins of the first James have been found in the parish. In 1833 the upper stone of a quern or handmill was turned up in ploughing a field. It was 25 inches in diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, of mica-schist, and neatly formed.

The Reverend David Ferney, the minister of the parish, who wrote the account of it, says "it was an unlucky circumstance, in assigning land to ministers, that the Legislature did not think of allotting more—20 to 25 acres might have been managed with very little additional expense. The four or six or eight acres of glebe is not sufficient to afford work for a man and horse to work it, and the minister labours it at a great cost." He complained much of the pitiful living of the schoolmasters. "It was mockery to pay a well educated man a salary of five pounds a year, and a few trifling perquisites for training the youth of the parish. The hewers of wood and drawers of water, though ignorant as mules, were better paid." Times are altered now, the teacher's attainments being appreciated, and his labours fairly paid for.

The minister's views on both the matters to which he refers cannot be gainsaid. The glebes are inconveniently small, but we fear there is little probability that they will be generally enlarged. The leaders of the Church at the period they were allocated attempted to obtain more favourable terms for the clergy, but the nobles who received grants of the Church lands gave unwillingly even the small glebes. The schoolmasters have had their position greatly improved since the passing of the School Board Act.

CHAP. XXXI.*—KIRKDEN.

The church of *Edevyn* or *Idvies* was a rectory belonging to the diocese of St Andrews, and was dedicated by Bishop David, in 1243. It is rated in the old taxation at 15 Merks (Reg. de Aberb., p. 239), and in Bagimont's Roll at £18 (M. of A. & M., p. 427). The church was dedicated to S. Ruffus or Mael-rubha. James Victie, parson of *Idvies*, did homage to King Edward I. in 1296.

The Bishop made a visitation to the church in 1388, and issued an ordinance for changing the site of the manse of *Idvies*. The new ground is described as bounded on the east of the church by a ford upon the *Vuany*, at a heap of stones near the foot of the rock called *Craignacre* (Reg. Prior de St And., 409). The old kirk stood upon the lands of *Gask* in a field called the *Kirk-shed*. A new church was erected in the den or dell of the *Vuany* about the beginning of the last century, and since then the parish has been called *Kirkden*. The present church was erected in 1825 by John Baxter of *Idvies*, Thomas Gardyne of

Middleton, Alexander Lyell of Gardyne, James Mudie of Pitmuies, and John Watt of Kinneries, proprietors. The church is a plain building, with a square tower at its west end. The graveyard is walled in and surrounded with trees.

There is a good spring in the vicinity which bears the name of *Sinruie*, apparently a corruption of the name of the patron saint. After the Reformation the Church of Eidvie and the three neighbouring churches of Dunnichtin, Roscoby, and Guthrie, were served by one minister, Maister James Balfour, who had a stipend of £133 6s 8d Scots, and the kirk lands. John Johnston, the schoolmaster or reader at Idvies, had a salary of £20 Scots. He was followed by David Guthrie, 1574, at the same salary. (Mis. Wod. Soc., p. 351.)

John Erskine of Dun, Ecclesiastical Superintendent of Angus, had an annuity out of the thirds of the parsonage of Idvies. On 7th December, 1604, James VI. gave Sir Robert Melville, Knight, of Murdochcairnrie, the feu mails of Letham, and the patronage of the Church of Monimail, in Fife, which had belonged to the Archbishop of St Andrews. He gave the Archbishop and his successors, in lieu of these, the parsonage and vicarages of some Angus churches, including Idvies.

Many stone coffins, urns, flint arrowheads, beads, and other remains of the ancient inhabitants have been found in various parts of the parish. The sculptured stone which stood by the side of the highway at Pitmuies will be noticed in the proprietary account of that estate.

The parish is bounded by Rescobie and Guthrie on the north, Kinnell and Inverkeilor on the east, Carmylie on the south, and Dunnichen on the west. It is nearly seven miles in length from east to west, and less than two miles in breadth at any point. The acreage of the parish is 5018·326, whereof 19·433 are water. The surface is comparatively level, but some parts are slightly undulating, the highest ground being on the south, where the Sidlaws terminate. There are two artificial mounds called Laws, the one in the barony of Idvies, and the other in the barony of Gardyne, on which, in feudal times, the baron's retainers and others who offended him were tried and punished. Both are crowned with trees, and are pretty objects in the landscape. The soil is chiefly composed of the disintegration of sandstone and trap rocks, and is rather light, but it produces good crops where well farmed.

Regarding the climate of this parish the writer of the old Statistical Account says:—"The air is commonly clear and salubrious, excepting sometimes in the evening about the end of April or the beginning of May, when the wind is westerly. In the pleasant days, and sometimes for several days

together, we see the fog rising on the German Ocean about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, and, even when we enjoy the most delightful sunshine, we know that in an hour or two we shall be involved in *darkness* that may almost be *felt*. So slowly does the *damp* approach, that it is often some hours before it reaches us after we see it a coming. In general, however, the inhabitants are remarkably healthy." About, and shortly after, the middle of the eighteenth century, the ague, especially in the spring, was so general that many farmers found it difficult to sow and harrow their lands in the proper season, owing to their servants being so much afflicted with it. When the account was written, 1791-2, the disease was little known in the parish or neighbourhood, perhaps owing to the drainage of the grounds, and the great change which had taken place in the mode of living, dress, &c.

Garden or Gardyne is a very old name in Angus. The first of whom we have knowledge is William Gardeyn, designed of this county, who did homage to Edward I. at Berwick, but nothing further is known of this person. The next time we meet with the name is in the year 1357. The family of Garden of that ilk is now usually written Gardyne. From them Thomas Macpherson Bruce Gardyne of Middleton is descended. His is therefore one of the oldest families in the county. We have not learned when they first acquired the lands of Garden, from which they assumed their surname, but it must have been a considerable time before the year 1357; as on 17th June that year John Garden of that ilk received from William, Earl of Ross, son and heir of the late Hugh, Earl of Ross, a charter of the Dentown of Garthen, with pertinents, in the Sheriffdom of Forfar. In the charter he is designed *delecto Armegero nostro Joanne de Garthem domino ejusdem*, and it is said to be for faithful service lately given. It is dated at Delguy, and witnessed by Alexander, Bishop of Ross; Donald, Abbot of New Fernia; Hugh and John of Ross, brothers of the Earl; John of Hay, Adam of Urquhart, and others.

A note added to a copy of the charter says:—"This charter seems to comprehend at least the mains and mill lands of Garden lying on the Den, if not all that part of the barony on the west side of the burn; as what passes now under the name of Dentown is only the mill. Joannes de Garthen, who is named expressly—*Dominus ejusdem*—might have been possessed of Middleton, Legatstown or Eastertown, Friock, and perhaps some parts of Boysick's lands, of old called Braidfoot Garden. What strengthens that conjecture is that the blench duty of that part of Garden on the west side of the burn is still a pair of gloves."

John Garden of that ilk must have been a man well known and of considerable importance from his lands, then the only thing that gave a man a standing in the country, when he was the acknowledged and honoured friend of so great a personage as the Earl of Ross. We may therefore fairly assume that the Gardens were proprietors of Garden six centuries ago.

On 21st February, 1409, Alexander of Garden, the surname being assumed from the lands, is a witness to a charter (H. of C. of S., p. 10, 507). He witnesses charters of Regent Albany, 1406-1423-4 (In. to Ch., xlv.) On 8th July, 1434, Patrick de Gardyne, lord of the same, Thomas of Gardyne, and Alexander of Gardyne are witnesses to a charter (H. of C. of S., p. 513). On 23d March, 1435-6, Alexander Garden, and on 21st July, 1450, Patrick Gardyne of that ilk, are mentioned (Reg. Ep. Br.). On 1454 Patrick Gardyne of that ilk is a witness to a charter (H. of C. of S., p. 18). In 1468 Patrick Gardyne de eodem (of the same, of that ilk) is mentioned in a charter by Abbot Malcolm Brydy of Arbroath of some lands to Alexander, son and heir of Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure (Reg. de Pan. 244).

On 31st August, 1558, Patrick Gardyne, heir of Gardyne, is witness to a charter (H. of C. of S., p. 531). Patrick Gardyne of the same is mentioned on 28th May, 1559, in the Reg. Ep. Br. It was probably this Patrick Gardyne who was slain by William Guthrie in 1578, in retaliation for which crime the Gardynes, ten years thereafter, slew the chief of the Guthries. The feud and slaughtering appear to have been kept up for two or three generations between the Gardynes and Guthries, and the cadets of both houses took part in the strife as well as the chiefs.

For a considerable period about this time, and subsequently, the name of Gardyne is oftenest found in connection with these feuds between the two neighbouring families of Gardyne of that ilk and Guthrie of that ilk, and in criminal trials proceeding out of the strife. These proceedings show the insecure state of society in feudal times, and the weak state of the law, or its lax administration, when it appears to have been powerless to suppress crime among the lords of the soil, or to punish the criminals in these barbarous times.

The long continued strife between the two families weakened both, and within a short period thereafter both families became so reduced that they had to dispose of their lands, and both families sank rapidly in the social scale, and were dispersed.

The tradition in the family of Gardyne is that the lands and barony of Gardyne had been *Wadset*, or bonded to raise money for the Government in

defence of the country. This may have been the cause of the family getting into financial difficulties, and being obliged to part with the property, but the feuds and expensive criminal proceedings are more likely to have been the true cause of the downfall of the family.

The barony of Gardyne was broken up at different times, portions of it having been given off as the necessities of the baron became urgent, until the whole finally passed from the Gardynes, and it is now possessed by several proprietors.

The lairds of Gardyne are supposed to have held off the Earls of Crawford as superiors. This supposition received some confirmation from Patrick Gardyne of that ilk acting as one of the Council to the Earl in the latter half of the fifteenth century, and witnessing some of the Crawford Charters. The lands are now held directly of the Crown.

At an early period the family of Gardyne possessed other lands in the county besides those of Gardyne. Alexander Gardyne acquired Borrowfield, in the parish of Montrose, in 1408. He was very probably a cadet of the Gardynes of that ilk. Some notice of this family will be found in the proprietary history of that property in the chapter on the parish of Montrose.

During the 16th century the family of Gardyne disposed of some of their lands, and exchanged part of it for others. While this was being done the younger branches of the family were establishing homes for themselves around the paternal abode. David Garden acquired the lands of Cononsyth. His son, also David, acquired Leys. On 5th October, 1542, precept of clare constat was granted by the clergy of Aberbrothock for infefting him in half of the lands of Tulloch and Craiquhy, with pertinents, excepting the mill of Craichie and mill lands. Alexander Garden possessed New Grange. James Garden of Milton of Tulloes gave said Alexander charter of the town and lands of Milton of Tulloes on 7th October, 1599. Some other changes of these lands took place between members of the family during the following twenty years.

In 1582 James Garden acquired the lands of Dumbarrow and others in the barony of Dunnichen from the Abbey of Arbroath. He also, on 10th September, 1603, acquired the lands of Pressock, in same barony, from William Raitt of Halgreen, in the Mearns.

In February, 1673, Patrick Garden of Garden granted a charter to John Gray of Lower for infefting him in an annual furth of the lands of Legatston, in implement of marriage contract between his daughter, Elizabeth Garden, and Andrew, eldest son and heir of said John Gray; sasine followed.

On 25th February, 1597, contract of Alienation and Excambion of the lands and barony of Garden, Lawton, and others, betwixt Sir Walter Rollock of Lawton, knight, and his spouse on the one part; and David Garden, his spouse, and others on the other part. David gave the lands and barony of Garden, comprising the lands of Middleton, Legatston, Pressock, Dentown Mill, and Friock, to be holden of His Majesty; Sir Walter to give a certain sum of money, and all his lands of Lawton, with pertinents, including the Pendicle of Falhills, and Ballinluston, in the barony of Kinbrachmonth. There was no longer a Gardyne of that ilk after that exchange. Sir Walter Rollock, of the family of Duncrub, and Lady Jean Stewart, his wife, had charter of Gardyne on 19th September, 1601 (Doug. II., p. 397).

The following details of the succession of the lands and barony of Gardyne are said to be from the old charters in possession of Mr Lyell of Gardyne—1, In 1602, Andrew, son of Sir Walter Rollock, conveyed the whole lands and barony of Gardyne to Sir Robert Crichton of Cluny, who held them two years; 2, Sir Robert conveyed the same subjects to James Curle in 1607; 3, James Curle conveyed them to Jean Conolly in 1610; 4, Jean Conolly or Cannelie, wife of Thomas Crichton of Bottomcraig, in Balmerino, passed them over to Margaret Conolly in 1620 (Bal. Abbey, 300); 5, Margaret Conolly and Sir John Scott of Newburgh conveyed them to William Ruthven in 1623; 6, William Ruthven, son of the former, conveyed them to James Lyell, merchant, London, in 1682. These details differ materially from the succession in Doug. II., p. 397, from Ochterlony, and from the retours during the seventeenth century, which we now give.

It appears that the Ruthvens as well as the Rollocks had an interest in the lands and barony of Gardyne, acquired from David Garden. Among the writs at Middleton is a Decreet Arbitral by Sir Robert Crichton, betwixt William Ruthven of Bunden, and Alexander Rollock, son and heir of Sir Walter Rollock of Garden, knight, with respect to the lands of Garden and others, dated 30th June, 1603, and registered in the Books of Session 20th March, 1604.

By the following retours it appears that the Rollos and Ruthvens had each a proprietary interest in the barony, as they were severally retoured in it, or in part of it, at different times.

Among the writs at Middleton is a contract of wadset, between Sir Robert Crichton of Clunie, knight, and Robert Garden, by which Sir Robert wadset several of the lands of Gardyne. He wanted to sell the lands. Letters of

inhibition against the sale and other proceedings followed, which makes it difficult to follow out the history of the lands without going into details, which we cannot afford room for.

On 14th January, 1604, Andrew Rollo, eldest son of Sir Walter Rollock or Rollo, and Lady Jean Stewart, his spouse, heir male of Sir Walter Rollo of Gardyne, knight, his father, was retoured (No. 38) in the lands and barony of Gardyne, comprehending the Dominical lands or Mains of Gardyne, mill of same called Denton Mill, Smithyhill of Gardyne, lands of Middleton, Eastertown and Legatston; lands and town of Pressock, Easter and Wester; lands of Friock, with mill; and common pasture in the Moor of Montreathmont.

John Carnegie of Easter Fithie appears to have acquired part of the lands of Middleton. On 25th April, 1612, Helen Carnegie and Margaret Carnegie, heirs portioners of John Carnegie of Easter Fithie, their father, were retoured (No. 597 and 598), in the fourth part of the land of Middleton of Gardyne, in the barony of Gardyne—A.E. 10s, N.E. 40s.

On 2d May, 1620, Lady Margaret Canneolie, spouse of Lord John Scott of Newburgh, knight, heiress of Jean Canneolie, relict of the deceased Thomas Crichton of Bodumcraig, was retoured (No. 126) in the lands of Mains of Gardyne, and Mill of Gardyne, called Denton Mill; the lands of Middleton and Legatston; the lands of Pressock and Friock; with the common pasture of the Moor of Montreathmont, all united in the barony of Gardyne—A.E. £7, N.E. £28.

On 20th December, 1633, Sir Andrew Rollo of Duncrub was served heir to his uncle, George Rollo, in the lands of Gardyne.

On 2d April, 1663, Elizabeth Panton and Anna Young, daughters of Robert Young, in Carnoustie, heirs portioners of David Panton of Friock, were retoured (No. 398) in the town and lands of Friock, in the barony of Gardyne.

On 23d February, 1669, James Ogilvy of Fornoctie, heir of George Ogilvy of Friock, son of James, Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, was retoured (No. 437) in the lands of Friock, with the mill, in the barony of Gardyne, with the common pasture in the Moor of Montreathmont.

On 13th May, 1680, William Ruthven of Gardyne, heir male of William Ruthven of Gardyne, his grandfather, was retoured (No. 478) in the lands and barony of Gardyne, comprehending the Dominical lands or Mains; the mill, called Denton Mill; the lands of Middleton and Eastertown or Legas-

ton ; lands of Pressock and Friock, with common pasture of Montreathmont Moor, united in the barony of Gardyne—A. E. £20. The Ruthvens may have acquired their interest from the Rollos.

Ochterlony (1684) says the laird of Gardyne of that ilk had the most part of the barony of Gardyne, except the house and mains, which belong to a gentleman of the name of Ruthven. He was descended from the first Lord Ruthven by his second wife, Christian Forbes, and he was the son of William Ruthven of Bandone, who was by Charles I. created Lord Ruthven of Ettrick and Earl of Forth in Scotland, and Earl of Brentford in England.

The estate of Gardyne, as we have mentioned above, was acquired before the middle of the ninth decade of the seventeenth century by James Lyell, merchant in London, ancestor of the present proprietor of Gardyne. Some time before he purchased the property he had a bond over the lands of Gardyne, Middleton, Cotton of Gardyne, Friock, and Legatston, the whole of which were in possession of the family until near the middle of last century, when they sold part, as will be shown below. The family of Lyell still own the mansion house or castle of Gardyne, and a considerable part of the lands, including Pressock, Mains, Denton Mill, and others.

Some account of the Lyells of Dysart, from whom the Lyells of Gardyne are descended, will be given in the chapter on the parish of Maryton. Walter Lyell of Dysart, by his second marriage, with a daughter of Finlayson of Gagie and Provost of Dundee, had a son, Thomas Lyell of Dysart, and Town Clerk of Montrose, from whom the present laird of Gardyne is descended, and he is the representative of the Lyells of Dysart. Thomas Lyell died in 1698, leaving by a niece of the Earl of Crawford a son, William Lyell, who was served heir to Dysart on 21st June of that year (Ret. 548). He had three sons, the second of whom was the founder of the Lyells of Gardyne. A successor of the founder, Thomas Lyell of Gardyne, and merchant in Montrose, married Marjory, daughter of Patrick Renny of Usan. He took down a portion of the Castle of Gardyne, and rebuilt it in 1798. By his wife he had seven sons, two of whom survived him, Stewart Lyell of Kinneff, father of the late minister of Careston, and Alexander, born in 1784, who succeeded to Gardyne. He married Elizabeth Gibb, daughter of James Gibb, of Arbroath, by whom he had three sons, and a daughter who died young ; Dr Robert, who fell at Patna during the insurrection in India, 3d July, 1857, aged 31 ; and Alexander, who succeeded to Gardyne. He died in November, 1852, aged 68. Alexander Lyell, the present laird, was born in 1819. In

1852 he married Helen Maria, daughter of Robert Adamson of Middle Drum, by whom he has Alexander, born 1853, apparent of Gardyne, and other issue. He devotes much of his time to agricultural pursuits, and to the improvement of his property. He is a J.P. of the County of Forfar.

The Castle of Gardyne is romantically situated on the brink of the left or west bank of the Denton Burn, a tributary of the Vinney, which flows through a deep, well-wooded, and picturesque den. It has been built at two distinct and long distant periods. The older and eastern portion, the gable of which, on the edge of the den, is surmounted by a massive turret with bartizan and circular spire on each of the two angles. On the front of the old section of the castle a slab is built into the wall bearing the arms of Gardyne of Leys, a boar's head erased, with motto SPERAVI IN TE DOMINE, over which is the date 1560. This part of the building is a good specimen of the castellated architecture of the period when it was built. There had been little attention paid to the squaring of the stones, and the windows are small. On the ground floor there are no windows, only narrow openings about two feet in height by four inches in width, with an inward splay.

The modern portion adjoins the older on the west, the two forming one building. Both the parts are three floors in height, and the principal entrance is in the new section. Over this door is the crest of Lyell of Dysart, a dexter hand holding a sword erect, proper, and motto TUTELA. The castle is not of great extent, and the building appears narrow when compared with its length. In front of the castle there is a pretty lawn; and the garden, on the sloping bank to the east, extends from the top to the bottom of the den. The old baronial moot or gallowshill, an eminence covered with trees, is a prominent object in the landscape, and the scenery here is very fine.

Idvies was a Thanedom at least as early as 1219. Gyles of Edevy, and Malcolm, brother of the "Thaynus de Edevy," were present at a perambulation of the marches of the lands of the Monastery of Arbroath and the barony of Kinblethmont on 23d September, 1219, the former as a witness, and the latter as a perambulator (Reg. de Aberb., p. 162-3). Malcolmus de Edivin, doubtless the brother of the Thane in 1219, is mentioned as a witness in favour of William, Bishop of St Andrews, in the cause between the Bishop and Duncan Arbuthnott, in which the Synod of Perth pronounced decree in favour of the Bishop, on 3d April, 1206, finding him entitled to the lands of Kirkton of Arbuthnott (Spal. Club Mis., Vol. v., p. 210).

In 1254 Malys de Edivyn was one of the witnesses at a perambulation of marches between the lands of Conon and Tullach (Tulloes), belonging to the Abbey of Arbroath, and Sir Peter de Maule, and Christina, his spouse (Reg. de Aberb., p. 325). Between 1254 and 1388 the lands of Idvies were acquired by the Bishop of St Andrews. By an Ordinance, dated 14th July, 1388, Walter, Bishop of St Andrews, with consent of the chapter, granted certain lands at the Water of Vuany (Vinney) to the Rector of the Church of Edvy in excambion for certain lands previously belonging to that Church, to be permanently added to the Bishop's lands of Edvy and Bractullauch (Reg. Prioratus St And., p. 409).

In 1410 David of Idvy was Archdeacon of the Cathedral of Brechin. He is a party to a deed regarding the possession of the Muir of Farnell (Reg. Ep. Bre. I., p. 27). From the above notices of Idvies it is seen that it was not only a thanedom, but it was assumed as a surname in early times.

The lands of Idvies remained with the Bishops and Archbishops of St Andrews until 1544. By feu charter, dated 22d October, 1544, Cardinal David Beaton granted for a feu-duty, exceeding by 35s 4d Scots what the lands had ever previously paid, a precept for infetting Patrick, Lord Gray, in the estate of Idvy, then consisting of the lands of Idvy, Auchscurry, Kinneries, Bractullach, and Gask, all in the barony of Rescobie, and regality of St Andrews, one sasine at the principal message of the lands of Idvy to be sufficient for all the lands.

On 10th June, 1549, Patrick, Lord Gray, disposed said lands to Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird and Margaret Guthrie, parents of David, first Earl of Southesk, to be held in fee of the Archbishop of St Andrews for payment of £66 13s 4d Scots per annum, which was confirmed by the Archbishop of St Andrews on 25th July, 1549.

On 11th December, 1549, the said Robert Carnegie received from James Wood of Bonnyton a disposition of the lands of Balnamoon in excambion for the lands of Idvy (Vol. III., p. 248) and others, which were conveyed by said Robert Carnegie to said James Wood. Idvies remained for a long time in the hands of the Woods. On 7th July, 1653, Harry Wood, heir of Sir Harry Wood of Bonnyton, his goodsir, was retoured (No. 321), in the lands of Idvies, E. £66 13s 4d of feu farm.

On 7th February, 1688, Henry Crawford of Monorgan, son of Henry Crawford of Easter Seaton was retoured (No. 510), in an annual rent granted by

the Woods of £162, payable out of the lands of Easter, Wester, and Middle Idvies, lands of Gask, Ascurry and mill, in the parish of Kirkden.

By disposition, dated 20th April, 1733, &c., Sir James Wood of Bonnyton, baronet, disposed the estate of Idvies to Dr John Wedderburn, physician in Dundee.

On 22d March, 1749, Dr Wedderburn disposed Idvies to Margaret Balfour, his wife, in liferent, and to his grand-nephew, John, son of Sir John Wedderburn, third baronet of Blackness, who, at the death of his father, succeeded as fourth baronet of Blackness. Dr Wedderburn died in 1761 without issue. John Wedderburn was infeft in Idvies in August, 1763. He became Sir John Wedderburn of Ballindean, baronet. By disposition, dated 2d February, 1790, he disposed the estate to George, Lord Kinnaird, who by a disposition, dated 17th November, 1804, passed it to his eldest son, Charles, Lord Kinnaird. He, on 29th July, 1808, disposed Idvies to John Baxter, banker in Dundee, from whom it descended to his son, Henry Baxter of Idvies, advocate; and the marriage trustees of said Henry Baxter's two daughters disposed the estate in 1865 to John Clerk Brodie.

Mr Brodie also purchased, in 1875, from Alexander Lyell of Gardyne, the adjoining estate of Pressock, and lands of Fallady and March, which, as well as the estate of Idvies, he has much improved by planting, fencing, and draining. The united properties form a compact and fine estate.

John Clerk Brodie of Idvies is the youngest son of Thomas Brodie, W.S., who died in 1825, and youngest brother of the late James Campbell Brodie of Lethen, in the counties of Nairn and Moray, which estate was acquired in 1630 by his direct male ancestor, Alexander Brodie, second son of David Brodie of Brodie, who died in 1626, and whose ancestors and descendants in the direct male line have held the estate of Brodie of the Crown for upwards of 600 years. Mr John Clerk Brodie was born in 1811, and married, first, Bathia, eldest daughter of Stewart Souter of Melrose, Banffshire; secondly, in 1848, Penelope, daughter of the Rev. John Skeyed of Ashcombe and Basford, Staffordshire, and has Thomas, born 1832, and other issue. Thomas married first, in 1861, Charlotte Frederica, daughter of Thomas John Furnell of Heathmont, County Clare. She died in 1870. Secondly, in 1876, Anne, eldest daughter and co-heir of William Dawson of Gairdoch and Powfowlis, Stirlingshire. The laird of Idvies was educated at Westminster School and Edinburgh University. He is a J.P. and D.L. for Forfarshire, Deputy Keeper of the Signet, and Keeper of the General Register of Sasines for Scotland. He

was at one time Crown Agent of Scotland. Mr Brodie bears his paternal arms of Brodie, with part of the arms of Campbell of Calder (now Earls of Cawdor), from which family he is descended by his great-grandmother, Sophia Campbell, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Calder. These arms were confirmed by Alexander Brodie of Brodie, then Lord Lyon of Scotland, to Alexander Brodie of Lethen, Mr Brodie's paternal granduncle, and to his heirs, by grant recorded in the Lyon Office, dated 12th January, 1753, and are—

Arms—Argent, on a chevron gules, between three mullets azure, a galley or Lymphad sable.

Crest—A dexter hand holding a bunch of five arrows proper.

Motto—Above the crest—“Be mindful to unite.”

The mansion house of Idvies stands at a short distance to the south of the village of Letham and the Church of Kirkden. It was built by the Baxters, father and son, and in their time was a comfortable house, but since Mr Brodie acquired the property he has made large alterations upon, and additions to, the house, gardens, and offices, besides forming new and more convenient carriage drives to the mansion and about the policies, &c., which have greatly improved the amenity, and increased the beauty of the grounds, and added materially to the value of the estate.

The lands of Kinneries were included in the thanage of Idvies, and for some time Idvies and Kinneries were in possession of the same proprietor. About the middle of the fifteenth century a branch of the Annands of Melgund was in possession of Kinquhery (Kinearies, now Kinneries). (Reg. Ep. Br., 141.) They were in possession in 1506 (Reg. de Pan., 272). These lands were again united with Idvies when in possession of Robert Carnegie, grandfather of the first Earl of Southesk. He exchanged Idvies, Kinneries, &c., in 1549, with James Wood of Bonnyton for Balnamoon. At an after period they were again separated from Idvies, but we are not sure when. It must have been before 1822, as the name of John Watt of Kinneries is in the Valuation Roll of that year, and he was an heritor when the Parish Church was rebuilt in 1825, his name being inscribed in the porch of the church. The property was subsequently acquired by Alexander Mill, Cherrybank, Forfar, and he continues to be the laird of Kinneries.

In the chapter on the parish of Inverkeilor we gave some account of the Gardynes of Lawton (Vol. III., p. 455). Here we will only give an outline of the descent of the present proprietor of the remains of the old family estate

as showing his descent from the Gardynes of that ilk. David Gardyne of the old stock purchased Lawton. In 1603 he married Janet Lindsay of Edzell, and by her he had a son, John Gardyne. By Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Arbuthnott of that ilk (married 1643), he had four sons and twenty daughters. John Gardyne, their son, third of Lawton, married in 1670, Grisel, daughter of Alexander Watson of Barry. Their son David, in 1706, married Anne, daughter of Graham of Fintry. Their second son, James Gardyne Middleton, acquired Friock, Legatston, &c., married, in 1741, Mary, daughter of Provost Wallace of Arbroath. By her he had five sons, the last of whom, Thomas Gardyne of Middleton, died unmarried at an advanced age in 1841. He was the last of the male line of Gardyne, and the last landed proprietor of the name of Gardyne. His sister Anne was married to James Bruce. They had a son, William Bruce, born 1777. His nephew, William Bruce, assumed the name of Gardyne in addition to Bruce, in accordance with his uncle's settlements. He married, in 1825, Catherine, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson of Canada. By her he had a son, Thomas Macpherson Bruce Gardyne, born 17th April, 1832. On the death of his father on 15th June, 1846, he succeeded to the estate of Middleton. He was educated at St Andrews, was Lieut. 40th Regiment, and is a J.P. of the County of Forfar.

The mansion house of Middleton was erected at two different times. The older portion is to the north, and the newer and finer section adjoins it on the south. The connection is neatly formed, and the western facade is pleasing. The central portion is of three floors, the extreme north of two, and the southern part of two lofty floors with fine oriel windows. The principal apartments are in the new section, and they are large and handsome.

In the central portion of the house, over the window of the first floor, is a shield with a boar's head erased and impaled. A sheaf under a chief bearing a cinque foil between two spurs and rowels. Crest—a rose, with the motto, FLO REAT.

Above the window of the second floor is a shield with a boar's head erased, and two hands hold a cross crosslet.

The mansion stands in a spacious park, in which are many trees of great age and large size. A little to the south-west of the house is a pretty lakelet with healthy shrubbery around. The swans which float upon the water are graceful creatures and persistent beggars. To the east of the house is a good garden, near to which is an excellent farm steading. A slab built into the wall there bears the Gardyne arms and motto—*My hoip is only in the*

Lord—with the initials D. G., and the date 1692. In the north-east corner of the policies is a marshy spot, with a small lake in the centre, which give variety to the grounds.

ARMS OF THOMAS MACPHERSON BRUCE GARDYNE OF MIDDLETON.

Arms—1st and 4th argent, a boar's head erased sable armed and langued gules. 2d, or a chief and saltire gules, on a canton argent a lion rampant sable. 3d, argent an oak tree proper, on a chief azure a cinque foil between two rowels of the first.

Crest—Two hands ppr. holding a cross crosslet or for Gardyne. A lion rampant gules for Bruce.

Mottoes—Cruciata Cruce jungatur. Fuiumus. In te domine speravi.

The lands of Middleton consist of the farms of Friock Mains, East and West Cotton of Gardyne, Knockhill, Legatston, Pitmuies Mill, and others, besides the grass parks and other grounds around the mansion. The writs at Middleton show the proprietary history of most of these lands for some centuries, but although we have them in detail want of room compels us to exclude them.

The ground upon which the village of Friockheim is built was part of the barony of Gardyne, but it was parted with to the Rollocks in 1604. The superiority of the lauds of Friock was acquired by Wedderburn of Wedderburn, and the lands came into possession of Miss Elizabeth Ogilvy. She resolved to sell them by public sale, and they were put up to auction on 26th May, 1792, and bought by David Gardyne for his brother Charles. Disposition was given by her, with consent of David Gardyne, in favour of David Gardyne, dated 7th January, 1793. He was succeeded by his brother Thomas in 1814. Charter of confirmation was given by Peter Wedderburn Ogilvy of Ruthven in favour of Thomas Macpherson Bruce Gardyne, as heir of tailzie and provision of his father, William Bruce Gardyne, in the lands of Friock, Middleton, and others, 7th May, 1853. The land was feued in the early part of this century. John Andson, formerly Anderson of Arbroath, erected a flax spinning mill there about seventy years ago. The village was at first named Friockfeus, but by public advertisement, dated 22d May, 1824, it was changed from *feus* to *heim*, with the consent of T. Gardyne, the superior.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 a portion of what is now Middleton is called Lady Balrownie, val. £183 6s 8d. Another portion is called Lawton Elder, £333 6s 8d; of this, prior to 1748, £150 was added to Gardyne, and £183 6s 8d to Middleton. Pitmuies was then valued at £533 6s 8d, but on 2d February, 1756, it was divided into four portions.

Among the many interesting documents in the charter chest of Mr T. M. Bruce Gardyne of Middleton is an original proclamation of which the following is a copy. So far as we know it has never previously been printed:—

John, Earle of Mar, &c., Commander-in-Chief of His Matie's Forces
in Scotland.

OUR SOVERAIGNE LORD, JAMES the Eighth, having been pleased to intrust me with the direction of his affairs and the command of his forces in Scotland, and it being absolutely necessary to raise money for their support and maintenance, these are yrfor in His Matie's name requiring and commanding That all men betwixt sixty and sixteen years of age within the shire of Forfar doe furthwith repair to the camp at Pearth, or where it shall happen the army to be for the time, with their best cloaths, horses, and armed, and fourty dayes provisions or loan at six shillings Scots a day. Or otherwayes that every heritor, fouar, or wadsetter now attending the King's standart, and such heritors as are or may be excused, or their ffactors or doers in their absence, and lykewise all liferenters doe immediatly proportion and raise among the tennents and possessors of their respective estates and liferent lands. The sum of twenty shillings sterling upon each hundred pounds Scots of valued rent, and that such heritors who doe not presently nor shall not betwixt and the tenth day of October instant, attend the King's standart, if not excused by me, shall immediatly proportion and raise among the tennents and possessors of their respective estates, the sum sev^{ll} of fourty shillings sterling money upon each hundred pounds of valued rent, which sev^{ll} proportions according to the respective cases aforesd shall be payed by every heritor, fouar, wadsetter, and liferenter, to Alexander Watson of Wallace Craigie or his depute coll^r appointed for that end at the burgh of Fforfar, on or before the twelth day of October instant. With certification that parties will be sent to quarter upon and poynd the heritors and tennents who refuse and delay to give obedience hereto. And the heritors or their ffactors or doers are hereby required on their highest perill to give in lists of those deficient in pay^t that they may be proceeded against with all severity. And for the effect that the tennents and possessors lyable in payment of the sums to be levied as afors^d may be the better enabled and incouraged to make punctuall pay^t of their rextive proportions in either cases before ment^d. It is hereby directed that they shall have releif in maner following, viz.—The tennents and possessors of the lands belonging to heritors and oysr already in His Matie's service, and who

shall be in His Matie's service on or before the day befor ment^d, shall have allowance and retention out of the current year's rent from their rextive heritors, of the one half of the money to be advanced by them, being ten shillings sterling upon each hundred pounds of valued rent, and shall have a proportionall part of the other half from their coatters and servants of the heritors' modifica^s. And the tennents and possessors of the lands pertaining to heritors who neither are nor shall ingage themselves in His Matie's service by the time limited as above shall have allowance and retention in their own hands out of the current year's rent of the sum of thirty shillings sterling money from their sev^l heritors, and a proportion of the oyr ten shillings sterling from their cotters and serv^{ts}, as is aforedirected. And that all tennents and possessors of lands q^tsomever may be better ascertained of their safety upon their giving due obedience hereto. It is furder directed that neither they nor their coatters nor serv^{ts} shall be obliged to attend the army. But that they shall have ane ample protection for their persones and goods. And ordains these pn^{ts} to be published at the mercat cross of Fforfar, and coppies to be left at the sev^l dwelling houses of the respective heritors within the shire of Fforfar, or intimations to be made at the sev^l Parish Churches within the s^d shire or other places needfull that non may pretend ignorance. Given at the Camp at Pearth, the fourth day of October, 1715 years, sic scrbt^r.

(Signed) MAR.

The original regimental order, of which the following is a copy, is also in Middleton House.

By the Honourable Lieutenant-General Gordon, Commander of the Clans.

SIR,

These are ordering you furthwith to come along with fourty of your men to Dalreach with a captain and two subalterns, and cause immediately put your order in execution at that place which ye have from the Earl of Mar.

Youre also to send up other fourty of your men w^t a captain and two subalterns to Glenegles, which are to be employed in the same manner. This yeare to do with dispatch. (Signed) ALEX. GORDON.

Ochterarder, Nov. 6, 1715.

To the Laird of Latin (Lawton) who presently commands a party of the King's army at Doning (Dunning).

Warrant for Latoun, 1715 (Lawton).

In addition to charters and other writs, and the above proclamation and

regimental order, there are some interesting papers, &c., of a miscellaneous character, in the charter chest in the mansion house of Middleton, among which is a very interesting little volume containing—

The Confession of Faith subscribed by the King's Maiestie and his household printed by Robert Waldegrave, at Edinburgh, 1590.

The volume contains several fly leaves, on some of which are subscriptions by various parties, such as the following:—

At Aberbrothock, 3d April, 1606,

Fran^s Ogilvey.

At Do., 21st October, 1606,

Alex. Clarck.

Patrick Guthrie.

William Wood of Balblain.

At Do., 28th November, 1621,

Francis Ogilvy subscrifes yir

Articles in so far as they agree
with God's Word.

(Signed)

Fran^s Ogilvey.

5th April, 1622, John Gardyne.

17th ,, Harrie Guthrie of ——

23d June, 1622, Gardyne of Lawton.

On one page there are many signatures, but it has been injured by damp, and the names are mostly illegible. In binding the volume, a second time apparently, the leaves have been cut too close, and part of the signatures are wanting.

The volume also contains Acts of Parliament passed since the coronation of the King's Maiestie and other matters. The printer is the same person, but the date is 1593.

The mansion of Pitmuies is situate on a fine lawn surrounded by a thriving plantation, and having a small lake near its northern boundary. There are many fine trees on the lawn and outlying parks. The house consists of a central portion and two wings, each of three floors, beyond which there is a one storey wing on each end, the fronts of which are circular. The front door is in the centre of the front wall, with a portico supported on Ionic columns, and over this part of the front there is a pediment. The mansion is well lighted

and commodious ; although it lies low and faces the north, the surroundings are cheerful and pleasant. There is a good walled garden behind the house, and the court of offices is at some distance to the right of the mansion.

An old sculptured stone stood by the side of the highway adjoining the wall which enclosed the policies of Pitmuies. It was in a very exposed place, and the top of the stone had at some period been broken off. Mr Lyell, the present proprietor, has had the stone, with the large boulder pedestal on which it stood, removed to the garden of the gate keeper of the policy in the immediate vicinity of the spot from which it was removed. A wicket gate opens into the garden, where it now stands, for the convenience of persons who may desire to see the stone. It is a pity that Mr Lyell did not lay the sculptured stone in the ground for a short time, to remove the lichen and moss by which it is covered, before placing it on its pedestal again, as it is so completely covered with moss that it is very difficult to say what the sculptures really are. It may yet be cleaned at small cost without taking it from its pedestal.

On the obverse there is the body of a cross in relief wanting the upper portion and the arms, which have been broken off, but the stone is still more than five feet in height above the pedestal. When within about eighteen inches of the base of the stone the projection of the cross is extended out some inches on each side of it, the relief block or square being carried down to the bottom of the stone. From the angles at the outer extensions a circular scroll turns over each projection, and another from each of the two corners of the base of the block. In the block, directly under the shaft of the cross, a square is cut into the block the depth of the relief, from the lower corners of which circular scrolls turn inwards. On the reverse there is what appears to be the lower part of a cross shaft, from the lower corners of which are two projections, seemingly intended for sockets to keep the cross steady. Underneath this is an animal like a horse, but with a longer body, with open mouth and apparently galloping. Other figures are below this, but are hidden by the moss. The edges of the stone are plain, nearly six inches thick, but the sizes given are not from actual measurements, being only approximations.

On the 25th January, 1528-9, William Dempster of Careston had a charter of Pitmuies and mill thereof, in the regality of Kirriemuir. It thus appears that the lands had previously belonged to the Earls of Angus. The estate afterwards came into the possession of the Ogilvies ; and in 1684-5 it was the property of John Ogilvy, a grandchild of a second son of the house of Airlie. There was then a good house on the property, well planted and lying pleasantly

on the banks of the Vinny stream. The property was subsequently acquired by the Mudies, with whom it remained until the death of John Mudie, the last representative of the family, when Leonard Lyell of Kinnordy succeeded to the estate, and is the present proprietor of Pitmuies.

John Mudie of Gilchorn, living in 1570, had a son; John Mudie of Brianton, living in 1600, had by Catherine Renny, his wife, two sons, George, the elder, and David Mudie, designed of Courthill, who had two sons and two daughters,

George Mudie, the elder brother, married Elizabeth Garden or Gardyne of Leys, and had two sons, David, the elder, and John Mudie, the younger, of Gilchorn. John married Margaret Watson of Piersfield, and by her had four sons and a daughter, Margaret, married to Robert Speid of Ardovie.

I. David, the eldest, of whom below.

II. John of Arbikie, married first, Lady Magdalen Carnegie, and secondly, Margaret Turnbull of Stracathro, and had two sons, John and David. John Mudie of Arbikie married Magdalen, daughter of the Rev. Mr Carnegie, Dean of Brechin, and sister of Carnegie of Craigo. By her he had three daughters, Elizabeth, married to Robert Smith of Forret, and by him was mother of William Smith, who married his cousin, Magdalen Hay; Agnes, married to James Hay of Cocklaw, by whom he had two sons and two daughters—Magdalen, married to her cousin, William Smith, who took the additional name of Mudie; the elder son, Charles Hay, became a Senator of the College of Justice as Lord Newton; James, the younger. On the death of Lord Newton in 1811, Mrs A. Mudie, his sister, inherited the estate of Arbikie. On the death of Mrs Mudie in 1823, that estate devolved upon her cousin, James Mudie of Pitmuies. Anne, the other sister, was married to Robert Stephen of Letham.

III. Sir Thomas Mudie of Dundee, in 1673, married Agnes Bathgal of Dundee.

IV. James, the youngest son, of Scotston, left two daughters—Elizabeth, in 1702, married to Alexander Greig, and Magdalen, married to John Livie of Scotston.

I. David Mudie, the eldest son, mentioned above, married, in 1664, Isabel Colvill, and had three sons and a daughter, Isabel, married in 1704 to David Wallace of Arbroath. The sons were—

John Mudie of Gilchorn.

David Mudie of Balkelie, who married Jean Scott of Logie, and had two daughters—Margaret, the elder, married to John Lyell of Carcary, and the younger married to Archibald Greig of Glenskenno.

James Mudie, the third son, married Helen Fairweather of Brianton, and had—with two daughters, Elizabeth, married in 1574 to John Wallace, Provost of Arbroath, and Helen, who died unmarried—two sons, James Mudie, who married Ann Graham of Duntrune; and David Mudie, who, in April, 1765, married Mary, daughter of Dr Geikie and his wife, Catharine Wallace. He died in April, 1788, and had issue. The eldest son, James Mudie of Pitmuies, J.P. and D.L., was born 26th January, 1768. On 11th December, 1798, he married Jane, daughter of Charles Aitken of Belvidere, Island of St Croix, West Indies, and by her, who died 26th December, 1855, left at his decease, 21st June, 1850, one surviving son, John Mudie, and one daughter, Catharine.

John Mudie of Pitmuies, J.P., a member of the Faculty of Advocates, was born 26th May, 1812. He died in 1877, leaving the estate of Pitmuies and considerable money and other wealth to Leonard Lyell of Pitmuies, of the family of Kinnordy, and now proprietor of Kinnordy.

ARMS OF MUDIE OF PITMUIES.

Arms.—Az., a chev. erm between three pheons, arg., a bordure of the last.

Crest.—A pheon, arg.

Motto.—Defensio non offensio.

Pitmuies, Arbroath, Co. Forfar.

CHAP. XXXII.—KIRRIEMUIR.

The following notices of Kirriemuir are from Skene's "Celtic Scotland":—
Athelstan invaded Alban in 933 both by sea and land. Simeon of Durham says that, having put Owin, King of the Cumbrians, and Constantin, King of the Scots, to flight, he ravaged Scotland with his land force, which consisted of cavalry, as far as Dunfœder or Dunfother, and Wertermore, probably the Saxon form of Kerrimor or Kirriemuir, in Forfarshire; and with his navy as far as Caithness, and in a great measure depopulated it. (Vol. I., p. 352.)

According to the chronicle of Melrose, and Simeon of Durham, in 934, "Rex Athelstanus vastavit Scotiam usque ad Dunfoeder et Wertemore terrestri exercitu; navati vero usque Catanes; eo quod Constantinus pactum foederis dirupit." Dunfoeder is Dunfother, now Dunottar in the Mearns, and by Wertermore is, I believe, meant Kerimor, now Kerriemuir in Angus, one of the principal seats of the old Mormaers, or Earls of Angus. Kerimor was the name of one of the quarters into which Angus was divided. Keri is *Ceathramh*, a quarter in Gaelic, and the Saxon equivalent is Feorde, corrupted to Werte. This led to the great battle of Brunanburgh, called by Fordun in

this and the next chapter Brounygfelde, in which the whole powers north of the Humber were arrayed against Athelstan, King of the West Saxons, and defeated. The site of this battle is one of the problems of history which has not yet been solved. (Vol. II., p. 410.)

The following particulars regarding the Church of Kirriemuir and other churches, churchmen, and lands given the monks of Arbroath, are from Reg. de Aber. :—

The Church of Kirriemuir was one of the four given by Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, to the Abbey of Aberbrothock, the others being Monifieth, Murroes, and Mains (Kerimure, Munifod, Muraus, Strathechtin). The gift was confirmed, along with others to the Abbey, by King William the Lion, 1211-1214 (Reg. de Aberb., p. 6). The charter of Monifieth by the Earl, and confirmation charter by the King, are on p. 29 of Reg. (1201-1207), of Murroes, p. 30; of Kirriemuir and of Mains, p. 31-2. These charters were confirmed by Duncan, Earl of Angus, 1204-1211 (p. 33); by Malcolm, Earl of Angus, 1214-1226 (p. 33); and by Matilda, Countess of Angus, 1242-1243 (p. 34).

In 1214-1226, Malcolm, Earl of Angus, gave the Church of St Thomas the martyr, of Aberbrothock, a charter of land in the territory of Kirriemuir. The lands are called *Aldenkonkro* and *Aldhendouen*, but what the present names of these lands are we do not know (p. 80). The charters of these churches were confirmed by Bishop William Malvoisine in 1202-1204, pp. 111, 113. They were also confirmed by Pope Honorii, 1219, pp. 156-8.

From time immemorial Kirriemuir was a temporal regality of the Earls of Angus, and, as such, has been in possession of the various noble families who held that title until the death of the Duke of Douglas, as already related. Heritable jurisdictions were abolished before the title passed from the House of Douglas, and the Duke of Douglas was, in 1748, awarded £750 for the heritable office of Lordship and jurisdiction of the regality of Kirriemuir (Vol. II., p. 231).

The Baron Bailie, the representative of the Earls of Angus, had the power of pit and gallows, or life and death; and the Earl maintained a prison for criminals, and also debtors, until a little more than two centuries ago. Town Clerk Chalmers of Dundee appears to have been the last principal Bailie, which office he held until the beginning of this century. For a long period prior to that time the work was chiefly done by Bailies-Depute. During this century the factors of the Douglas family and their successors have been

Bailies—principal, with deputies under them. Duncan Wilkie has long held the office, but his duties are now light. He holds his court, attended by a guard, at the Hill and Croft Markets, and at the Town House, in the town, which is the property of the Earl of Home, when necessary.

Ochterlony's account of the Regality Courts and of the town of Kirriemuir about two centuries ago is given in Vol. II., p. 252-9.

The only entries in the Great Seal Register, from the commencement to the year 1600, which mention any connection between the Earls of Angus and Kirriemuir, are the following two:—

1. Charter to Archibald, Earl of Angus, of the lordship and barony of Kyremure, year 23d of James IV., 1st August, 1510 (Book 16, No. 70). This was the great Earl known as "Bell the Cat." He was the fifth Douglas Earl of Angus, and eleventh Earl of Douglas, and died shortly after fatal Flodden. (See Vol. I., p. 290.) A fac simile of a writ by the Earl in connection with lands in the barony of Inverquharity is given as a frontispiece to this volume.

2. Charter to Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus, and his son, James Douglas, of the lordships of Kirrimure, &c., year 5th of Mary, 31st August, 1547. (Book 30, No. 164.) This Earl married Queen Margaret, widow of James IV., and daughter of Henry VII. of England. (Vol. I., p. 291.)

On 8th September, 1668, James, second Marquis of Douglas, thirteenth Earl of Angus, &c., heir of Archibald, Earl of Angus, his father, was retoured (No. 434) in the Earldom of Angus, comprehending the following lands, lordships, baronies, and regalities, viz.:—In the lands, barony, and regality of Kirriemure—A.E., £40; N.E., £200. Burghs of barony of Kirriemuir, Abernethy, Kirkton of Douglas, Crawford-Douglas, Preston, Bothwell, Selkirk, and Drumlithie, with all the honours, dignities, immunities, rights, privileges, &c., &c., possessed by the deceased Archibald, Earl of Angus, or by his predecessors, Earls of Angus, granted by the Kings, Parliaments, Conventions, Councils, &c., &c. He was grandson of the first Marquis. (Vol. I., p. 300-1.)

The following particulars are taken from the Index to the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland:—

The lordship of Kirriemuir was annexed to the Crown on the forfeiture of the Earl of Angus (Acta Parl. 1540, II., 361a, 405a), but he received it back on his restoration a few years afterwards. (II., 561.) The parish petitions for payment of disbursements for the garrison at Inverquharity; exempted in the meantime from payment of bygone public dues, 1647, c. 405, VI., 1, 793; Marquis of Douglas to have three new fairs at the burgh, 1670, c. 18, VIII.,

20, App. 6a; the Marquis to have three yearly fairs at Killimuire, 1686, c. 81, VIII., 648; Kirriemuir to pay a share of taxation in return for the communication of trade, 1699, x., App. 118 b, 126 b., 131 a.

In 1670 James, 2d Marquis of Douglas, had liberty to hold "three faires in the year" at his burgh of regality of Killimuir, the first upon the Tuesday before Whitsunday, the second on the 1st of September, and the third on the Tuesday before Martinmas, each fair to "continue and endure during the space of four dayes." A full account of the historical and noble house of Angus is given in Vol. I., p. 364 and onward. After the death of the Duke of Douglas, fourteenth Earl of Angus, in 1761, the male line became extinct, and the titles merged in the House of Hamilton (Vol. I., p. 304), but the real and personal estates, including the lordship of Kirriemuir, became the property of Archibald Stewart Douglas, his nephew, in terms of the decision of the House of Lords in the celebrated Douglas cause. They have, since the death of Archibald Douglas, who in 1790 was created Lord Douglas, and died in 1827, been in possession of three of his sons respectively and one of his daughters, and they now belong to his great-grandson, the Earl of Home. It does not appear that the Earls of Angus ever had any castle or residence at Kirriemuir, which is strange, seeing they must have been there very frequently.

The parish of Kerimore was in the diocese of St Andrews. St Mary, virgin, was the patroness of the Church. Bricius, who appears to have been private chaplain to Earl Gilchrist and his son, Earl Duncan, was appointed chaplain of Kirriemuir about the time of the succession of Earl Malcolm. He witnesses the charters by these three Earls relating to the churches they gifted to the Abbey of Aberbrothock, and others, from about 1214 to 1243 (Reg. de Aberb., pp. 29, 36, 50, 80, &c.). His son Nicholas was the hereditary keeper of the Abthein of Monifeit (do., p. 331).

Kirriemuir was a vicarage, and it was taxed by Bishop David of St Andrews in 1249. In the taxation of 1275 the church is rated at 30 merks (Reg. de Aberb., p. 230). In this taxation there is no mention of any chapel being dependent upon it, but tradition asserts that, besides the chapel of Glenprosen, there were six others in different parts of the parish, viz.—at Ballinshoe (St Ninian's), at Kilhill, at Aberneathen near Kinnordy, at Chapelton of Kintyrie, at Muirhouse (St Colm's), and another in the town called St Magdalene's. There appears to be no evidence extant regarding these. "The Roods" imply either the existence of an altar dedicated to the Holy Cross within the Church of St Mary's, or refer to the ground on either side of it given off in roods.

There is evidence of an old chapel, "Sancti Culmoci," which stood within the former churchyard, in the tofts and houses belonging to which David Ogilvy, writer in Edinburgh, was served heir to his grandfather in 1700.

In 1567 the Churches of Kirriemuir and Kingoldrum were served by Alexander Auchinleck. George Fyffe was then schoolmaster or reader at Kirriemuir. In 1574 Kerymure, Kincoldrum, and Nether Airlie were served by David Blak, minister, with a stipend of £80 and kirk lands; James Steill, reidare at Kingoldrum, salary £16 and kirk lands; and Abrahame Pyghot at Kerymure, salary £20. (Mis. W. Soc., p. 350.) The old Church of Kirriemuir, as mentioned in the Session records in 1748 by Rev. George Ogilvy, was about 200 feet long and 20 feet broad, built in the form of a cross, with two aisles, one to the south, the other opposite it to the north. Some of the pews bore the dates 1612 and 1614, and "the quire" contained a monument to Anna, daughter of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, who died February, 1605, in the 32d year of her age. She was the wife of Rev. Alex. Kyninmonth, minister of Kirriemuir and laird of Meathie. The two aisles were the burial places of the Ogilvys of Inverquharity and the Wisharts of Logie.

When the old Church was demolished in 1787 some fragments of very interesting sculptured stones were discovered in its foundations. One of these exhibits the figure of a man, supposed to be a Brehen or judge, seated in a chair, with a sword on the one side and a mirror and comb on the other, while the upper compartment contains two figures in the respective attitudes of a pleader and a listener. This carries us back to a time when the Brehon laws were still in force among the early Celtic inhabitants. The Brehons had probably held their courts, as the Earls of Angus did in much later times. A description of these stones is given Vol. I., pp. 28-9. They are now in a sheltered spot in the cemetery. The Courthillok, a rounded eminence now levelled, stood a little to the west of the town of Kirriemuir. The remains of a standing stone about 9 feet in height, by about 4½ feet in breadth, still rears its head above the Market Muir, and forms a very conspicuous object there.

There were two rocking stones upon the north-west of the hill of Kirriemuir, which had stood there for ages prior to 1843, and they were objects of great interest to the Kirriemurians, and to strangers visiting the town. During that year they were destroyed. (See Vol. I., p. 18.) These stone memorials of a remote age are thus described by the Rev. T. Easton, D.D., in the new Statistical Account of the parish—"The one of them is a block of whinstone, nearly oval, and is three feet three inches in height, and four feet ten inches in

breadth. The other, of Lintrathen porphyry, is two feet in height, eight feet in length, and five feet in breadth." He gives no description of the bases upon which the magic pivots moved, or other details of them.

"It moves obsequious to the gentlest touch
Of him whose breast is pure; but to the traitor,
Though e'en a giant's prowess nerved his arm,
It stands as fixed as Snowden."

—*Mason's Caractacus.*

A circle of stones was discovered in trenching a field at Caldhame, a little to the north of the town. It was over sixty feet in diameter, and in the centre was a large standing stone. The circle was removed, but the centre stone was left. Sepulchral and other ancient remains, such as flints, armour, coins, &c., have been found in the district. A hill fort is on the hill of Meams a little farther to the north; and to the south of Caldhame, about half a mile of a Roman road might have formerly been traced in a plantation called "Young Caldhame," and in a belt of wood to the west of it. It is referred to by Pinkerton in his *History of Scotland*, and by General Roy. A Druidical circle of stones was at one time to be seen near Balmuckety.

All record and all available evidence show that Kirriemuir received its name from the patroness of the church—*Kil-Mary*—and that it was a place of no little importance in early times. It was the capital of the Maormers or Celtic Earls of Angus and their successors, and the standing stones upon the hill mentioned above, or the Courthillok, had for many ages been the site of their Regality Courts. The territories which in these early times belonged to the Earldom were of vast extent, "comprising large tracts of land in the parishes of Kirriemuir, Monifieth, Murroes, Auchterhouse, Tealing, Kirkden, and others, which were all included within the Regallitie of Kirriemuire." The lands were held by vassals, who were bound to give suit at one, two, or more courts, "at the Courthill of Keriemore," where the Earls themselves received seisin of the lands and Earldom down to at least the 12th March, 1632. On 8th September, 1668, when James, Marquis of Douglas succeeded, his retour bore "the Reddendo of the said lordship and regalitie of Kirriemoor to be a silver penny payable at the principal messuage of Kirriemoor, at the feast of the nativitie of St John the Baptist, in name of Blencheferme if it beis asked allenarlie, and that the old extent was 40 lib. Scotts, and the new 200 lib. Scotts." (Inv. of writs L. and R. of Kirriemuir at Panmure.)

The parish of Kirriemuir is irregular in form. It is divided into two parts, the northern and smaller section being detached from two to three miles from the southern or larger portion. The northern section is about eleven miles in extreme length, from north-west to south-east, by four in extreme breadth. It is bounded on the north-east by Clova, on the east by Cortachy, on the south by Kingoldrum, and on the south-west by Lintrathen and Glenisla. The southern portion is nearly six miles in extreme length from north to south, and five in extreme breadth from east to west. It is bounded on the west by Airlie and Kingoldrum, on the north by Cortachy and Tannadice, on the east by Oathlaw and Rescobie, and on the south by Forfar and Glamis. The northern section contains 20,630·862 acres, of which 28·040 are water; and the southern section 15,027·264 acres, of which 29·626 are water; the total acreage of both being 35,658·126, of which 57·668 are water.

The northern district is highland and mountainous, and known as Glenprosen. The Prosen runs through its entire length, and is joined by burns from lateral glens on each bank; most of the glens are pastoral. A large part of the huge mountain, Catlaw (2196), is in this parish. The mansions of Balnaboth (Ogilvy) and Lednathie (Darling) are in this district, and the scenery is in many places very beautiful. The streams swarm with small trout, which afford good sport to the angler.

The southern division, which lies on the north side of the Valley of Strathmore, is nearly square in form. The land is principally agricultural, and generally of good quality. The southern fringe of this district is, for about a mile, almost flat. It then begins to rise, and for about two miles there is a gentle ascent to the summit of the deep gorge which bounds the town of Kirriemuir on the west and south, and is about one hundred feet in depth. The western portion of this hollow, called Gairie Den, is now a fine public park. It is a romantic spot, much prized by the inhabitants, and well worthy of a visit by strangers. The rivulet Gairie, which flows through the den, rises in the marsh that was once the Loch of Kinnordy, and falls into the Dean. To the north of the town the ground rises rapidly for some distance, but more gradually on the west. On the north-east of the town there is a lofty, precipitous, or all but perpendicular rock. From the summit the ground declines to the north, and there the parish is beautifully diversified with hills and dales, streams, verdant and sylvan scenery, with the lofty Grampians as a background.

The prospect from the hill of Kirriemuir is extensive in nearly every direc-

tion, very varied, and extremely beautiful. There are few points from which grander views can be obtained so easily as from this spot.

Extracts from the Records of the Kirk-Session of Kirriemuir.

On 7th June, 1716, there was thanksgiving for the suppression of the Rebellion. On 17th June an order was read from the latterin by Major-General Labin, commander-in-chief of H.M. forces in North Britain, for all the commoners concerned in the late Rebellion to come to Dundee and deliver up their arms on 21st, 22d, and 23d days of June, and submit themselves to the King's mercy.

24th March, 1717.—A committee of Presbytery met the minister to judge in scandals. They, considering the difficulty of getting elders in a disaffected place, and the need of them, appointed three parishioners to that office.

On 7th April no sermon, the minister preaching in Glenprosen. This is an entry of frequent occurrence.

9th March, 1718.—A collection made at the church for a man in Airlie, and another in Kirriemuir, who had got their houses burned; £21 5s Scots collected, £3 5s of which put into the box, and £18 divided between the two men.

22d June.—Paid for a mortcloth, £176 4s Scots.

7th December.—An extraordinary collection made for distressed Protestants in Lethuania, £19 6s Scots.

17th May, 1719.—Session Clerk paid £20 Scots out of the box for his salary from Whitsunday 1718 to 1719.

31st October, 1720.—The expenses of rebuilding the bell house, and re-hanging the bell paid. An order given that those who want the bell rung at funerals to pay 10s Scots beforehand.

3d December, 1721.—A Fast ordered throughout North Britain by proclamation of the King, on Friday next, that the country may be preserved from the plague.

22d April, 1722.—A volunteer collection ordered for helping to repair a bridge at Ruthven.

On 7th April, 1723.—The Kirk Session, considering that many idle people on the Lord's Day sat at doors, some in alehouses, and some walked the fields in time of divine service, it was enacted that an elder, with the beadle and town's officer, should go through the town in time of sermon, and search the alehouses, and view the fields that lay near, and if any be found that for the first fault they be privately admonished, for the second rebuked before the

Session, the third time to be rebuked publicly before the congregation, and for the fourth fault the civil magistrate to punish them.

4th October, 1724.—The Session resolved to put up a loft in the east end of the church from the poor's box, and to be kept for their use, the church being much crowded.

On 11th December, 1726, memo.—It was a very stormy day. (Ald. Mis. MS., p. 330.)

In the small pamphlet which was got up with much care by David Allan, and published in 1864, an interesting account is given of the heritors, classed according to their valued rents, with the number of people living on their respective lands, in 1748. We give a copy.

1. Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar, including Kinnordy, on his grounds 123 families, and 563 people, young and old.

David Kinloch, for the lands of Logie, Herdhill, and Balloch, 111 families ; people, young and old, 470.

2. Robert Fletcher of Ballinshoe, on his lands—families, 128 ; people, young and old, 545.

John Brown of Glaswell, on his lands—families, 41 ; people, young and old, 150.

2. Mr Graham of Ballindarg, on his lands—families, 35 ; people, young and old, 136.

On Strathmore's grounds, in this parish, called the Forest—families, 25 ; people, young and old, 107.

1. Robert Watson of Sheilhill, on his lands—families, 15 ; people, young and old, 81.

1. John Watson of Longbank, on his lands—families, 30 ; people, young and old, 136.

1. Mr George Ogilvy of Kintyrie, on his lands—families, 7 ; people, young and old, 31.

3. John Stormonth of Kinquhirrie, on his lands—families, 12 ; people, young and old, 48.

Those properties marked 1 are now in the possession of the trustees of the late Charles Lyell of Kinnordy. Those marked 2 are now the property of the Earl of Strathmore ; and 3 of the Earl of Airlie.

“James Stormonth of Lednathie is another heritor. He is included in Glenprosen, which belongs to the Earl of Airlie, either in property or superiority, and in that country are 72 families ; people, young and old, 367. Lord

Airlie's valued rent is the highest, except Inverquharity, Kilrie, and Ballinshoe."

"This is the number of families and people taken at the parochial visitation anno 1748, and in the parish there were then of families, 794, and of people, 3407. In 1801 the population amounted to 4421; in 1824, 5600; in 1831, 6425; and at present (1864), nearly 8000."

In the old Statistical Account of the parish it is said there was great suffering in the town in 1782. The crop was good, and some of the farmers never had a better. The people expected prices to rule low, and they entered into an agreement among themselves not to give above a certain price. The farmers would not sell at the townsmen's price, and took their victual to the best market. The town was threatened with famine, and the people were much distressed for a time. This led to the establishment of a society for the mutual support and benefit of the members, called the Weaver Society. It also led to a conflict between the townsmen and the farmers, known as the Battle of Cloisterbank, a full account of which is given by a local historian, in which the farmers were ignominiously defeated.

In 1839 another conflict took place in the old town, the consequences of which were more disastrous to the townsmen than the other. It originated in a dispute between the manufacturers and the weavers regarding wages, and was carried too far. Although there was little injury done to any one, some of the leaders among the weavers, male and female, were captured, tried at Edinburgh, and sentenced to imprisonment for periods varying from four to ten months. One woman was sentenced to nine months, but exertions were made on her behalf by influential persons, and she got off long before her term of imprisonment expired.

The Parish Church, built in 1787, was the first house in the town covered with blue slates. Charles Lyell of Kinnordy, who died in 1849, added a spire to the church, and the completed edifice is a handsome structure.

In 1836 a Chapel of Ease was built in the South Muir, and, the southern district of the parish having been assigned to it, has since been erected into a *quoad sacra* parish, called the South parish of Kirriemuir. This church and the South Free Church are in the district south of the Gairie Den, called the South Muir or New Town. The Episcopalian congregation has existed since 1561. Their church was erected in 1795 by the Lyells of Kinnordy, and is their property. It has a neat spire, but is a plain, unpretending building. The Original Secession congregation was established in 1788, and their meeting

house was built in 1807. There are also the North Free Church, and the West and Bank Street United Presbyterian Churches, all to the north of the Den.

The late Mr Webster, bank agent, who died about forty years ago, left about £8000 for building and endowing a seminary, and an airy, handsome establishment has been erected between the old and new towns, which is largely attended; Mr Henry of Kensington left fully £2000 for educational purposes. There are other schools in the town, and education is both good and cheap.

Another native of the town, George Wilkie of Sydney, contributed largely towards the expense of converting the romantic Den of the Gairie into a public park, and the Den is now a charming spot.

The following are the names of some of the ministers of Kirriemuir:— Alexander Kyninmonth was the pastor before the end of the 16th century. He was laird of Meathie, and married a daughter of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, who died in February, 1605, in her 32d year. He was alive in 1621. A son of his became minister in 1629. He died about 1668, and was succeeded by Sylvester Lyon, from Kinnettles, who died 1713. George Ogilvy succeeded. He was the first Presbyterian minister of the parish, and his ordination was so keenly opposed by his Episcopalian flock that it had to be carried out in the Muir of Logie, some distance south of the town. He was minister of Benvie before getting the charge of Kirriemuir, and he remained there until February, 1716, when he got peaceable access. He died in 1771, aged 90. Mr Eadie succeeded to Kirriemuir, and was followed by Mr Thomas Ogilvy, who wrote the old Statistical Account of the parish. George Ogilvy also wrote an account of it in his time, from which we have given extracts. Thomas Ogilvy died 6th April, 1802. Mr David, afterwards Dr, Cannan, succeeded. He was translated to Murroes in 1809, and Dr Thomas Easton succeeded. He wrote the new Statistical Account of the parish, and died in 1856, in his 79th year. Mr D. Ogilvy-Ramsay, now at Closeburn, succeeded, and he was followed by Mr Boyd, the present minister.

The Rev. Mr Headrick, in his Agricultural Report of Forfarshire, says— “This village . . . might verify the verdict which was pronounced by an Englishman upon a town in the north that had been represented to him as having been built upon a very regular plan, ‘that the only plan which seemed to have regulated the building of this town was a total defiance of all plan.’ It is a burgh of regality, where the baron or his bailie formerly exercised both a civil and a criminal jurisdiction. Since the repeal of the heritable jurisdictions the power of baron bailies is strictly limited to matters of police.”

It is 70 years since that description of the town was written, but even then it was a parody. Much more so does it appear now, seeing the progress which has been made in late years, and is still being made to improve the town. It is, however, no easy matter to make an old town accord with modern ideas, as money and time are required.

The town of Kirriemuir, where the Regality Courts of the Earls of Angus were held from time immemorial, a burgh of barony, and a burgh under the Lindsay Act, is situated on the north side of, and well up above the valley of Strathmore, but some distance south of, and lower than the "Braes of Angus." The town is built on the sloping ground which rises with a steep ascent from the deep Den of the Gairie for a considerable distance to the north. The Parish Church stands well up on the rising ground, and in early times the town had consisted of a straggling hamlet around the church. In 1561 there were only 32 inhabited houses, and 124 people, young and old, and the Capon Croft was then covered with heath. In 1658 the inhabited houses had increased to 41, and the inhabitants of all ages, 167. In 1748 there were in the town 187 families, and 670 people, young and old. In 1824 the population of the town and suburbs was 3363, in 1836 it had risen to 4000, and in 1881 it was 4390.

Kirriemuir, as appears by the figures given above, was only a village three centuries ago, and during the following century the increase was small. The importance of the town in early times was therefore entirely due to its connection with the Earls of Angus and their Regality Courts, beyond which it appears to have no ancient history. The town is indebted for the progress it has made in the last and the present centuries to the linen trade, and from the enterprise of the townsmen engaged in that and other trades the future of the town is very hopeful.

The Market Place is a good square. In it is the Town House, a handsome building with a massive tower, in which is a clock illuminated at night. Fronting the square are some good buildings occupied as bank and other offices, shops and private dwellings, and a good hotel. From the Market Place streets lead off in several directions, but most of them are narrow and steep. In some places houses project on the streets where no houses should be, but these obstructions are being removed and the streets widened as opportunity offers. The town has now assumed a more civilized appearance, and become more town-like than it was when we first saw it, more than half a century ago.

Two large powerloom works are in the Gairie Den, and the railway terminus

is there also. In recent times a large suburb was erected, called the South Muir, containing many good houses, from which an extensive view of Strathmore, the Sidlaws, and other hills is obtained.

Up till the year 1873 the municipal affairs of the burgh were managed by the Baron-Bailie, who had supreme power for weal or for woe. Duncan Wilkie, the bailie then in office, exercised his power wisely, having due consideration for all parties, but the system of government was antiquated and ill adapted for the enlightened views of this age. The community adopted the Lindsay Police Act, and set about carrying out necessary and urgently required improvements. Chief among these was the procuring an abundant supply of pure water, the previous supply having neither been sufficient nor good. A reservoir of upwards of two acres in extent was formed on the Pearsie estate, into which a number of springs on the Clash were conducted. The reservoir is sufficient to store 100,000 cubic feet, or one million gallons, which is nearly one week's supply for the town at 30 gallons per head per day. From the reservoir the water is conducted in pipes to a cistern behind the town, from which it is distributed. The 8th November, 1877, is a day to be remembered in Kirriemuir, as on that day the Waterworks were opened by Mrs M'Laggan Wedderburn, the proprietrix of Pearsie, amidst great rejoicings. Since then the water has been running pure and sweet, to the great comfort of the good people of Kirriemuir.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 there is an estate called Balfour, the valuation of which was £190. That property has been long known as Auchlishie, and it includes Hillends and Redhall. The lands were about the beginning of this century acquired by George Wilkie, who was a linen merchant in Dundee and Kirriemuir. In 1822 these lands, of the same value (£190), belonged to the trustees of George Wilkie. They are, and have been for some time, the property of Mr Wilkie's son, Duncan Wilkie, a writer in Kirriemuir, and for a long time Baron-Bailie of that town.

Robert Wilkie of New Barns, merchant in Montrose, was a brother of George Wilkie of Auchlishie. He married Jean Johnston. He died 7th January, 1837, aged 79, and she died 6th July, 1848, aged 85 years.

One of the Scrymgeours, a member of the Dudhope family, and a Magistrate of Dundee, possessed the lands of Balinsho and Glaswell in the beginning of the sixteenth century, if not in the end of the previous one. Jervise (L. of L., p. 276) thinks it probable that the Ogilvys succeeded the Scrymgeours in Balinsho, as, about 1595, Sir John Lindsay of Woodwray, in Aberlemno, or

Woodhead, near Balinsho, killed Ogilvy of Balinsho, and took forcible possession of the lands. Douglas, I., p. 380, says Sir John Lindsay of Balinsho and Woodhead had charter to himself and Margaret Keith, his wife, of Polgarrith, &c., on 16th July, 1559. Being in possession of Balinsho at that date, if not before it, he did not require to take forcible possession of the property after killing Ogilvy about 1595. There appear to be doubts of Ogilvy's murder, as there is no evidence of the deed excepting what is said in the Lives (Vol. I., p. 314). The Lindsays retained possession of Balinsho for some time. Sir John, son of David, tenth Earl of Crawford, is designed of Balinsho about 1580. On 28th March, 1628, Captain John Lindsay of Woodrae was retoured (No. 172) as heir to his father, Sir John Lindsay of Woodrae, in the lands of Balinsho, Woodhead, and Bearn—daillfauld's, with red moss, &c., in the barony of the Forest of Platane, A.E., 50s; N.E., £10.

Sir John Lindsay had three sons, who, with their chief the Earl of Crawford, Lord Spynie, and others in the clan in like poor circumstances with themselves, left Scotland and went to the Continent to take part in the wars there, in the hope of bettering their fortunes. They espoused the cause of the celebrated Gustavus Adolphus, and acted bravely in some of the battles he fought. The three brothers all rose to the rank of Colonel, but they all fell in their adopted country before the middle of the seventeenth century, and this "Land of the Lindsays" passed from them to the Fletchers, then of Resteneth and Inverpeffer. (Vol. II., p. 141.)

The first Fletcher of Balinsho was probably the husband of the youngest daughter of young Ogilvy of Airlie, who fell at Inverlochy. On 7th September, 1658, Robert Fletcher of Balinsho, heir of Robert, his father, was retoured (No. 370) in same lands, as mentioned in the above retour (No. 172), and in other lands. On 1st May, 1662, another Robert Fletcher succeeded his father, last above mentioned. Major Fletcher was laird in the middle of the eighteenth century. He was also proprietor of Lindertis. He was succeeded in both estates by his brother, who was locally known as "the daft laird." (See Vol. II., p. 344.) At his death a member of the family of Wedderburn of Ballindean bought both properties, and within a few years (about 1814) resold them to Gilbert Laing Meason. His son, Magnus Gilbert Laing Meason, succeeded at the death of his father. His financial affairs became deranged, and Ballinsho and Lindertis were sold by his creditors, the former to the Earl of Strathmore, and the latter to Sir Thomas Munro, Bart. They are the present proprietors.

The Castle of Balinsho was probably erected by one of the Lindsay lairds. It stands well up on the north side of the Vale of Strathmore, over which it commands a varied prospect. It has been but a small building, and although a considerable part of the walls are still standing, the building is much dilapidated, and not habitable. It presents no striking feature, and is devoid of beauty. A good walled park is on the south of the castle, which had been the garden. In it, and around the castle, are some fine old trees, including two walnut trees, than which there are few larger in the kingdom.

The burying ground of the Fletchers, and probably of others of the proprietors, is on the west side of the highway not far from the castle. It is a small square plot, surrounded by a wall now broken down in some places, with a few trees inside, but it contains no gravestone or monument of any kind. The "stannin' stane o' Benshie" was an object of wonder to the natives. It stood for untold ages, but about half a century ago it was blasted by gunpowder. The stone was supposed to have been about twenty tons in weight. The ground below where it stood was examined, and a large clay urn, in height about three feet, and of considerable circumference, was found, in which was a quantity of human bones and ashes. The urn was broken to pieces, and no authentic particulars regarding it or its contents are preserved, which is unfortunate.

The lands of Garlowbank and others formed part of the "Earl of Strathmore" lands in 1683.

The lands of Garlowbank appear to have belonged to the Lindsays of Edzell in the sixteenth century, if not earlier. When Edzell was prosecuted by the heirs of Lord Spynie, who was slain in a brawl in Edinburgh, to pacify them he gave, in addition to a large sum of money, the lands of Garlowbank, in this parish. They may have passed directly from the family of Spynie to the Yeamans, or have been in other intermediate hands, but we next find them in possession of that family.

On 7th May, 1678, Patrick Yeaman of Dryburgh was served heir to his father (retour No. 473), Master Patrick Yeaman of Dryburgh, in Dryburgh and other lands, and in the lands of Wester, Middle, and Easter towns of Garlowbank, the town and rounge of Kilhill, the Easter Sandiford, Longbank, the two boll houses, Drumclunes.

On the division of the property before 1767, they came into the proprietary possession of Thomas Lyon, and in superiority to John Brown of Glaswell, the

value being £382 5s 10d. Part of these lands, Kilhill and Garlowbank, are now included in the Glaswell trust estate, and part in the estate of Kinnordy.

Of the large estate in name of Earl of Strathmore in 1683, mentioned above, Balmuckety Mill and mill lands were retained in property by the Earl. He was also the superior. In this section Balinsho was included, and the proprietary history of it is given above. The Earl continues proprietor of Balmuckety lands, and the superior of the portions given off in feu. We have also given the proprietary history of Ballindarg. In addition to these the Glamis estate in this parish includes the fine farm of Fletcherfield, and a large number of others, which the family have acquired from time to time as they came into the market.

The lands of Glasswell were part of the territory of the Earls of Angus in this county. They had been acquired by the Grahams of Claverhouse in the fifteenth century. On 1st November, 1513, John Graham of Claverhouse resigned several lands, and an annual of 23s 4d furth of his lands of Kirriemuir (? Glaswell), into the hands of Archibald, Earl of Angus, superior thereof, for new infestment to him and Bessie Strenton, his spouse. The Grahams and the Scrymgeours had much intercourse and dealings with each other about that period, and subsequently Glaswell was acquired by Walter Scrymgeour. On 23d December, 1536, letters of reversion were granted by Walter Scrymgeour of Glasswell to John Graham of Claverhouse, whereby for 5 score merks he binds himself to resign his right of the lands of Myreton to the said John Graham. John Graham of Glaswell is mentioned 28th January, 1539, and Walter Scrymgeour of Glasswell is mentioned in 1540.

In the roll of 1683 Glasswell and Tarbirnes were united, the value of both being £520. Easter Tarbirnes followed, £150. The whole were subsequently called Glasswell. Before 1767, John Brown was designed of Glasswell. On 14th July, 1792, the estate was divided, and that part on the east side of the burn of Kirriemuir, value £280, was sold to the laird of Kinnordy, the remainder of the estate, value £390, belonging to Captain H. Brown. In 1822 it belonged to his trustees, and in 1864 to Mrs Jackson. The property of Glasswell is still divided into two parts, of which one belongs to George Hogg of Glasswell. He resides at Richmond, in Yorkshire. The other part was in possession of Christopher Kerr, and is now in possession of George A. Jamieson, both as judicial factor.

A few years ago the Grampian portion of this parish, which had long been a mission station, and for some time supplied with pulpit ministrations and other religious ordinances by the minister of Clova, was, owing to its great distance from the mother church, disjoined from Kirriemuir, and erected into a parish *quoad sacra*, with a minister and officebearers. This is a valuable boon to the people residing within the new parish, as they have now stated ordinances regularly within their own church, as in other parishes. The parish is called Glenprosen, and there is a good church and manse, and other houses forming the hamlet. (Vol. III., p. 111.)

The Clova estate, in the Highland district of this parish, is a large and valuable one, but as we gave the proprietary history of Clova, and some account of Balnaboth, the seat of Donald Ogilvy of Clova, in the chapter on Cortachy and Clova, Vol. III., p. 109, it is not necessary to say more on the parish or district.

We have already (Vol. I., pp. 264 and 419) given an account of the descent of the Ogilvys in the chapter on the Earls of Airlie, but in order to make the following account of the Inverquharity branch more complete, we will shortly trace their early progenitors.

Gilchrist, the first Earl of Angus, who flourished in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, was the first of the Maormers or Mormaers (great maer or steward, or great chief) of Angus who bore the title of Earl. He was succeeded by his son, Gillebride, the second of Angus, who died about 1180, leaving six sons, viz.—Gilchrist, who became third Earl of Angus; Magnus, who became Earl of Caithness; Gilbert, Adam, William, and Angus. Gilbert, the third son, was the progenitor of the Ogilvys.

Gilbert got a charter, in which he is described as “Gilbert, son of the Earl of Angus,” by William the Lion “*terrarum Powrin, Ogulum, and Kyneithin.*” There are two transumpt of this charter extant, one of which, dated 14th February, 1577, is in the Fotheringham charter chest; and the other, dated 26th July, 1631, is in the charter chest of Wedderburn of Birkhill. The first of these families is the present proprietor of Wester Powrie, and the second of Easter Powrie. The latter transumpt, by Sir J. Hamilton, of St Magdalens, clerk register, declares that the original charter was torn, and in a perishing state through age. The original charter is undated, as many of King William’s charters are, but the best authorities adjudge it to be in 1172. From the lands of Ogilvy (the Glen of Ogilvy) the family of Gilbert assumed their sur-

name, the adoption of surnames being then coming into use. These lands, together with Easter Powrie, passed down from Gilbert in an unbroken male descent for a period of nearly 500 years. The last possessor of them, and the last of the family distinguished as that of Ogilvy of Ogilvy, or of that ilk, chiefs of that name, was Thomas Ogilvy of Ogilvy, who fell by the side of Montrose, at the Battle of Corbiesdale, in 1650. The family muniments contain the names of many, if not of all the chiefs of the family who were designed of that ilk.

Patrick Ogilvy, dominus ejusdem, gave a charter of the lands of Wester Powrie to his uncle, Patrick, and his wife. This charter was confirmed by Alexander Ogilvy, lord of the same, between the years 1354 and 1359. Walter, third Ogilvy of Wester Powrie, married Isabella, the heiress of Sir Malcolm Ramsay of Auchterhouse, hereditary Sheriff of Angus, at whose death, somewhere between 1365 and 1379, he succeeded to Auchterhouse, and to the heritable Sheriffdom of Angus. Sir Walter Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, and Sheriff of the County, fell at the Battle of Glasclune, in 1392. (Vol. I., p. 420.)

Sir Walter left three sons, Alexander, his successor, who carried on the line of Auchterhouse, all the males of which failed in the second generation from him, excepting those descended from his second son, Sir Andrew Ogilvy of Inchmartine, of whose family were the Earls of Findlater of the second creation.

The two younger sons were Walter and John, in regard to whom, evidence on the point being wanting, it is a question which was the elder. Walter, afterwards Sir Walter of Lintrathen, was the progenitor of the Earls of Airlie, and, through his second son, of the first Earl of Findlater of the first creation. John, the other son, was the first of Inverquharity.

James, first Earl of Findlater, was a descendant of the second son of the above-named Walter of Lintrathen. The title was to heirs male of his body, and, as he had no son, became extinct on his death. His daughter married Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartine (Vol. I., p. 423), for whom the title of Findlater was revived by a fresh creation to heirs male general. This second title has been dormant since the death of the last Earl of Findlater and Seafield, in 1811.

Inverquharity formed part of the extensive territories of the ancient Earls of Angus, and they retained the superiority for a long period. In the reign of King David II. Alexander Lindsay received a charter of the barony of Inverquharity on the resignation of Margaret Abernethy, Countess of Angus.

(In. to Ch., 52-13). The barony had probably passed from the Lindsays to the family of Allardice. About 1405, Robert III. granted a charter of the lands of Innercarrewehie, in the barony of Kirriemuir, given by John Allerdes to Walter Ogilvy of Calcare (Carcary) (do., 143-91). This Walter of Carcary was afterwards designed Sir Walter of Lintrathen, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, &c. He was a person of great distinction, and of large possessions, all self-acquired through his eminent abilities. He died in 1440.

I. Sir John Ogilvy, first of Inverquharity, received from his brother, Sir Walter of Lintrathen, "from the warmth of pure affection," a gift of the lands and barony of Inverquharity, "*delecto frater meo Johanni de Ogilvy,*" on 10th June, 1420. Sir Walter had purchased the barony from John Allardice in 1403, confirmed by Royal charter about 1405, as related above. On 3d June, 1420, Sir Walter gave a precept for infefting Sir John in the lands of Inverquharity, in the parish of Kirriemuir, to be holden of the Earl of Angus, superior thereof, upon which he got a Royal charter dated 20th June, 1420. Sir John obtained a charter from William, Earl of Angus, *delecto et fideli consanguineo et armigero suo Johanni Ogilvie, fratri domini Walteri Ogilvie de Lintrethan, &c.*, of the lands of Crieff, in the barony of Kirriemuir, dated 31st March, 1422.

In an Inquisition on 10th January, 1410-11, before Sir Alexander Ogilvy, lord of Auchterhouse, Sheriff of Angus, one of the jurors is John of Ogilvy *underschref*. Attestation dated at Forgue, 9th December, 1433, by Alexander Guthrie, *deputatus domini Walter senescalle comitis palatine de Stratherne, Atholie, &c.*, in reference to a perambulation of the lands of Forgue, which is witnessed by *nobilibus viris Johanni de Ogilvy de Ennerquharady subvice comite de Angus, Andrea de Ogilvy de Ynchmartyn, Alexandro de Ogilwy filio et heres dicti Johannus.*

Sir John Ogilvy is believed to have married Marion, a daughter of Sir William Seton. He died between 9th December, 1432, and 15th January, 1434, leaving by his wife three sons—Alexander, who succeeded him; Walter, who succeeded on the death of his nephew; and Thomas of Clova.

II. Sir Alexander Ogilvy, second baron of Inverquharity, obtained from Alexander Seton, lord of Gordon, apparently in free gift, a charter of the lands of Newton, Hirdhill, Kinnordy, Balbredy, Memys, and Easter Ednachty, in the barony of Kirriemuir, with pasture in the Moor of Lefty, dated 15th January, 1434. On 1st February, 1438, he got from Alexander Ogilvy,

Sheriff of the County of Forfar, and lord of Auchterhouse, a charter of the lands of Over Kinzalty, one third of Glenquharity, and one third of Coule, (Inv. Writs.) He also got from Nicholas Borthwick the lands of Ladinch, Wester Ednachty, &c., to him and Janet Towers, his wife, in excambion for the lands of Barnton, Edinburghshire, charter dated 15th March, 1438; also, from William Gifford of Balnagarroch, a charter of the lands of Little Migvie, dated 1st April, 1439.

Cramond, which was some time in the family of Inverquharity, was acquired through Alexander's marriage. Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharity, and Robert, Master of Keith, were Sheriff-Deputes of Kincardineshire, 28th May, 1443. By his wife Alexander had a son, John, who succeeded his father.

The Towers of Barnton were descended from William Towers of Dalry, who married Eleanor, Countess of Carrick (widow of the Earl), and sister of William, Earl of Douglas. By this marriage Alexander left a young family, including one son, Alexander. By an indenture made at Auchterhouse, 25th September, 1450, betwixt Walter of Ogilvy and Thomas of Ogilvy, brother umquhile Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharity, it was agreed that they should kepe ye deliverance of Sir Andrew Ogilvy of Inehmartin, knight, and Walter Ogilvy of Beaufort, regarding the keeping and tutory of Alexander, yair broyer ayr, &c.

This son of Alexander Ogilvy died at an early age, and after the death of Alexander's children Walter succeeded to Inverquharity.

The Castle of Inverquharity was built by Alexander Ogilvy. It is situate on the right bank of the South Esk, close by where the small stream Carity falls into that river, whence the name Inverquharity, which in old documents is sometimes so spelled, and sometimes Invercarity. It is a large and lofty square tower, with a square projection on one side, built of hewn stone, the walls being about nine feet in thickness, of four storeys in height, the first three consisting of one apartment each, and the upper of two rooms. There are double vaults below, and a battlement on the top of the walls of width sufficient for three people to walk abreast. The castle is in much the same style of structure, but a wing having been destroyed by the Lindsays, it is not in so good preservation as the Castle of Auchinleck, locally Affleck, in the parish of Monikie.

Both of these castles had an iron gate or yett, but the Affleck yett disappeared some years ago. At the time these castles were built, about the middle of the fifteenth century, barons required a license to erect a fortalice of this

sort. The one for Inverquharity is as follows:—" Rex.—Licence by the King to Al. Ogilvy of Innercarity to fortify his house, and put an iron yet thereon.—James, by the grace of God, King of Scottis. To all and sundrie oure liegies and subdits to quhais knowloge thir our Slez (letters) sall cum gretinge. Wit yhe vs to haue gevin ande grauntit full fredome facultez and spele licence to our loued familiare sqwier, Alex. of Ogilby of Innerquharady, for to fortifie his house and to strenth it with ane Irne yhet. Quharfor we strictly bid and straitly commaunds that naman tak on hande to make him impediment stoppinge na distroublace in the makinge and vpssettinge of the saide yhet in his said house vnder the payne and charge at eftir may follow. Gevin vndir oure signet at Streviline, the xxv day of September, ande of oure Regne the sevent yhere." (25th September, 1444). (King James II.) It was this Alexander who commanded the Ogilvy Clan at the Battle of Arbroath. The situation of the castle is finely chosen, the scenery being picturesque. It is surrounded with large old trees, and the hoary fortalice is still a grand object in the landscape from whatever point viewed.

It was Alexander Ogilvy, the second baron of Inverquharity, who was appointed by the Abbot and Convent Justiciary of Arbroath, an office which had previously been held by the Master of Crawford, afterwards known as Earl Beardie, or the tiger Earl, and which led to the feud between the Ogilvies and the Lindsays, to the Battle of Arbroath, to the death of the chiefs of the clans on both sides, and to many of their friends and clansmen. Having in Vol. I., p. 318-9, given a short account of the battle, it is not necessary to say much about it here. We have not ascertained the number of combatants on either side, but both chiefs had no doubt mustered their whole clansmen and friends, and the opposing hosts must have been large. On the side of the Lindsays there were slain about one hundred men, and on the side of the Ogilvies there fell five hundred. Among the killed, besides the two principals, were many gentlemen of note, some of the names of whom, as the following, history has preserved—Sir John Oliphant, lord of Aberdalgy, Newtyle, Turin, Gallery, &c.; Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo; Sir Alexander Barclay of Gartley; David of Aberkedach; Robert or James Maxwell of Tealing; Duncan Campbell of Calder; William Garden or Gardyne of Borrowfield.

The sad occurrences which took place in the Castle of Finhaven after the battle, as related in *Cronicis Scotiæ*, we have told in Vol. I., p. 319. Walter of Ogilvy, and Alexander of Seton, Earl of Huntly, son of Alexander Seton of Gordon, donor of the lands to Inverquharity, escaped by the fleetness of their horses.

Thomas Ogilvy, the other brother of Alexander of Inverquharity, sided with the Lindsays against his own clan, in consideration of which, and to reward his treachery, the Earl of Crawford gave him a grant of the lands of Clova, Water Esk, Cortachy, &c. This proceeding on the part of Thomas gave rise to a bitter feud between the houses of Inverquharity and Clova, which lasted till 26th March, 1524 (78 years), when a reconciliation under remarkable circumstances took place. From Thomas the Ogilvys of Inshewen, Barras, and other families are descended. The Battle of Arbroath was fought on Douglas Muir, in the parish of Inverkeilor, between 13th and 25th January, 1445-6.

About the middle of the fifteenth century, Ogilvy of Inverquharity was bailie of the barony of Panmure, the property of the Maules. This is shown by the following paragraph, taken from the Chamberlain Rolls. It is in Latin, and is as follows:—July 6, 1445-6.—“*Computum, Alexandri de Ogilvy de Inverquharity, Ballivi, baroniæ de Panmure infra vice comitatum de Forfare existens per mortem quondam Thome Mawle militis redditum apud Edinburgh die Sexto mensis julii anno millesimo quadringentesimus quinto,*” &c. The entries in the Chamberlain Roll are cash. The Latin paragraph is a receipt of money, and may be translated as follows:—“The account of Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharity, bailie of the barony of Panmure, within the Sheriffdom of Forfar, coming or emerging through the death of the late Thomas Maule, a soldier, given up at Edinburgh the sixth day of the month of July in the year one thousand five hundred and forty five,” &c. If the account had given the L.S.D. it would have been clearer.

A clansman of Ogilvy of Inverquharity of large size was buried in the Church of Kinnell, where his boots and spurs were hung up. The boots have long since perished, but the spurs, remarkable for their great size, remain to this day. There is a gallery in the west end of the church, the stair to which is partitioned off from the body of the church. On this partition the spurs are hung. They are in good preservation, and of extraordinary size, from which we may infer that their owner had been a man of large stature. The respected minister of Kinnell was very willing to show the spurs to anyone desirous to see them, and they are interesting for their size, venerable age, and the associations connected with the wearer's death. (See chapter on Kinnell.)

It appears from an Inquisition (Perth, No. 166), 4th November, 1606, by Sir John of Inverquharity, that Alexander Ogilvy, second of Inverquharity,

died seized in the lands of Dunfallande, Pitnachiruch (Pitnacreich), Clock Sollench, and Balcachane in the Earldom of Athole, N.E. £5 10s, A.E. £22, which lands, it appears from a record in the Register Office, had remained in non-entry since Alexander Ogilvy's death in December, 1446.

III. Walter Ogilvy, second son of John, and brother of Alexander, succeeded on the death of his nephew as third baron of Inverquharity. His succession to the property took place some time between 25th September, 1450, and 6th February, 1457. He died in 1481, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. John Ogilvy, fourth baron of Inverquharity. He obtained from King James III. a charter under the great seal, confirming to him the three charters before mentioned, and the whole lands and barony of Inverquharity, including Crieff, Newton, Herdhill, &c., dated 4th February, 1482. He got another charter from the King to him and Margaret Rattray, his wife, daughter of Rattray of that ilk, of the lands of Middleton of Ogilvy, Handwick, &c., dated 23d August, 1487. By her he had two sons, David his heir, and Thomas.

In the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer for 1493, the sum of ix. lib. is charged for the relefe of the lands of Clovay be Thomas Ogilvy (p. 207). In 1494-95, Item, ane composicione of the escheate landis of Thomas Ogilvy of Clowa, and David Ravin of Colzemeye, to John Ogilby of Fingask, and John Ogilbie of Innerquharite; composicia, ij. markis.

V. David Ogilvy, fifth baron of Inverquharity, succeeded to the estate, &c., on the death of his father. In his time the family feud was continued, and there were constant frays between the retainers of Inverquharity and Clova. His castle was attacked by the Lindsays and the Clova Ogilvies, but we do not know the date, and it is supposed that a wing of the castle was then destroyed. This turbulent spirit was continued so long, and became so injurious to both belligerents and their clansmen, that the friends of both interposed.

It was then agreed that friends mutually chosen as arbiters by both parties should adjust all their differences. The arbiters were James, Lord Ogilvy; Anthony Ogilvie, parson of Inchbraikie; Sir John Melville of Raith, Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartin, William Ochterlony of that ilk, Thomas Erskine of Haltoun, and James Fenton of Ogil. These parties having adjusted all their differences, an indenture "betwix right honourable and worshipful men, David Ogilvie of Inverquharite for himself, his heirs, successors, kin and friends on the ane part; and Thomas Ogilvie of Clova, for himself, his heirs, successors,

kin, and friends on the toder part;” whereby “they swear . . . under the pain of eternal damnation to their souls, that they remits the rancour of their hearts to others,” and “shall live in a band of perpetual kindness, concord, luf, and charity in times coming,” &c., &c., &c. They bound themselves severally by their great oaths upon the Holy Evangels and crucifix touched, &c., to act up to the letter and spirit of the indenture. “The same being given under their signets and subscriptions named,” and of their respective eldest sons, “John and James,” in the presence of seven “right honourable and worshipful men whose names are given,” and “oder divers.” “These things were done att the water side of Prosen, as in a free and patent place to both parties betwix Innercarity and Cortachy, about three o’clock in the afternoon on the 26th day of March, 1524 years.”

David Ogilvy married Norrie, descended of an ancient family of that name in Dumbartonshire, by whom he had a son, John, his apparent heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Guthrie of Kincaldrum, &c., by Margaret Lyon, his wife, a daughter of John, fifth Lord Glamis (who was killed at the Battle of Flodden, 9th September, 1513), by whom he had a son,

VI. Sir John Ogilvy, knight, sixth baron of Inverquharity, who succeeded on the death of his grandfather. He married Elizabeth Fotheringham, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, by whom he had apparently two sons, Patrick and John, and a daughter, Marian, married to James Maule of Melgund, son of Henry Maule of Inverpeffer, son of Robert Maule of Panmure. Sir John was one of the leaders in hastening on the Reformation from Popish thraldom, and in establishing the new and better faith. In 1559 Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, Superintendent Erskine of Dun, and Scott of Abbots-hall were deputies sent by the Congregationalists to meet with the Queen Regent to endeavour to bring about an arrangement with her, and thus prevent the bloodshed which would follow if she persisted in her attempts to suppress the progress of the Protestant cause. (Guthrie’s *His.*, Vol. IV., p. 58.) Sir John sat in the Parliament which met in Edinburgh in 1560, and which drew up and promulgated the famous Protestant Declaration of Faith. He got a charter under the Great Seal, to him and his spouse, of the lands and barony of Inverquharity, Wester Ednachty, &c., dated 23d February, 1541. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. Patrick Ogilvy, seventh baron of Inverquharity. He had a charter under the Great Seal, to Patrick Ogilvy of Inverquharity, “terrarium

Dominihalum de Drummy vic Perth," dated 1548. He appears to have died unmarried at an early age, and to have been succeeded by his brother,

VIII. Sir John Ogilvy, knight, eighth baron of Inverquharity. In 1559 he married Helen Ogilvy, sister of James, fifth Lord Ogilvy, and daughter of James, Master of Ogilvy (killed at Pinkie in 1547), by his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir John Campbell of Calder, progenitor of the Earls of Cawder. Catherine married, secondly, Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, progenitor by her of the Earls of Balcarres. By Helen Ogilvy, Sir John had two sons, John, his heir, and James of Rescobie, who had a daughter, Isobella, who was served heir "Magestri Jacobie Ogilvie filii legitimi Domini Johannes Ogilvie de Inverquharitie, *militis*, patris in terrarum molendini de Rescobie cum Molendinis et Multuris in regalitate de Rescobie;" and two daughters, Janet, married to Donald Farquharson of Finzean, second son of Findlae Mhor, who was killed bearing the Royal standard at the Battle of Pinkie. By Janet, Donald had seven sons, all founders of families of the clan Farquharson; and Catherine, married to David Sibbald of Lethen. Sir John was succeeded by his eldest son,

IX. Sir John Ogilvy, knight, ninth baron of Inverquharity. On 21st October, 1587, he was served heir (retour 547) to Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, knight, his grandfather, in the sunny third part of the town of Wester Glenquharitie and Ballintore and other lands in the parish of Lintrathen. On 3d May, 1589, he was served heir to the same in an annual redditu of £86 13s 4d, tanquam parti annui redditus 280 m. de terres de Halkhill, Newtoun, Dunbartner, et denudicate molendini, &c., &c., in the barony of Lunan. On 4th November, 1606, Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, heir of Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharity, *fratris tritavi*, in the lands of Dunfallandi, Pitnacreich, Clocksollench, and Balcachane, in the Earldom of Athole. This John would therefore be sixth in descent from Walter Ogilvy, brother of the said Alexander, and which accords with the generation of the John who was ninth of Inverquharity. On 21st February, 1588, Sir John took out a remission for the slaughter of John Lindsay of Blairfeddan. His death was revenged by the death of Ogilvy of Ballinshó, by John Lindsay, brother of the Earl of Crawford, who possessed himself of the lands of his enemies. As already mentioned it is doubtful if Ogilvy was so slain.

In 1591 Sir John entered into a contract of maintenance with James, Lord Ogilvy, his cousin, whereby for the love and favour which he bore to said noble lord and his house, of the which he is laity descended through his mother, Helen (See Vol. III.), he gives the bond of Manrent and service to the said

noble lord, reserving his duty to the Earl of Angus, from whom he holds his lands.

According to Douglas, Sir John married Elizabeth Ogilvy, by whom he had no children. John, afterwards Sir John, son of James, second son of Sir John, sixth baron, married his cousin Matilda, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie. Date of contract, 1586; and this John, the nephew, is made the successor of Sir John, his uncle. This is manifestly wrong. Perhaps Sir John was twice married. He appears to have had a son and successor,

X. John Ogilvy, tenth baron of Inverquharity, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, with remainder to his heirs male, 26th Sept., 1626.

On 3d October, 1618, John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, heir of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, *militi patris*, had charter under the Great Seal of the sunny third part of the lands and town of Wester Glenquharity and Ballintoir, with mill and mill lands in the barony of Lintrathen (same as the previous John, from which it would appear that this John was his son. Bal. MS., 7-4).

January 8th, 1622, John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, heir of John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, "*ave in annus reditu 90 m. de terres et piscarus de Monyfurth (? Monifieth) in regalitie de Kerimure.*"

Sir John married Anne, daughter of Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum, by the Lady Marion Douglas, his wife, daughter of the Earl of Buchan. Her sister Margaret married George, fifth Lord Bamff, whose daughter, Helen, married the second Earl of Airlie. By Anne, Sir John had issue,

1, Alexander, who at an early age joined the armies of Montrose, and fought at the Battles of Brechin, Kilsyth, and Philiphaugh, where he was taken prisoner. He was tried by the Committee of Estates, condemned to death, and executed at Glasgow, along with Sir Philip Nesbit, younger of Nesbit, 25th October, 1646. Of this Alexander, eldest son of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, contemporary historians write in the highest terms. He was comely in person, and though but a youth of scarce eighteen years of age, was already loaded with honours, having displayed a genius for courage and magnanimity far beyond his years. He was the second person brought to the scaffold. The historian adds—"But it seems it was necessary to sacrifice this intrepid young man to gratify the enmity of Argyle, who was the inveterate and implacable enemy of the name and family of Ogilvy."

2, David, who succeeded him. 3, George of Lunan, and tutor of Inverquharity, who married a daughter of Sir Francis Ogilvy, Kt. of New Grange, grandson of James, fifth Lord Ogilvy, by whom he had a son, John Ogilvy of

Lunan and Balbegno, which latter he acquired by marriage with a daughter of Middleton of Balbegno. 4, Helen, married to Sir William Ogilvy, Bart. of Barras. 5, Anne, married to David Ogilvy of Clova.

XI. Sir David Ogilvy, second baronet, and eleventh baron of Inverquhar. In 1662 he married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Erskine of Dun, and by her had four sons and three daughters—John, his heir, Captain David, Charles, and Alexander; Anne, married first to her cousin, James Ogilvy of Kinnell, and secondly, to Gilbert Auchinleck of that ilk, and had issue by both; Mary, married to William Gray of Turfbeg, and had issue; Isabella died unmarried. On his death he was succeeded by

XII. Sir John Ogilvy, third baronet, and twelfth of Inverquhar. He married, in 1697, Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir James Ogilvy of Cluny, by whom he had a numerous family, most of whom died young. Her niece, Margaret, elder daughter and co-heiress of David Ogilvy of Cluny, was married to the fourth Earl of Airlic, and carried with her the lands, castle, and loch of Cluny. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

XIII. Sir John Ogilvy, fourth baronet, and thirteenth of Inverquhar. He married, first, in 1720, Helen, daughter of Sir Alexander Mercer of Aldie and Meiklour, Perthshire, by whom he had issue, four sons and a daughter—1st, John, who succeeded; 2d, David, who fought at Culloden with the 13th Regiment, which he subsequently commanded many years. He became a Brigadier-General, and died, Governor of the Island of St Eustatia, 30th May, 1781; 3d, Thomas, who also fought at Culloden, but on the side of Charles Edward Stewart, and he subsequently entered the French service as "Capitaine en second" in the newly raised Regiment "de Ogilvy," commanded by Lord Ogilvy. His commission was signed by Louis XV. 4th, James, died in India. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter of James Carnegie of Finhaven (of the Northesk family), by whom he had a son, Charles, and two daughters. Anne, married the Rev. Charles Roberts; and Violet died unmarried. His eldest son,

XIV. Sir John, succeeded as fifth baronet, and fourteenth and last of Inverquhar, which he sold about 1790-95. He served a few years in "the Greys," and was wounded at the Battle of Vals, in Flanders. In 1754 he married Charlotte, elder daughter and co-heir of Walter Tullidolph, LL.D., of Baldovan and Balgay, and estates in the Island of Antigua, descended from and last male representative of the old Aberdeenshire family of Tullidolph of Tullidolph. Her younger sister, Mary, who got Balgay, married Lieut.-General the Hon.

Alexander Leslie. The continuation of the account of the Inverquharity Ogilvys will be given in the chapter on the parish of Mains and Strathmartine.

Above we have given an account of the Ogilvys of Inverquharity, and the proprietary history of the property up to the period when it was sold to Charles Lyell, the ancestor of the present proprietor. The castle has already been described. With the exception of the wing destroyed by the Lindsays, the castle walls are still wonderfully entire, and the hewn stone of which the outer walls are built, is as clean and the joints and corners as perfect as if the masons had only now finished the erection of the castle. It is still a noble and imposing structure, and the trees by which it is surrounded appear to be nearly co-existent in age with the castle. The iron grated door still does duty at the castle by debarring the entrance of strangers, and preventing the exit of pigs and other farming live stock, which are now the sole occupants of what was once the noble baronial mansion of the Ogilvys. We thought that when Sir John Ogilvy sold the estate he would not fail to preserve to the family the old house from which their title was assumed, but Sir John, the present excellent Baronet of Inverquharity, told us that castle and all went, not a stone, or tree, or yard of earth being reserved to the old stock.

The lands of Carcary, in the parish of Farnell, were long farmed by a family of Lyells. One of these, who appears to have been John, who succeeded his father, Charles, in Carcary, and died on 13th September, 1736, aged 34 years, had a son, Charles, born of Margaret Mudie, his wife, in 1734. He was bred a merchant in Montrose, and thereafter became secretary to the Admiral and Paymaster on board one of H.M. ships during the time of the American War and on the China Station. He acquired a fortune, returned home, and bought the lands of Kinnordy and Inverquharity from Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. of Inverquharity, as well as other lands, about 1790-95. He married Mary Beale, Westlooe, Cornwall, by whom he had a son, Charles Lyell of Kinnordy, born 7th March, 1769, and two daughters. He died 19th January, 1796, aged 62, and she died 16th May, 1813, aged 71 years. Charles Lyell was succeeded by his son, also Charles, who was educated at Cambridge University, with honours at S. Peter's College, and was an eminent botanist and Italian scholar. He married, 11th October, 1796, Frances, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Maker Hall, Swaledale, Yorkshire. He died 8th November, 1849, aged 80, and she died 4th March, 1850, aged 75 years, leaving issue three sons and five daughters.

Charles Lyell, the eldest son of the last mentioned Charles, succeeded to Kinnordy on the death of his father. He was born at Kinnordy, 14th November, 1797, and married, 12th July, 1732, Mary Elizabeth, a daughter of Leonard Horner. He was one of the most celebrated geologists of his time, and sought to learn the earth's history from herself, then told it to his fellows. For his eminence in the science he was knighted by Her Majesty, at Balmoral, in 1848, and created a baronet in 1864.

Sir Charles graduated with honours at Exeter College, Oxford, B.A., 1819; M.A., 1821; and was made an honorary D.C.L., 1855. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Forfarshire. He was twice President of the Royal Geological Society, and the author of several standard works.

Sir Charles died at London, 22d February, 1875, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. Sir Charles left no male issue, and as the patent of the baronetcy was limited to heirs male of his own body, the title became extinct at his death. Lieut.-Col. Henry Lyell, next brother to Sir Charles, married, in 1848, Katharine, also a daughter of Leonard Horner, and died in 1875, leaving issue—Leonard, born 1850, Francis Horner, Arthur Henry, and Rosamond. The other brother of Sir Charles, Lieut. Thomas Lyell, R.N., resided at Shielhill, a romantic spot on the right bank of the South Esk, to the eastward of Kirriemuir, the property of Miss S. G. Lyell, where he died in 1871.

On the death of Sir Charles Lyell he was succeeded by his nephew, Leonard Lyell, now of Kinnordy, and Pitmuies in the parish of Kirkden, the proprietary history of which is given in the chapter on that parish. In 1874 he married Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Mayne Stirling, rector of Mangerville, and has issue, a son, Charles Henry, born 1875. He succeeded to Pitmuies on the death of his relative, John Mudie of Pitmuies.

The following are the armorial bearings of Sir Charles Lyell, taken from Debrett's Illustrated Baronetage:—

Arms—Or, a cross parted in fretty azure, between four crosses patee gules, a bordure engrailed of the last.

Crest—Upon a rock a dexter cubit arm erect in armour proper, charged with a cross parted and fretty gules.

Motto—Forti non ignavo (the brave and not the coward).

The lands of Kinnordy include the barony of Inverquharity, as they were all included in the purchase of Inverquharity made by Charles Lyell from Sir John Ogilvy, as already stated.

The mansion house of Kinnordy is about two miles north-west of Kirriemuir, on a pleasant site, with many large trees around, and protected from northern blasts by rising ground, forming the front ranges of the Braes of Angus. The old house was a commodious mansion, but the present proprietor has made large alterations and extensive additions to it, and when the operations are completed it will be one of the finest residences in the county of Angus; and there are now many noble, imposing, and beautiful baronial mansions in it which will compare favourably with those in any other county in Scotland.

The Loch of Kinnordy was at a short distance south-west of the house. When entire it was a beautiful sheet of water, upwards of a mile in length, by half as much in breadth, and abounded in perch and pike and a variety of large silver-coloured eel. It was drained by Sir John Ogilvy nearly 150 years ago for its shell marl, a great depth of which it contained, then much used for agricultural purposes.

The site of the loch is now a marsh, in which grow coarse grass, reeds, and other marshy plants, entirely devoid of beauty, and noxious rather than salubrious or pleasing to the eye. The Gairie rivulet flows from this marsh, near to two verdure covered hillocks, one of which was called "the house of the loch," by the Rev. George Ogilvy, then minister of Kirriemuir, who wrote an account of the parish in 1748. It had been raised upon a foundation of loose stones dropped systematically into the water in a circular form, their stability being secured by oak piles placed around them. In the beginning of this century a canoe was discovered near "the house," the length being fully eleven feet, by three in breadth, hollowed out of an oak tree. It is kept in Kinnordy house. A hand bell and other ancient things were found in the neighbourhood.

There is nothing known of the appearance of "the house of the loch," or castle, as it should probably be called, nor of the builder or its original occupants. That the erection was of great antiquity is evident, judging from the Rev. Mr Ogilvy's account of it. There is no doubt that the Celtic Maormers or Earls of Angus were proprietors of, and had close connection with the district of Kirriemuir nearly, if not quite, a thousand years ago; but, though this is so, there is nothing known about their residence, although there is little doubt they must have had one. I think it very probable that the Castle of the Loch was their castle and place of abode.

The Stormonths have possessed Lednathie for the last two centuries. The property was in former times called Edinachtie, Ednaughtie, and Ednaughty.

It is situated in Glenprosen, and was at one time part of the estate of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity. In 1648 Sir John gave it in wadset to James Farquharson in Glenisla, who in 1683 transferred it to the Stormonths. The wadset or bond over the property was not converted into an absolute right until 1710, when Sir James Kinloch, who by that time had come into the place of Sir John Ogilvy, conveyed the property irredeemably to James Stormonth in Ballintore, son of the first Stormonth of Lednathie. He must, however, have been settled in the place many years previously, there being preserved in the present house of Lednathie a stone taken out of the old house, bearing the date 1688, and the letters J.S. J.L., separated by a heart, for James Stormonth and Jean Lyell, his spouse.

Following them were two James Stormonths, the latter of whom lived to a long age. He was a well known member of the legal profession in Edinburgh, and, never having been married, at his death in 1817 the property passed to James Stormonth Darling, W.S., born 1799, who was a grandson of his younger brother, Patrick Stormonth. The new laird greatly improved the beauty, amenity, and value of the estate by judicious planting and in other ways. He was for nineteen years Chief Magistrate of the burgh of barony of Kelso, and died in 1866, and was buried in the cloisters of Kelso Abbey. His son, James Stormonth Darling, W.S., succeeded to the estate, to which he added the adjoining lands of Glen Uig, bought from Ogilvy of Inshewan, and also part of the lands of Ballintore, the whole forming a good estate.

James S. Darling was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh, was a member of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh, and a Justice of Peace for Edinburgh. He died early in January in the year 1881, and is succeeded in Lednathie and the other properties by his brother John Forrester Stormonth, now of Lednathie.

Much of the land around Kirriemuir belonged to the Earls of Angus. In 1272 Gilbert de Umphraville, Earl of Angus, gave to Adam Wishart, third son of John Wishart, Sheriff of the Mearns, a charter of the lands of Ballindarg and Logie, in this parish, which John Blund possessed. Robert II. confirmed the grant by a Crown charter dated 13th July, 1280, in which he is styled "Adam Wyschard, filius Joannis."

These lands were to be held by Adam and his heirs in feu, with common pasture in the granter's forest of Lyffeden, and the privilege of taking from the said forest a sufficient quantity of wood for the erection of buildings upon the

said lands as often as it shall be necessary ; for rendering to the granter and his foresaids two sparrow hawks, or two shillings, at the Assumption of St Mary, and to the King the forensic service pertaining to two davachs of land in the feu of Kerymore. (Douglas charters.)

In 1279 Adam received from William Abbot of Arbroath a charter of the lands of Kenny-Murhardyn, or Kennyneil, in the parish of Kingoldrum. From him descended the house of Wishart of Logie Wishart, or Wisharts of that ilk. The Wisharts remained in uninterrupted possession of the lands in Kirriemuir until the middle of the seventeenth century. (H. of C. of S., 479. Mem. of Geo. Wishart, p. 76.) Gilbert Wishart, eldest son of Adam, did fealty to Edward I. at Elgin on the 24th July, 1296. He was chief of the Angus Wisharts.

It is probable that John Wyshert, who on 12th April, 1378, received from the Privy Council of England a passport authorising him to proceed from Scotland to the University of Oxford for study, belonged to the family of Ballindarg and Logie. In 1409 Alexander Wishart was at an inquest regarding the lands of Kenny Meikle. In a charter of these lands by Malcolm, Abbot of Arbroath, in 1466, John, son of John Wishart of Logie, is named. In 1526 John Wishart succeeded his father, Alexander, in Kennyneil. On 22d October, 1530, he obtained a precept of a charter of Logie Wishart, Ballindarg Wester, and other lands.

On 31st July, 1538, James V. granted a protection to John Wishart of Logie Wishart, and Christian Ogilvy, his spouse, with John, Alexander, Katherine, and Christian, their sons and daughters, and William, brother to the said John, and to their lands and goods. John Wishart resigned his lands to James V. on the forfeiture of Archibald, Earl of Angus, superior of Logie Wishart, and on 22d May, 1540, he received a charter of Logie Wishart and other lands. He obtained a Royal charter erecting his whole lands into a barony, to be styled "The barony of Wishart," and a letter, dated 14th October, 1540, whereby the King's right to the said barony was discharged. This branch were thereafter known as the Wisharts of that ilk. George, a younger son of John Wishart of that ilk, became a burgess and a magistrate of Dundee. On 28th October, 1563, he obtained a precept of a charter confirming him in the superiority of certain lands in this parish, granted to him by his father.

On 27th January, 1554-5, he granted a discharge to his brother, John Wishart of that ilk, for 500 merks in satisfaction of his claim on half the lands

of Ballindarg. John Wishart of Logie Wishart died in 1574. John Wishart, the next baron of Logie Wishart, was knighted. He had two sons, and was succeeded by John, his eldest son. On 30th October, 1629, he was served heir to his uncle in lands in the regality of Kirriemuir; also to his father, Sir John Wishart, in the lands of Kenyneil. He died without leaving issue. Thomas Wishart, probably a son of John of that ilk who died in 1574, obtained a portion of the lands of Ingleston in Kinnettles. On 11th January, 1612, Thomas Wishart "in Ballindarg" was served heir to his father in the fourth part of the lands of Ingleston. He married the only daughter of Sir John Wishart of Logie Wishart, and on the death of his brother, John, succeeded to the representation of the house, but the estates were dissipated. He had two sons, George and Gilbert, the former born about 1599. He prosecuted his theological studies, was licensed to preach, and in 1624 was admitted minister of the parish of Monifieth. In 1626 he was translated to the second charge in St Andrews. He retired to London in 1637, being deposed for deserting his charge. He was charged with corresponding with Royalists, and committed to prison. In 1645 the Estates agreed to support his wife and five children. On the arrival of the Marquis of Montrose at Edinburgh with his victorious army he was liberated and appointed private chaplain to the Marquis, and accompanied him throughout his career; and at Paris, in 1647, he published a narrative of the exploits of the Marquis. He was created Bishop of Edinburgh, and died in August, 1671, in his 72d year.

Gilbert Wishart, younger son of Thomas Wishart of Ballindarg, graduated at King's College, Aberdeen, in 1622. Prior to 17th March, 1635, he was admitted minister of Dunnichen. He died in January, 1688, leaving a son, John, and daughter, Isobel. John was Regent of Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh. He owned the estate of Balgavies, which he latterly exchanged for the barony of Logie Wishart. (Vol. II., p. 312.) He is described by Nisbet as "nephew to the Bishop, and great-grandson of Sir John Wishart of Logie." (Mem. of Geo. Wishart. Gramp. Club.)

Col. Kinloch of Logie has a fact between John Wissheart of that ilk and David Nicolson, for Wester Logie Wissheart, dated 8th October, 1692. It is signed thus:—

J. Wissheart of yt ilk.

David Nicolson.

and the following:—

James Wisheart, witness.

Wm. Wisheart, witness.

Wm. Lindsay, witness.

The last-named witness being

Bailzie Deput of regality of Kirriemuir.

The Wisharts all sign *Wisheart*.

We have not ascertained to whom Logie was sold by Sir John Wishart, nor how long it was held by the family when it came into their hands for the second time, but it could not have been for a long period, as the estate was acquired by David Kinloch of Kilrie in 1719, from John Ogilvy of Balbegno, who had got it from Ninian Wishart, but we do not know when, and it still remains in possession of the family. An account of the family of Kinloch of Kilry is given in Vol. III., pp. 361-2. Colonel John Grant Kinloch of Kilry and Logie is the present proprietor of the estate of Logie, and the following are details regarding the members of his family.

John Kinloch, born 1807, served in 2d Life Guards, 68th Light Infantry, Inspector of Foreign Legions during the Crimean War, and Colonel "Angus Rifle Volunteers." Married first, Agnes, daughter of Francis Garden-Campbell of Troup and Glenlyon, and had three sons and a daughter—1, Alexander Angus-Airlie, Lieut.-Colonel "King's Royal Rifle Corps," served in Afghan War, 1878-80; married Constance Emma Mary Long, and has three sons, Angus-Murray, Donald, and Frank. 2, John Andrew, in the War Office, London. 3, Agnes Ann. 4, Francis Garden, served in 92d Highlanders, 5th Bengal Cavalry, and Bengal Staff Corps, was killed in Afghanistan, 29th September, 1879. Colonel Kinloch married, secondly, Marjory Alexandrina, daughter and heiress of William M'Dowall Grant of Arndilly, Banffshire, and assumed the name of Grant Kinloch.

The mansion house of Logie, Col. Kinloch's beautiful seat, is in the southern division of this parish. It is an old house, and not all of one height, some portions having more floors than others, but it is, notwithstanding this, both commodious and comfortable. The mansion is embosomed among old trees of great size, which skirt the approaches to it from the various directions, north, east, and west, but immediately in front the ground is open. Here there is a pretty lakelet, into which the Gairie falls from a considerable height. The cascade is a surprise to the visitor, it not being heralded by any appearance of a stream, and the scene is striking and charming. After resting for a brief space it flows gently onward to the Dean. The view of the surrounding

country from the tower is extensive and varied, and withal very pleasing. If we could believe its own date, the house almost vies in age with its near neighbour, Glamis Castle. Carved on one of the walls of the house are 17 D.K., I.O.22, which might imply that the mansion was built in the year 1022, and therefore 860 years ago, but it is not so aged. The date really is 1722. D. K. is for David Kinloch, and I.O. for Isobel Oliphant, his wife.

We have shown above that John Wishart of that ilk, on 27th January, 1554-5, acquired from his brother his half of the lands of Ballindarg, and that they had been disposed of before 1612, when the then representative of the family was designed in Ballindarg. The lands came into possession of Walter, Lord Torpichen, who sold them to John Carnegie, Provost of Forfar. He died 1695-6. He was succeeded by his son or grandson, Robert, who is designed of Ballindarg, in 1724. (H. of C. of S., 429.) His son Robert succeeded to Ballindarg. He also possessed part of the lands of Kinnell, which, with consent of his wife, Ann, only daughter and heiress of John Carnegie of Kinnell, he sold, about 1742, to the Earl of Panmure. (MS. at Panmure.) The lands of Ballindarg appear to have come into possession of the Grahams. Francis Graham was laird in 1822. Barron Graham, the present laird of Morphie, excambed Ballindarg for Morphie. (E. and I. I., p. 38.) The estate is now the property of the Earl of Strathmore.

The lands of Shielhill belonged to the Lindsays at an early period, and they retained the property until 1629, when George, Earl of Crawford, sold it to John Ramsay of Balnabreich. There was a castle on the estate. It was on a picturesque rock overhanging the left bank of the South Esk, and part of the remaining walls are utilised for part of the walls of some cottages now on the site of the castle. The walls are about three feet thick, the door and window lintels of hewn work, with the date 1686 on one of them. It is supposed that a chapel had stood near the castle at one time, and at a little distance there is a spring known as St Colin's Well. The chapel may have been dedicated to that saint. The Bridge of Shielhill, which crosses the river here, is romantically situated. (Vol. I., p. 127.) The bridge was erected about 1770, and is in good preservation, and some recently executed improvements upon it and on the approaches to it make it more useful than it formerly was. The Rev. John Jamieson, D.D., whose wife was a daughter of Robert Watson of Shielhill, laid here the scene of his fine ballad of "Water Kelpie," in which the kelpie is said to have brought the stones to build the bridge.

The lands of Shielhill were the property of the Ogilvys, probably cadets of the family of Inverquharity. They were possessed by Alexander Ogilvy in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He died in November, 1649, and on 20th of that month, John Ogilvy, son and heir of Alexander, was retoured (No. 310) in the lands of Auchingray, Brewseat, &c., of Kinalty, A.E. 10s, N.E. 40s; in a fourth and an eighth part of the lands of Shielhill, A.E. 10s, N.E. 40s.

Robert Watson was laird of Shielhill in, and prior to, 1748. He was proprietor of Shielhill, Drums, Drumhead, and Drumclune, after the division made 16th June, 1767. The property came into possession of the Earl of Strathmore and Sir John Ogilvy in 1775. Three years thereafter the Earl sold Shielhill to Fletcher of Ballinsho.

The modern mansion of Shielhill is romantically situated on the right bank of the South Esk. It is a plain, but good, comfortable house, surrounded by pleasing grounds dotted with trees and shrubs.

Although the Castle of Shielhill was on the north side of the river, the estate was in this parish. In the valuation roll of 1683 the estate is entered at £166 13s 4d. It had probably belonged to the Earl of Strathmore at that time. Shielhill, Inshewan, &c., in the barony of Kinalty, belonged to Earl Patrick in 1695, and his son, Earl John, was served heir to his father in them and other lands on 29th October of that year. (Vol. I., p. 356.) In 1683 a large property is entered in the valuation under the name "Earl of Strathmore," the amount being £1086 13s 4d. Before 16th June, 1767, it was divided into a number of small properties; of these Drums, Drumhead, Drumclune, Shielhill, and Bogurk in Oathlaw composed Shielhill, total value, £309 9s 4d. On 29th April, 1775, this property was again divided, but we cannot go into these sub-divisions. The lands were subsequently acquired by Charles Lyell. He was proprietor in 1822; Thomas Lyell, R.N., &c, in 1864; and the estate of Shielhill, comprising Drumclune and Shielhill, belongs to Miss S. G. Lyell of Shielhill.

CHAP. XXXIII.—DUNDEE.

The parish of Dundee, on the north or left bank of the Tay, extends along the river for about six miles, with an average width of about two miles. The Tay forms the boundary on the south, the united parishes of Liff and Benvie on the west and north-west, the united parishes of Mains and Strathmartine on the north, and Murroes and Monifieth on the east. A small outlying portion, at a short distance north from the north-eastern point of the parish, is surrounded on three sides by Murroes and on the west by Tealing.

The Royal Burgh of Dundee is included within this boundary, and the Parliamentary boundary, which extends a long way beyond the ancient royalty, is partly within this boundary and partly within the united parishes of Liff and Benvie.

The parish of Dundee contains 4582·191 acres, of which 58·135 are water, and 175·022 are foreshore. The site of the burgh within the parish is included in the acreage given.

We have given some account of the Church in each parish, and shall mention some details regarding the Parish Church of Dundee. Thereafter we will give the proprietary history of what was the landward part of the parish in early times, although portions of it which were then outwith the town of Dundee are now within the precincts of the burgh, and covered with houses and streets. An account of Dundee and the other Royal Burghs in the county we propose to give in another volume.

David, Earl of Huntingdon, gifted the Church of Dundee, with the tithes of the church lands, to his newly founded Monastery of Lindores, about the beginning of the thirteenth century. Although the revenues were bestowed upon that Abbey, the Church was ecclesiastically in the Diocese of Brechin. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary—"Carta Roberti clerici de Dunde (1202-1204)." It was rated in the old taxation at xl. lib. (Reg. de. Aberb., pp. 96, 241).

In the year 1574, Dundie and Ballumby had one minister. William Cristeson, minister, stipend, £160 Scots; Williame Kidd, reidare at Dundie, £40 Scots; "Ballumby neidis na reidare." In a note it is said—"Williame Cristeson, minister, his stipend (£140) to be payit, viz., out of the thrid of the Abbey of Leindoris be the takkismen or parochinaris of the kirk of Dundye, as the minister sall cheiss, £133 6s 8d. And out of the thrid of the aittis of the

Abbey of Lindoris, 14 bollis at 16s 3d the boll, *Inde* £10 16s 8d. And out of the thrid of Scone, in the baronage of Angus, under the Bra. 12 bollis beir at 20s the boll, *Inde* £16." (Mis. Wod. Soc.)

We propose to give the proprietary account of the lands owned by the Viscounts of Dudhope, Earl of Dundee, the precedence in this chapter, although not alphabetically first, because from the great extent of their lands, and the long ages the family possessed them, the history of their lands throws much light on the proprietary details of many of the other lands in the parish, and fewer repetitions will be necessary than if a different order had been adopted; but before doing so we must give some details of the proprietors of the barony of Dundee in early times.

The barony of Dundee was Crown demesne until granted by King William the Lion to his brother David, Earl of Huntingdon, along with the town. Soon after Earl David received this gift he granted to the Abbey of Arbroath a tenement in the town, calling it in the deed of gift "*Meo burgi de Dundie.*" At the time of the grant the barony of Dundee comprehended within its limits the town, Upper and Lower Dudhope, Wallace Craigie, all the modern Craigie, Claypots, Gotterston, the Vale of the Dighty, including Drumgeith, Baldovie, Pitkerro, and Balunie, the Clepingtons, and a large tract to the west of the town, besides other territories now unknown, extending in all to about ten square miles. Regarding the transmission of these properties after the death of Earl David little is known. He died in England in 1219. (An. of Scot. I., 153.)

Earl David left a son, John, the Scots Earl of Chester, who died on 25th June, 1236, without issue. Earl David also left three daughters, who, after the death of their brother, as co-heiresses inherited the vast estates of their father, but it is not absolutely known which properties each of the daughters obtained. (Do., 212.) Margaret, the eldest, was married to Allan, Lord of Galloway; Isabella, the second, to Robert Bruce of Annandale; and Ada, the third, to Henry of Hastings. (Do., 151.) Allan left three daughters, co-heiresses, two of whom were by Margaret, viz.—Devorguil, the favourite granddaughter of Earl David, who was married to John de Baliol, Lord of Bernard Castle; and Christian, who was married to William des Fortes, son of the Earl of Albemarle. By Isabella, Robert had a son, also named Robert Bruce. Martha, Countess of Carrick in her own right, happening to meet him in her domains, led him to her Castle of Turnbery, and a few days after they were married. (Do., 180.) She bore him a son on 11th July, 1274, who became Robert the First of Scotland. Part, if not the whole, of the barony of Dundee

came into the possession of John de Baliol, as appears by charters which were subsequently granted by King Robert Bruce of lands which had formed part of Margaret's tierce, and been brought to him by Devorguil.

In the treaty of marriage between Baliol's son, Prince Henry, and a Princess of France, part of the revenue allotted to the Royal pair was the Castle of Dundee, which shows that it had come to Baliol with Devorguil.

Prior to, or about this time, Rauf, Ralph, or Ranulph of Dundee possessed a part of the barony of Dundee, but from whom, when, or how he obtained it we have not ascertained. He did homage to King Edward at Berwick-upon-Tweed. In the year 1286 he was on an inquest about the pasture lands of Panmure. He got from Sir William Maule of Panmure, on 23d August, 1293, a charter of the lands of Balruddery and Benvie, and they were dis-united from the barony of Panmure, and annexed to the barony of Dundee, belonging to Ralph of Dundee, the lands having been resigned to the Crown, and a new charter obtained for them. He appears to have died before or in 1296, as in that year his wife, Isabella de Dundee, did fealty to Edward of England, and thereupon had her possessions restored.

The son and successor of Sir Ralph, by attaching himself to the interests of King Edward I., had his estates forfeited in the year 1304.

In Vol. II., p. 13 and onward, we gave an account of the noble family of Scrymgeour, and mentioned that Alexander Scrymgeour, was the compatriot of the illustrious Guardian of Scotland, "keeper of the kingdom, and leader of her armies." He received from Sir William Wallace a gift of the constabulary of Dundee. In addition to this he gave him six merks of land in the barony of Dundee, viz., that land which is called the Upper Field, near the town of Dundee, with those acres in the West Field, near the town of Dundee, on the west side, which were wont to belong to the King; also the Royal Meadow in the foresaid barony of Dundee, with the pertinents, liberties, and easements of the constabulary of the Castle of Dundee. It is uncertain what were the boundaries of this grant, but it embraced a considerable part of what has been from time immemorial known as Dudhope.

We are unable to define the six merks of land called the Upper Field. The acres in the West Field are now included within the bounds of the town, and built upon, but they still bear the old name. The Royal Meadow may have been the ground which from time immemorial was known as the Meadows, which in our younger years, before the Seminaries were erected upon them,

were a veritable meadow, fair to look upon, and a favourite resort for the inhabitants, old and young. They ought to have remained an open space for all time.

These lands must have been in possession of the Crown, or the personal property of King John Baliol, or the Governor could not have so granted them to any-one. They may have been acquired by the King with Margaret, daughter of David, Earl of Huntington, and Devorguil, her daughter. These grants were confirmed by John, King of Scots, on 11th July, ninth year of his reign, 1301, and on 20th June, 1302. On 10th February, 1317, he had from King Robert Bruce a hundred shilling land of the dominical lands, or Mains of Dundee. The reddendo is carrying the King's standard in his army.

Sir Alexander Scrymgeour, the third constable, acquired certain lands near Dundee. They may have been portions of the lands of Craigie, but this is uncertain. James Scrymgeour, the seventh constable, acquired from Andrew, Lord Gray, the lands of the *campus inferior* of Dundee, or Lower Dudhope, on 27th April, 1495, with the *colt silver*, or customs accruing from young horses brought into the town for sale, which belonged to his Lordship as High Sheriff of the County. The *campus inferior* of Dundee lay south of Dudhope Castle, and is now the site of many manufacturing establishments.

On 23d June, 1567, James Scrymgeour, heir apparent of John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, is infest in a precept from Chancery in the lands and barony of Dudhope. On 11th December, 1610, Sir James Scrymgeour got a Crown charter in his favour from James VI., uniting and erecting all the lands of Dudhope and Castlehill, &c., in a barony to be called in all time coming the barony of Dundee.

On 25th April, 1643, James, Viscount Dudhope, heir of John, first Viscount Dudhope, his father, was retoured (No. 280) in the lands and barony of Dundee, including the lands of Dudhope, lands of Castlehills, Balunie, Eastferry, Duntrune, and Baldovie, advocation of the Church of Dundee, lands of Linlathen, Craigie, and other lands.

On 25th July, 1632, Master Patrick Panton, one of the Professors of St Andrews, succeeded his father, Andrew, burgess of Dundee, in five acres of arable land in West Field. On 12th July, 1633, John Gray in Fowlis succeeded his father, John, burgess of Dundee, in eleven acres of West Field, Dundee. The Field must have been of considerable extent originally. The old valuation was one shilling Scots the Scots acre, and the new valuation a little over three shillings and sevenpence. In old times it was without the

town, but it is now within the extended boundary, and it is now many years since Westfield was feued and built upon.

On 4th November, 1644, John, Viscount of Dudhope, was served heir (retour No. 287) to Viscount James, his father, who died at the Battle of Marston Moor, in the lands and barony of Dundee, containing the lands of Dudhope, lands of Castlehills, office of Constabulary of Dundee, and Royal Standard-bearer to the King; the colt silver, &c., of Dundee; lands of Henderston, Lillieseat, and Eddertie; lands and barony of New Tibber, comprehending the lands of Couston, Davidston, and Pitnappie; mill and mill lands of Millhole; lands of Balunie, lands and acres at Eastferry; lands of Duntrune and Baldovie; lands of Linlathen and Craigie; advocation of the Church of Dundee, and teinds in the parish, A.E. £19 3s 6d, N.E. £76 14s, united with lands in Fife, Perth, Aberdeen, and Argyle, in the barony of Dundee; lands of Baldovan; lands of Strathmartine, comprehending lands of Balmydown, Kirkton of Strathmartine, Hillhouse, and Baldragon; lands of Auchinharrie and Bridgend of Auchray, in the barony of Rescobie and regality of St Andrews, united in the barony of Baldovan, E. £4; lands of Balruddery and Benvie, with advocation of the church in the barony of Panmure, E. 6d, *argenti*; lands of Adamston, in barony of Dronly, A.E. 40s, N.E. £8; lands of Bulzion or Catermille, in the barony of Melgund, per annexation, A.E. 2s, N.E. 10s. It was only in the superiority of some of these lands to which he was served heir, but we cannot particularise them.

On 16th June, 1655, James Brisbane, heir of his father, James Brisbane, indweller in Dundee, was retoured (No. 345) in an annual rent of 480 m. furth of the lands of Mains of Dudhope, with the teind sheaves, within the barony of Dundee.

John, Viscount of Dudhope, who was retoured in the properties enumerated above, was in 1661 created Earl of Dundee, but he died without issue on 23d June, 1668.

By reason of an entail of his estate, which, through inadvertency, terminated in the heirs male, the King succeeded thereto as *ultimus hæres*, and the titles became extinct.

From Alexander Scrymgeour, the first Constable of Dundee, till the time of John, first Earl of Dundee, there were, including his lordship, thirteen of that family who held the offices of Constable and Royal Standard-bearer in succession.

About a year after the death of the Earl, without issue, Treasurer Maitland of Hatton, Newtyle, having purchased the life interest of his Countess, suc-

ceeded the Scrymgeours as Constable, and acquired the Dudhope estates, and the Hilltown, Chapelshade, Mills of Baldovan, and other extensive properties in the neighbourhood of Dundee. The property and the Constabulary passed from Maitland into the hands of his brother, the Earl of Lauderdale. He soon thereafter became bankrupt, and in 1684 the Town Council of Dundee took some steps to acquire the property. During the negotiations Major-General Graham of Claverhouse stepped in, and by the influence of King James VII. he acquired the Constabulary of Dundee and the greater part of the property. By the flight of the King and the death of Claverhouse the Earl of Lauderdale re-acquired some of the estates and rights, and on 5th March, 1697, the town obtained a disposition to all Lauderdale's rights in the Dudhope estates, including the burgh of barony of the Hilltown, lands of Magdalene-Kirkton, the plough lands called Oxengate of Raitwells or Kateculty (wherever these may be), and Catermillie, acres of Eastferry, lands and salmon fishings of Draffin, superiority of the lands of Duntrune and Baldovie, patronage of the Church of Dundee, &c., &c.; excepting the manor place of Dudhope, the dominical lands or Mains of Dudhope, the Constabulary of Dundee, &c.

The dominical lands of Dudhope afterwards came into possession of a family named Boyes. In 1749 Thomas Boyes feued 44 acres Scots to the town of Dundee, including the Upper and Lower Chapelshade, from the Ladywell westward to the Lochee Road, the southern boundary being the Meadows and the Wards, the eastern the Hill Roads, the northern being Stirling's Park, from which down to the road in front of Somerville Place, then down by the wall enclosing the Barrack Park. The remainder of the Mains of Dudhope was subsequently acquired by the family of Rankine. It afterwards came into possession of Richard Gardner of Dudhope, and it has again reverted to the Rankines, W. M. Rankine of Dudhope being the present laird.

The barony of Dudhope consisted of arable land, chiefly outwith the burgh of Dundee. It is now nearly all included within the municipal boundary, and a large portion of the estate has been feued and built upon. The inhabitants of Dundee had from time immemorial certain rights or privileges over the Law Hill of Dundee. These were not well defined, and their exercise might have led to disputes with the proprietor. In order to secure for all time coming so splendid a lung for the pent up denizens of Dundee, the Town Council, on 14th May, 1878, purchased from William MacBean Rankine of Dudhope, the proprietor, the cone of the Law and the ground for some distance around it,

with suitable approaches to it from all sides, for the sum of £3888 6s 8d. This purchase was universally approved. The Law is easy of access, and trim walks having a moderate gradient enable even weakly pedestrians to reach the summit without much exertion. There are few points from which a more extensive, or a more varied and beautiful prospect, can be obtained.

The Manor Place, or Castle of Dudhope, stands upon a terrace on the southern slope of the Law of Dundee, well down from the summit of the Law Hill, but so elevated as to have overlooked the ancient town of Dundee. The situation is commanding, and the view of the town from it, at the period when it was the residence of the Scrymgeours, and of the noble Tay beyond, must have been picturesque and grand. Then the town did not present the flat appearance which it now has, seen from the Castle. Bold, precipitous, rocky eminences reared their heads in different quarters. There was the high rock surmounted by a windmill on the west side of what is now Lindsay Street, cleared away to open up that street. The still loftier rock, presenting a bare perpendicular front to the west, with a house on the summit, and goats' feeding in the clefts of the rock. This noble cliff was removed to make way for Reform Street, excepting a small vestige, which causes the ascent in New Inn Entry. More riverward, and larger and loftier than either of these, was the rock on which the Castle of Dundee once stood. The formation of Castle Street caused the sacrifice of the Castle Rock, but an outlying spur, on which the Episcopal Church and the house of the late Bishop Forbes are built, may yet be seen.

The Witch Knowe is but a small eminence now, but it stood out more boldly in former times, and St Nicholas Craig has long since disappeared.

Before the destruction of these striking land marks, Dundee must have been well entitled to be called Bonnie Dundee. Dudhope Castle has for many years been let to the Government, and it is occupied as barracks for the military when there are soldiers in the town, which now-a-days is but seldom. The Barrack Park and the grounds around Dudhope House are part of the policies by which the Castle was surrounded when the Constable of Dundee resided there.

The property of Craigie was a large and valuable estate five or six centuries ago, but it was at an early period cut up into several sections, and these were again sub-divided into smaller portions, which makes it impossible to give a correct continuous account of either the sections or the smaller portions into

which they were divided, but we will make the account as clear as, with the data at our command, we possibly can.

The lands of Hilton and Milton of Craigie were gifted by Ysabella de Brous to the Abbey of Lindores. (Do., p. 14.) Wester Craigie is not mentioned in the grant, but this part of the property had probably been included under "Hilton," of old the gallows hill of Dundee, now partly within the "Baxter Park." It is certain that Wester Craigie was the property of the Abbey, as it is included in a rental of the possessions of the Abbey, circa 1480, from which the following is extracted, viz:—

The Cleypottis and ferritone XI^{lib} XIX^s iiij^d.

Wester Cregy, set to David Wedderburnes Xiiij merkes.

Hiltone and Miltowne of Cregy set in feu XVj lib.

Balmaw, fewit for XV lib.

Xij geis XXXVj powtre, with harrag and carrage.

King David II. granted a confirmation charter of the above-mentioned lands to the Abbey, at Dundee, 20th September, 36th year of his reign (1365). (In. to Ch., 76-92.) In it he says "he had seen a charter of Alexander II., King of Scots, granting the Abbot of Lindores permission to hold all the lands they have held since the foundation of the Abbey," &c., &c., dated at the Maiden's Castle, 12th November, in the 33d year of our reign (1247). "And we will that the lands of Cragy, of Milton, of Claypottis, and Balmaw, in which said Abbey was infest before the grant of our predecessor, be held be the same religious men, free of all service."

In the year 1309 King Robert Bruce granted to Robert Barbour a charter of the lands of Craigie, in Forfar, which sometime were John Baliol's (In. to Ch., 1-4.) Baliol had also obtained the lands of Longforgan, Inchmartine, and others in the Carse of Gowrie; and lands in the Mearns which belonged to the Earl of Huntingdon, as charters of the third part of the lands of Longforgan, &c., were granted by The Bruce to Roger Cissoris (do., 26-20), and one third part of the lands of Forgund, Inchmartin, &c., to Nicoll Scarlett, whilk were Baliol's (do., 19-100). The King also granted a charter to Andrew Gray of the barony of Longforgound, third part of Craigie, third part of the Mill of Pettarache (Pitkerro), third part of Wairistoun, and sundry other lands in Dundee, whilk was Edmund Hasting's (do., 26-19).

The King also granted a charter to Allan Balmossie, of some lands in Dundee, and third part of Craigie (do., 18-81). This Allan had probably been the laird of Balmossie, who had assumed a surname from his lands.

In 1356 King David II. granted a charter to John Gray, of all his lands, and of Craigie, in Forfarshire (do., 46-44). The same King granted a charter anent the liberties of Lindores, and of the lands of Craigie, Mylntoun, Claypots, and Balmow, in the parish of Newtyle. These lands had been gifted to the Abbey of Lindores at an early period as below.

King David also granted a charter to the Abbey anent the liberties of Lindores, and of the lands of Craigie, Mylntoun, Claypotts, Balmow (do., 64-1).

On 11th February, 1366, David II. granted a charter confirming a charter by Margaret de Lesly, relict of the late Sir Norman Lesly, Kt., to William Guppyld, of part of the land which belonged to the late Alexander of Lambirtoun, viz., Lumlathyn and Cragoe (Craigie). (Do., 81, 151.) The charter by Margaret is witnessed by Laurence, Archdeacon of Brechin; Margaret, Countess of Angus; Sir Walter of Leslie, Sir Alexander de Lindsay, knights, &c., but the date of the original charter is not given.

These lands remained the property of the Abbey for a long period, but, as shown by the rental given above, the greater part, if not the whole, of them had been feued before the date of the rental, circa 1480. The Abbey retained the superiority, and the Abbot, on behalf of the Convent, drew the feu-duties.

In the year 1600 King James VI. bestowed the properties belonging to the Monastery of Lindores upon Patrick Leslie, Commendator of the Abbey. This grant was ratified by Parliament on 15th November, same year, and it included all the lands of Balmaw, in Newtyle; Hillend, Hilton and Miltoun of Craigie, Claypots, and Ferrytoun; Church-lands, Grange, &c., &c., of Dundee, &c., &c. This gift by the King did not include the proprietorship of the several lands, that having previously been disposed of by the Convent, but only the superiority of them, and the feu-duty payable by the vassals for their respective lands.

We mentioned above that Robert the Bruce gave the third part of the lands of Craigie to Walter of Balmossie. In 1370 King Robert II. granted a charter to Patrick de Inverpeffer of the third part of the lands of Craigie, near Dundee, called Bruis lands, quilk was Walter Balmossie, and the co-superiority Alexander Scrymgeor's, Constable of Dundee, resigned. (In. to Ch., 113-5.) On 31st May, 1378, the same King granted another charter to Patrick of Inverpeffer, of the third part of the lands of Craigie, with the fishing, in the barony of Dundee, called Le Bruyspart, the property of which had belonged to Walter de Balmossie, and the superiority to Alexander Scrymchur. (Do. 122, 100.) In the same year the King granted a third charter of the same

lands to Inverpeffer, of which the superiority was resigned by Alexander Schirmechour. (Do., 128-6.)

On 7th March, 1391, King Robert III. granted to St Salvator's Altar, in the Parish Kirk of Dundee, the third part of the lands of the Milton of Craigie, and the third part of Westfield, in the barony of Dundee, on the resignation of James Skirmichour, Constable of Dundee. (Do., 151-14.)

This charter to the chaplainry of St Salvador's Altar, in St Mary's or the Parish Church of Dundee, followed upon a mortification of these lands to the chaplain by Patrick de Innerpeffer, which he made after he acquired them as related above.

The Scrymgeours, Constables of Dundee, appear to have possessed a considerable part of Craigie as proprietors and also as superiors.

One third of the town and lands of the Milton of Craigie had been gifted to the chaplain of the chaplainry of St Mary, in St Clement's Church, Dundee, the site of which is now occupied by the Town House and its adjuncts. We do not know by what pious man or woman they had been bestowed, nor when the gift was made.

The chaplain had not been drawing much revenues from the lands, and in order to increase his income he obtained permission from the Provost and twelve burgesses to feu the third part of the Milton of Craigie, which belonged to the chaplain. One half of the third was feued to John Jackson, burges of Dundee, the feu charter being dated 31st August, 1540. The other half of the third part of the lands was feued the same year, but the day and month do not appear in the charter, to Walter Scrymgeour of Glasswell. The feu-duty on both portions was payable partly in money, at Pentecost and St Martin's; and partly in corn and oatmeal at the feast of the purification of the Virgin, yearly.

On 15th March, 1530, charter of confirmation by David Lyell, vicar of Arbuthnott, of charter by Alexander Boyes, portioner of Panbride, to Robert Milne, burges of Dundee, and Margaret Kinloch, of a sixth part of the Milton of Craigie. On 9th June, 1581, Alexander Lovell gave to Patrick Anderson, burges of Dundee, charter of one-sixth part of the Milton of Craigie, to be held of the chaplain. On 11th November, 1586, Thomas Scrymgeour, chaplain of the Altar of St James, in the Parish Church of Dundee, had charter of a sixth part of the lands of Milton of Craigie. On 12th March, 1590, Patrick Lord Gray gave charter of three parts of same lands. On 6th June, 1594, Robert Milne, burges of Dundee, gave Robert Wedderburn charter of the sixth

part of said lands. On 10th November, 1598, David Maxwell of Tealing sold William Grahame of Balmuir 12 oxgangs of land of Milton of Craigie for 2000 merks.

The third part of the lands of the Milton of Craigie, which belonged to the chaplain of St Mary's, was commonly called browser's part, or St Clement's part of the lands of the Milton. The half of the third feued to Richard Jackson appears to have been the sunny half. It was bounded by the lands of Gotreistone (Gotterston), and also by the lands of the half of the third part of the town and lands of Milton of Craigie, which pertained to the Abbey of Lindores, now belonging to David Wedderburn, on the east; and by the other half of said lands, feued to Walter Scrymgeour, on the west. The half feued to Walter Scrymgeour is said to lie to the shadow or shady part of Jackson's part, which bounded it on the east; and on the west it was bounded by the third part of said lands of Milton, belonging heritably to the Lord of Gray, and presently possessed by the heirs of the Lord of Bello, at the west.

These lands appear to have been at one period the property of the town, and, although the Provost and patrons of the chaplaincy gave the chaplain permission to feu them, the Town Council retained the superiority. It is included in the charter by King Charles II., and in other documents, and it was sold, along with the superiorities of the Clepingtons, Baldovie, Drumgeith, Duntrunc, &c., on 17th September, 1766, the sum realized for the whole being about £3880 sterling, part of which belonged to the town, and part to the Hospital, both bodies being interested in some of the superiorities.

On 9th October, 1535, David Wedderburn of Tofts, Town Clerk of Dundee, received from King James V. a charter under the Great Seal to him and Helen Lawson, his spouse, of the lands of Hilton of Craigie.

On 14th June, 1565, sasine proceeded on a charter granted by John Wallace of Craigie, in favour of George Wishart, by which he received the lands of Westerdoid, in Forfarshire.

On 29th December, 1607, William Scharp of Pitkethly, heir of Alexander Scharp, his brother, was retoured (No. 59) in the sixth part of the Hilton of Craigie, and in other portions thereof. On 2d May, 1611, John Schairp of Ballinloch, heir of Alexander Schairp, brother of the deceased Sir William Schairp of Ballinloch, knight, his father, was retoured (No. 75) in the sixth part of the Hilton of Craigie, and also in the half of the sixth part of said lands. On same day John Schairp of Ballinloch, heir of Sir William Schairp,

Kt., his father, was retoured (No. 74) in the sixth part, and in other parts of the lands of Craigie, and in a tenement with garden in Dundee.

On 28th May, 1554, charter of half the lands of Hilton of Craigie, and sixth part of the Milton of Craigie, was given by the Abbey of Lindores to Richard Blyth, son of David Blyth of Craigie, and Joneta Reth (?), his spouse, in *feudifirmæ*. The seal of the Archbishop of St Andrews is attached to the charter. On 21st May, 1586, James Blyth, son and heir of Richard Blyth, was infeft in Milton of Craigie—witnesses, Alex. Wedderburn, James Blyth, burgess of Dundee, and John Blyth, jun., Hilton of Craigie. (Clayhills Charters.)

Richard Blyth, heir of James Blyth, his father, was, on 14th May, 1605, retoured (No. 155) in the half of the lands of Hilton of Craigie, and in the lands of Milton of Craigie, in the regality of Lindores.

Between the 18th August, 1632, and the 14th May, 1633, Margaret Dunbar, daughter of Isabella Schairp, spouse of Robert Dunbar of Burgie, sister of John Schairp of Ballinloch, heir-portioner of said John Schairp, was retoured (No 211) in the eighth part of the sixth part of the lands of Craigie, and the same proportion of the lands of Hilton of Craigie. At the same time Jean, Isabella, and Elizabeth Dunbar, daughters of said Isabella Schairp, &c., were each retoured (No. 212) in their respective portions of said lands of Craigie and Hilton of Craigie.

On 16th October, 1638, John Sharpe, heir of Mr John Scharpe of Houston, advocate, his father, was retoured (No. 248) in the sixth part of the lands of Craigie; also the sixth part of the lands of Hilton of Craigie, and the half of the sixth part of the lands of Craigie. On 25th April, 1643, James, Viscount Dudhope, heir of Viscount John, his father, was retoured (No. 280) in the lands of Craigie, Eastferry, Linlathen, Balunie, Baldovie, Duntrune, and others.

On 28th October, 1662, Patrick Kyd of Craigie, heir male of James Kyd of Craigie, his father, was retoured (No. 396) in the third part of the town and land of Hilton of Craigie, formerly called Wester Craigie, in the barony of Dundee, A.E. 50s, N.E. £10, and in the teind sheaves of the said land; the tenth part of the land of Hilton of Craigie, called a ploughgate of land, A.E. 5s, N.E. 20s; the sixth part of the land of Hilton of Craigie, E. £9 13s 4d, &c.; also lands of Over Barrie Moor, in the barony of Barrie, E. £3 15s.

On 22d September, 1664, David Clayhills of Invergowrie, heir of Robert Clayhills, his father, was retoured (No. 408) in the half of the town and lands of Hilton of Craigie, with the teind sheaves thereof; also in Baldovie, Drumgeith, &c.

On 5th April, 1677, James Kyd of Woodhill, heir of his father, William Kyd of Woodbill, was retoured (No. 471) in the third part of the town and lands of Hilton of Craigie, the sixth part of the same, the teind sheaves of same; and the half lands of Craigie, all erected into the barony of Craigie.

On 18th June, 1678, John Graham of Claverhouse, heir male of George Graham of Claverhouse, was retoured (No. 474) in the third part of the lands of Milton of Craigie; the lands of the Milton of Craigie lying near to the town of the Milton of Craigie, and other lands. He was same day also served heir (No. 475) to Sir William Graham, his great-grandfather, in the lands of Gotterston principal, E. 24s 6d *feudifirmæ*, lands of Claypots, and pendicle of land in West Ferry, with fishings, in Warrandice of Gotterston, E. 17m 10s *feudifirmæ*.

The divisions and subdivisions into which the lands of Craigie were broken up, are so interminable that no consecutive proprietary account of them can be given, few of the different sections having a distinguishing name. We have stated such of these as are given as well as we could.

The Kyds, who were long designed of Craigie, were in possession of the lands from about 1534, and the family continued in possession until after the middle of the eighteenth century, but we have not ascertained the precise date. In the Burgh Laws, p. 277, the Convener of the Nine Trades mentioned at a meeting of the Trades, held on 8th October, 1759, that James Guthrie of Craigie proposed to purchase Blacks Croft from the Trades. He must therefore have been in possession of some part, if not the whole, of the lands of Craigie at and some time after that date.

Nearly a century previously, in 1676, the town had been in communication with the Kyds of Craigie regarding their respective interests in the Muir of Craigie, and an understanding on the subject was agreed to, the particulars of which are given in the Burgh Laws, 278-80, but the agreement had not been carried out. On 26th February, 1704, some further progress was made, but it was not until 1765 that the matter was finally settled between the Town, the Hospital, and the Trades on the one part, and James Guthrie of Craigie, and James Kyd, heir of the late George Kyd of Craigie, on the other part. It appears from this that James Kyd had then held some interest in Craigie. The Muir of Craigie is now known as Stob's Muir, but it has now little appearance of a muir.

On 17th September, 1766, James Guthrie, junior, of Craigie, bought the

superiorities of the third part of Craigie from the town for £500 sterling. His father, the first Guthrie of Craigie, died in the year 1788, aged 90 years. The lands of Craigie have been partly given off, but the Guthries still retain the mansion house and part of the lands of Craigie.

James Alexander Guthrie of Craigie married Ellinor, second daughter of the late Admiral Sir James Stirling. He had by her a son, David Charles, born in 1861, and other issue. He was a merchant in London, and a Director of the Bank of England, and by an order from him, James Yeaman, the late Member of Parliament for Dundee, the author, and one or two others, were shown through the various departments of that great national banking establishment. He was a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London, and a J.P. and D.L. for the County of Forfar.

The heir presumptive to David Charles Guthrie, the present laird of Craigie, is his brother, James Stirling Guthrie, born in 1867.

Headrick, in his Review of the Agriculture of Angus, says of Craigie House —“The plantations are so artificially disposed as to hide all those parts of the Tay where the tide leaves the bottom dry, and to give it all the effect of an artificial lake. The constant play of the boats and shipping, seen through these openings, gives them all the effect of figures in the magic lantern.” Great changes have been made on the banks of the river since Headrick wrote, and the traffic on the river has been increased amazingly, and completely altered in character during the seventy years which have passed since then, but the views of the river, and the shipping passing up and down to the great commercial and manufacturing town of Dundee, seen from the finely situated mansion house of Craigie, are extremely beautiful. Craigie House is surrounded by thriving plantations and little clumps of trees, and much well-grown timber. These and the good garden and fine lawn and walks make it a very desirable residence. The house was erected by one of the earlier of the Guthrie proprietors, but, though not in the modern style, it is a good, comfortable dwelling.

Robert M'Gavin of Balumbie, who acquired about one half the estate of Craigie, has since then given off first twenty acres, and then as much more, to the Town of Dundee for a cemetery, a purpose for which it is well suited, and the grounds are laid out with skill and taste, and are very beautiful. What remains in the hands of Balumbie is good land, the greater part of it having a southern exposure, and it is a desirable property.

On 29th March, 1694, King William granted the greater part of the properties, which had belonged to Viscount Dundee, including the Manor Place or Castle of Dudhope, with the Constabulary of Dundee, and lands of Claypotts, Ferrytown, Gotterstone, Claverhouse, the Glen of Ogilvie and others, to James, Marquis of Douglas, and his heirs male of body, to his other heirs of tailzie in the Marquisate and estate of Douglas, to his own heirs and assigns whatever. On 12th August, 1698, the Marquis put his whole estate, including Dudhope and other properties above mentioned, under Commissioners, of whom the Earl of Forfar was one. The Marquis also made his last will, by which he gave to the Marchioness the park at Dudhope for life. The Marquis died 23d February, 1700, and on 9th November, 1702, Marquis Archibald was returned heir in special to his father in Dudhope, and infeoffed accordingly. On 11th June, 1718, the Duke of Douglas executed a disposition of his estate of Dudhope to certain heirs. For some time the Earl of Forfar had tried to get the late Marquis James inveigled out of part of the properties, but by the appointment of the Commission and other proceedings the base designs were frustrated. The Earl fell at Sheriffmuir, his title became extinct, and his properties of Bothwell and others passed to the Duke. The properties which belonged to Lord Dundee remain in possession of Charles Alexander, Lord Dunglass, the eldest son of the late Countess of Home, who was the sister of the late Lord Douglas, and the representative of that ancient and noble house. On the death of his father he succeeded to the family honours as twelfth Earl of Home.

King Alexander II. (1214-1249) bestowed the lands of Claypotts and Ferrytown upon the Abbey of Lindores. The date of the gift we have not met with, but they had then been Crown lands. (Lind. Ab., p. 48.) Some time thereafter, on 12th November, 1247, he made a grant of the lands of Balmaw, in the parish of Newtyle, to the same Abbey.

The several lands in the parish which belonged to the Abbey of Lindores had been feued by the Abbot prior to the abolition of the monastic institutions. The estate of Claypotts appears to have been acquired by the family of Strachan early in the sixteenth century. On 6th July, 1512, James Strachan of Claypottis had confirmation of Claypottis, *feudifirmæ*. The Strachans of Carmylie and this family were cadets of the ancient house of Strachan of Strachan and Thornton in the Mearns, a short account of whom we have given in the chapter on the parish of Carmylie. (Vol. III., p. 92.)

The first of the name of whom we have any knowledge as proprietor of Claypots does not appear in an enviable position.

In the Record of Gifts under the Privy Seal is a precept dated 25th February, 1511, for a remission to John Strachan "in the Claypottis," and five others, for the theft of seven horses and waggons from the lands of Kyn-carins, Over and Nether, pertaining to the Chancellerie of Dunkeld, committed by them in company with Mr Gilbert Strachan, who asserted that the said Chancellerie belonged to him (Privy Seal Gifts, Vol. IV.). Mr Gilbert Strachan was parson of Fettercairn. A letter was written on 21st May, 1523, at Claypots, by Master Gilbert Strachan, parson of Fettercairn. It was addressed to his cousin, Thomas Strachan, the laird of Carmylie. In the Register of the Privy Seal is recorded a Royal letter, dated at Edinburgh, 7th July, 1527, granting to Master Gilbert Strachauchin, parsone of Fethercarne, prothonotar apostolic, &c., the gift of the ward, non entres, and relief of all landis and annuettis, &c., quhilkis pertenit to Charles Thorntoun of that ilk, &c., and als of the marriage of Archibald Thornctoun, &c. (Mem. of the Strachans, p. 19).

John Strachan of Claypottis was one of the curators of John Thornton of that ilk. On 23d July, 1557, he and the other curators consented to John of Thornton obtaining precept for confirmation of a charter in favour of Isabella Strachan, eldest daughter of Thomas Strachan of Carmylie, of the fourth part of Thornton in liferent, in implement of the marriage contract between the said John and Isabella (Mem. of Strachans, p. 7). John Strachan of Claypots is mentioned 27th February, 1556. John Strachan of Claypots is a juror at Forfar, 5th June, 1560. (Reg. de Pan., p. 310.)

On 7th and 18th September, 1584, a marriage contract was executed between Gilbert Strachan, younger of Claypots, and Elizabeth, daughter of the late Alexander Maxwell of Tealing (Reg. of Deeds, V., lxi.). Gilbert Strachan of Claypots is mentioned in connection with the heiresses of Carmylie on 11th February, 1601.

On 8th May, 1601, a contract was subscribed at Dundee between John Strachan of Claypots on the one part, and Robert Strachan of Balhousie, with consent of Helen Carnegie, his spouse, on the other part, for the sale by the latter to the former of the lands of Balhousie, in the parish of Panbride, under reversion, for 2000 merks (Reg. of Deeds, Vol. 83).

We have not ascertained when the Strachans ceased to own Claypots, but it had been in the early part of the seventeenth century. The estate appears to

have passed from that family to the Scrymgeours, Viscounts of Dudhope, and it remained in this family until the death of the Earl of Dundee on 23d June, 1668, when they passed to the Countess, his widow, who had a life interest in them. This interest was acquired by Treasurer Maitland, then by his brother, the Earl of Lauderdale. On his bankruptcy in 1683-4, Major-General Graham of Claverhouse, through the influence of King James VII., obtained a large part of the lands. After the death of Viscount Dundee, on 17th June, 1689, his estates were forfeited, and on 29th March, 1694, King William granted Claypots and many others of his lands to the Marquis of Douglas, and they are now the property of the Earl of Home, in succession from the Marquis.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683, lands in this parish, valued rent £600, are described as *Claverhouse*. In the Roll for 1822 these lands are called Claypots and Milton, Lord Douglas proprietor, the valued rent being £600. These properties had in 1683 been both owned by General Graham of Claverhouse, and so called Claverhouse.

It is uncertain when or by whom the Castle of Claypots was erected. The popular legends which connect Cardinal Beaton with the Castle are myths. It may have been a Grange of the Abbey of Lindores, to which the lands of Claypots belonged for several centuries. If so it had been built some time prior to the dissolution of monastic establishments. It is probable that the lands had been feued before that period, and the Castle may have been built by the first lay proprietor.

As we have shown above, the lands belonged to the Strachans during the greater part of the sixteenth century. We think the Castle had originally consisted of the square tower which forms the central building, and that the south-western circular tower had been added in 1569, which date is upon the peat stone of the roof facing the west. In 1588 the Strachans, who added the south round tower, built the north-eastern circular tower, either because they required more room for themselves and their retainers, or to improve the appearance of the structure. This date is upon the corresponding stone of the roof of this tower facing the east. On the peatstone on the west side of the roof of this tower there is a neat escutcheon bearing a *chief* or *fess* charged with cinque foils or roses. The shield is flanked by the letters I. S. for John Strachan.

There is considerable ornamentation on the upper window of the southern tower, but with this exception the building is particularly plain. On the east side of the central square tower there is a well formed channel for carrying off refuse water from the interior.

The Castle stands on the south side of the highway between Dundee and Arbroath, and on the west side of the public road leading from the highway to Broughty Ferry.

The Castle of Claypots appears to have been habitable and inhabited many years after the Strachans left it. Henry Fithie, after being deposed from the Church of Mains in 1649, had probably retired to the castle. On 6th June, 1653, he wrote a letter to the Earl of Panmure, which was sent through Mr Pilmure, his factor, mentioning that he would have been with his Lordship on Sunday night, but he had been seized with an issue of blood, and was unable to walk or ride. It was dated Claypotts.

The building as it appears at the present time is devoid of beauty. It consists of a square tower of about four floors, flanked on the south-west and north-east by circular towers, over each of which is a square storey with stone crow stepped roof, the projecting square corners over the circular wall being superimposed on corbels rising from the round wall, which give the Castle a top heavy appearance. The exterior walls are in fair preservation, but the interior is in a dilapidated condition. The ground storey is loopholed. The upper windows are generally small, and some of them have been built up.

The better accessories it must have had in its palmy days would no doubt give it a pleasanter appearance than now; but, although it is much larger than Affleck Castle, it does not appear ever to have had the style which, it is still evident, Auchinleck at one time had, remains of which are still to be seen.

The Castle of Claypots is built in the same form and style as the Castle of Dalpersie, in Aberdeenshire, which, as originally built, formed a parallelogram, defended by two circular towers attached to two opposite angles, so that the whole accommodation was one room on each of three floors, unless we dignify the interior of the towers, lighted only by the small portholes, by calling them apartments. We are quite at a loss to understand how a building of such contracted extent could have supplied the wants of the family of a landed proprietor. The circular towers had low conically capped roofs. The rooms within the towers were only nine feet across. Dalpersie was built in 1651.

Besides the grants of lands, parts of the barony of Dundee, which we have already mentioned as having been granted by King Robert I., he, on 10th February, 1317-8, granted to Nicoll Skrimeschour a charter of the office of Constable of Dundee, and of lands in the barony of Dundee which belonged to "Lord de Baliol." This grant included the Law and all the lands around it,

embracing those now known as Dudhope, the Clepingtons, Coldside, Maxwelltown, Forebank, Wallace Craigie, and part of Craigie.

After the death of the Earl of Dundee, the Earl's estates, including most of these lands, were acquired by the Maitlands, then by Viscount Dundee, and then the Earl of Lauderdale. The Town, in 1697, acquired part of them from the Earl of Lauderdale and Sir Robert Milne. They were subsequently feued by the Town to various parties. William Morrison of Naughton feued Coldside; Guthrie is designed of Clepington; Maxwell, of Wester Clepington; Wedderburn, of Easter Clepington, Caldrum Green, and other portions. The Kirk-Session, some of the Mortifications, the Seaman Fraternity, Bonnet-maker Trade, and others were also feuars of certain of the lands. These were the proprietors of the respective properties in 1777, as is shown by the Inventory of Charters, Dundee, No. 161. The Clepington said to have belonged to Guthrie was probably the superiority of Easter and Wester Clepington, which had been sold by the Town of Dundee on 17th September, 1766, and bought by William Guthrie for £235 sterling.

Wedderburn of Easter Clepington appears to have sold that estate to David Arkley, at that time tenant of Ethiebeaton. He was a member of a family who, for a long series of years, had occupied farms in the parishes of Murrocs and Monifieth. On the death of a brother, a merchant in London, he succeeded to a fortune and bought Easter Clepington. He married Margaret Crichton. He died 2d August, 1822, aged 74 years, and his wife on 19th November, 1836, aged 86 years. They left a son, Peter, born in 1776, who succeeded to Clepington.

Peter Arkley bought the estate of Dunninald, in the parish of Craig, in 1811. In 1814 he married a daughter of Dr Henderson, of Dundee, by whom he had two sons. On his death on 31st December, 1825, his eldest son, Patrick, succeeded to Dunninald; and Clepington descended to his second son, Robert, who in 1856 sold the property to William Neish of Tannadice, which estate he purchased in 1870. Mr Neish has feued the greater part of the lands of Easter Clepington, and many buildings have been erected upon it.

The lands of Wester Clepington and Hogsfauld belonged to the Town of Dundee until about the beginning of the eighteenth century, when they appear to have been acquired by Thomas Abercrombie, a merchant in Dundee, the Town retaining the superiority. He died in 1735, and was succeeded by his son, James, a shipmaster, who was infeft in May of that year in his

father's lands. James Speid, writer in Dundee, acquired the estate from James Abercrombie on 12th July, 1758, and on 15th February, 1758, he disposed the property to David Maxwell, merchant in Dundee, and the Magistrates of Dundee, the superiors, confirmed the sale.

David Abercrombie, the eldest son of James, above mentioned, may have had some claim on the property, as on 21st December, 1759, he renounced all rights to the lands of Wester Clepington to David Maxwell. On 13th November, 1776, David Maxwell disposed the lands to Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh. On 17th May, 1781, Alexander Thoms, merchant in Dundee, had disposition of the estate. On 17th September, 1766, the superiority of Clepingtons was bought by William Guthrie for £235 sterling. Prior to May, 1781, he had sold it to Captain John Reid of Carnie, as his trustees confirmed the purchase by Alexander Thoms on 18th August, 1791.

Alexander Thoms of Wester Clepington married Grace, daughter of David Wise of Lunan by Grizel, daughter of Thomas Henderson of Grange of Barry. He was also proprietor of Rungally, in Fife. He died in 1809, leaving a son, Alexander, who succeeded, and other issue. In 1835 Alexander Thoms of Clepington, Rungally, and Pitscottie, married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Wise of Hillbank, Dundee, and Claremont in Jamaica, by Ann, second daughter of William Chalmers of Glenericht, Town Clerk of Dundee. Alexander Thoms of Rungally is among the freeholders of Fife in the Edinburgh Almanac of 1821. By her he left a son, John, born in 1837, and other issue.

The lands of Wester Clepington have remained in the family of Thoms since 1781. John Thoms, the present proprietor, after the death of his brothers, as only surviving trustee, gave disposition to himself of the estate in March, 1863, and he still owns the property. Mr Thoms was educated at St Andrews University, and resides in the ancient city. He is a J.P. for the county of Forfar. The lands are situate to the north of, but within the Parliamentary boundary of Dundee. They have a southern exposure, and there is an old mansion house surrounded by good old trees upon the property.

Alexander Wise of Lunan married Margaret Strachan of the old family of that name in the Mearns. By her he had a son, David Wise, who married Grizel, daughter of Thomas Henderson of Grange of Barry, and succeeded his father in Lunan. He sold the estate of Lunan, and died in September, 1803. His son, Thomas, bought the estate of Hillbank, Dundee, and Claremont, in Jamaica. He married Ann, second daughter of William Chalmers of Glenericht, Town Clerk of Dundee, and died in 1816.

Captain William Wise, H.E.I.C.S., succeeded his father in Hillbank. He died unmarried, 4th November, 1845. Grace, sister of Thomas of Hillbank, was married to J. Thoms of Clepington and Rungally, in Fife, and has issue. Barbara, daughter of Thomas Wise of Hillbank, was married to John Thoms of Clepington and Pitscottie, Fife, and has issue. On the death of Captain William Wise of Hillbank, his brother, Thomas Alexander Wise, M.D., succeeded to Hillbank. He was for many years a physician in the service of the Hon. East India Company, held staff appointments at various stations in India, and was Principal of the Hoogly and Dacca Colleges. He is the author of several professional and educational works, and now resides at Inchyre Abbey, Newburgh, Fife.

In the middle of this century Hillbank House was a comfortable residence, in the vicinity of Dundee, with fine sylvan surroundings, but the whole of the estate has been feued and built upon, and what was green fields is now streets, with lofty buildings on each side of them, inhabited by a dense population.

The following service of the heir to the Lindsay properties in Dundee, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, is interesting.

On 1st August, 1615, George Lindsay, second son of Sir Henry Lindsay of Careston, Kt., heir male of Sir John Lindsay, son of Lord Henry, his brother, was retoured (No. 84) in 100 merks from the great customs of Dundee; the Hospital and tenement of land called the Earl's Hospital (*hospitium comitis*) in the burgh of Dundee; the patronage of the chapel in the hospital foundation; in the rock called St Nicholas Crag in the water off the burgh of Dundee, with the patronage of the Chapel of St Nicholas, on the said rock of St Nicholas; with the right of patronage of the five chaplains of St George the Martyr, and all the chaplains in the Parish Church foundation.

William Ogilvy Dalgleish of Mayfield, in this parish, and Woodbourne and Baltilly, in the County of Fife, is the eldest son of the late Captain James Ogilvy Dalgleish, R.N., J.P. and D.L. of Woodburn, in the County of Fife, who died in 1875, by Isabella, daughter of the late David Martin, merchant, of Dundee. He was born in 1832, and in 1860 married Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Francis Molison of Errol Park and Murie, by Eliza, daughter of the late William Baxter of Balgavies. He is a Justice of Peace in the Counties of Fife, Forfar, and Perth, and a D.L. for Fifeshire; and merchant and partner of the great manufacturing firm of Baxter Brothers & Co.,

Dundee. He recently acquired a considerable part of the estate of Craigie from Robert M'Gavin, the proprietor. It adjoins the grounds of his mansion of Mayfield.

Sir William Bruce of Earlshall, Kt., and Margaret Meldrum, his wife, obtained charter under the Great Seal of all the town and lands of Craigie Wallace, &c., and lands of Longforgan, dated 10th February, 1539. He married secondly, Agnes, daughter of James Scrymgeour of Dudhope and Mariot Stewart.

On 20th March, 1623, Janet, Margaret, and Helen Bruce, heirs portioners of Robert Bruce, junior of Pitlethie, their father, were each retoured (Nos. 145, 6, 7) in the third part of the lands of Wallace Craigie, in the barony of Dundee—A.E., 25s; N.E., £5. On 6th August, 1633, William Bruce of Earlshall, heir of Sir William Bruce of Earlshall, Knight, his great-grandfather, was retoured (No. 218) in the town and lands of Wallace Craigie.

On 22d August, 1643, Sir Andrew Bruce of Earlshall, Knight, heir of William Bruce of Earlshall, his father, was retoured (No. 284) in Wallace Craigie. On 21st February, 1665, Andrew Bruce of Earlshall, heir of Sir Andrew Bruce, Knight, his father, was retoured (No. 411) in the town and lands of Wallace Craigie.

Shortly after the date of last retour, the lands of Wallace Craigie, and of the Grange of Barry, were acquired by a burgess family of Dundee named Watson. Alexander Watson of Wallace Craigie was Provost of Dundee in 1700.

In the year 1789 the estate of Wallace Craigie, which consisted of 55 Scots acres, or about 65½ acres imperial, was sold by public roup. It holds off the Crown. The property was put up at £2000, and bought by George Constable, writer, Edinburgh, the antiquary, the maternal uncle of the present proprietor, at £2170. The Nine Trades wanted the property, and competed for it, but, unfortunately for the Incorporation, those bidding for it stopped too soon, and did not purchase the estate.

The whole of the lands have been feued, and the feu-duty derived from the property by the representatives of the antiquary amounts to £2450 per annum. That sum divided annually among the poor of the Nine Trades would have made their firesides comfortable in their old age.

The estate when sold was rented at £80 per annum, and lay in the landward part of the parish, but it is now wholly within the town of Dundee. The property now belongs to Colonel Charles Brown Constable of Wallace Craigie, late H.E.I.C.S. The property is held under a deed of entail executed by the

antiquary shortly after he made the purchase. He was an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott, who frequently visited him at Wallace Craigie.

The superiority of Baldovie belonged to the Scrymgeours, Viscounts of Dudhope, and they may also have been proprietors of the lands at an early period. The estate was acquired by Thomas Clayhills, a burgess of Dundee, about the end of the sixteenth century. During that century members of the family were Magistrates, and repeatedly held the office of Dean of Guild of Dundee. On 14th June, 1633, Robert Clayhills, heir of his father, Robert, was retoured (No. 216) in the lands of Baldovie, with the mill thereof. The family were designed of Baldovie and Drumgeith, but after they acquired the estate of Invergowrie, about the middle of the seventeenth century, they were designed of that property. On 22d September, 1664, David Clayhills succeeded his father, Robert, in the lands of Baldovie, in the barony of Dundee. On 14th January, 1669, James Clayhills succeeded to Baldovie.

The lands of Baldovie and Drumgeith appear to have remained in possession of the Clayhills family until 1727-8, in which year the Town Council of Dundee purchased both estates for the Hospital at the price of £15,249 6s 8d Scots. Robert Reid of Baldovie was appointed M.P. for Forfarshire in the first Parliament of Queen Anne, 1702, in succession to John Fullarton of Kinnaber, deceased, and he served during the 7-10 sessions of that Parliament. (Vol. II., p. 216.) He may have acquired Baldovie from the Clayhills family, but we rather think he had possessed one of the other estates in the county, of the same name, and not Baldovie in this parish. In 1734 Baldovie was feued to Richard Holden at a feu-duty of £333 6s 8d. In 1766-7 the Town Council sold the superiorities of Baldovie and Drumgeith to Thomas Milne of Milnefield at £2300 sterling.

Richard Holden had discovered a mode of bleaching coarse linens with kelp, and the Board of Trustees for Manufactures then proposed to erect a bleachfield there on his principle. In the "Linen Trade," p. 449, it is mentioned that Holden fitted up a bleachfield at Pitkerro, near Dundee.

Baldovie appears to have come into possession of a person named Johnston. In 1755 Alexander Johnston of Baldovie married Elizabeth, daughter of David Graham of Claverhouse. He was admitted to the freedom of London in 1757. The lands were acquired by David Anderson, and he possessed them in 1822. They subsequently came into possession of Robert M'Gavin of Ballumbie, who is the present proprietor of Baldovie.

In the old Valuation Roll of 1683, Baldovie and Drumgeith are entered together, the valued rent being £420. In the Roll of 1822 these two properties are entered as follows:—

Baldovie, David Anderson, &c.,	£175	0	0
Drumgeith, Patrick Kerr,	141	4	0
Kellyfield, James Lorimer,	95	18	0
Montpelier, John Alison,	7	18	0
	<hr/>		
	£420	0	0

The earliest notice of Drumgeith we have seen is in the time of King David II. It then belonged to John Innerpeffer. He resigned Drumgeith, Godfraistonne (Gottesston), and King's Lour, and the King gave Andrew Burr a charter of these lands. (In. to Ch., 48-33.) Very shortly thereafter, at Barbrothe, on 16th April, 1343, he resigned them into the King's hands. The two latter properties, and Langleyis were given by charter to Donald Strachan, but Drumgeith is not mentioned. (In. to Ch., 48-34.) Langleyis may have been given instead of Drumgethe, or it may be another name for the same place.

The estate of Drumgeith was acquired by the Gardynes of that ilk in the sixteenth century. On 11th November, 1597, John Garden of Drumgeith was a consenting party to the sale of Cononsyth by David Garden of Leys and his son, to William Rait of Hallgreen. On 31st October, 1596, John Garden of Drumgeith consented to the charter of Muirhouse by David Garden of Leys to David Maxwell of Tealing.

The Glamis family had probably acquired the property from the Gardens. In November, 1596, Patrick, Lord Glamis, succeeded John, Lord Glamis, his father, in Drumgeith. On 30th April, 1617, John, Earl of Kinghorne, was retoured (No. 563) as heir of Patrick, Lord Glamis, his father, in same lands and many others. Shortly thereafter Drumgeith was acquired by Robert Clayhills of Baldovie. On 4th November, 1664, David Clayhills succeeded his father in the lands of Drumgeith, in the barony of Baikie. In 1669 James Clayhills was laird. The Town acquired Drumgeith for the Hospital in 1727-8, and they built the present mansion house of Drumgeith in 1737. In 1740 Drumgeith was feued to Bailie Reid for an annual feu-duty of £420 sterling.

Drumgeith was a large estate at one time, but portions of it were given off at different periods. The estate of Whitfield, in the parish of Mains, which

belongs to George Keil of Whitfield, was previously part of Drumgeith. The lands of Kellyfield were also given off Drumgeith. They were owned by the Lorimers for a century before 1875, when James Lorimer, professor of law, sold it to John Laing, merchant, Dundee, who lately built a new mansion house and made other improvements on the estate. Montpelier was also sold off Drumgeith. John Alison, merchant, Dundee, was proprietor in 1822 and afterwards. It subsequently passed through several hands, and it now belongs to William Hay, Town Clerk of Dundee, who has done much to improve the estate, and both Kellyfield and Montpelier are good and pretty residences. The estate of Drumgeith belonged to Patrick Kerr in 1822. It was subsequently acquired by the late Edward Baxter of Kincaldrum. His trustees sold the property to C. D. H. Kirkaldy, and his trustees sold it to Robert M'Gavin of Ballumbie, the present proprietor.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 Duntrune included the property now known as Craighill, the valuation of both being £466 13s 4d. In the valuation of 1822 the lands are divided. Craighill then belonged to David Blair, a Magistrate of, and stampmaster in, Dundee, the value of it being £93 19s 1d. Duntrune then belonged in part to Miss A. Graham, of the value of £70 1s 9¼d; and the balance to William Stirling—value, £302 12s 5¾d; in all, £466 13s 4d as above. On the death of David Blair, who was locally known in Dundee as *Justice Blair*, David Blair, his son, succeeded to the property. He sold the property of Craighill, left Dundee, and took up his residence in St Andrews. He married a daughter of Provost Bell of Belmont, Dundee, by whom he has a family.

John Hepburn Millar, merchant in Glasgow, had a son, John, born in 1816. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, was LL.D., 1838, and called to the Bar, 1842. He married, in 1863, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Charles, Lord Neaves, was Solicitor-General for Scotland, 1867-8, and appointed a Senator of the College of Justice, 1874, when he took the title of Lord Craighill, from the name of his estate in this parish.

The lands of Craighill are to the north of Duntrune Hill and left bank of the Fithie, a small stream which rises in Craigowl and falls into the Dighty at Balunie. They are protected from the north winds by a hill or ridge behind them, and the farmhouse commands an extensive view.

Sir Robert Graham of Fintry married Janet, daughter and heiress of Sir

Richard Lovell of Ballumbie, had issue—Robert, his heir ; John, ancestor of the Grahams of Claverhouse and Duntrune. He acquired the estate of Balargus from the Earl of Angus, and afterwards Kirkton. By Margaret, daughter of John Bethune of Balfour, he had John Graham of Claverhouse, living in 1541, who married Ann, daughter of Robert Lundin of Balgony. He died about 1580, and was succeeded by his elder son, Sir William Graham of Claverhouse, who died in 1642, leaving by Marian, his wife, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, two sons, George of Claverhouse, and

I. Walter, ancestor of the Grahams of Duntrune. He married, in 1630, Elizabeth, sister of Alexander Guthrie, and was father of

II. David Graham of Duntrune, who died in 1706, leaving a son,

III. William Graham of Duntrune, who assumed, at the decease of David, third Viscount Dundee, the title of Viscount, as heir male of Claverhouse. He was out in '15, and attainted by Act of Parliament. His eldest son,

IV. James Graham of Duntrune, likewise assumed the title, joined in the rising of '45, and was also attainted for treason. He had previously, in 1735, sold Duntrune to his uncle,

V. Alexander Graham. He settled the estate upon his brother,

VI. David Graham, who then became of Duntrune. He was born in 1687, and died in 1776, having married Grisel, daughter of Robert Gardyne of Lawton, by whom he left a son,

VII. Alexander Graham of Duntrune, who married Clementina, daughter of David Gardyne of Lawton or Middleton, and had by her one son and several daughters. He died in 1782.

VIII. Alexander Graham of Duntrune. He died in 1802 without issue, and his sisters became co-heirs. Of these,

IX. Amelia, the eldest daughter, became the wife of Patrick Stirling of Pittendreich, on 18th April, 1781 ; and Clementina, who in 1794 was married to Captain Gavin Drummond of Keltie. Their only child, Clementina, was married to David, ninth Earl of Airlie, in 1812. She was the mother of David, the tenth Earl of Airlie.

Patrick Stirling, who was son of William Stirling of Pittendreich, had by his wife, Amelia Graham, William, their heir ; Alexander, born in July, 1796, who died in 1801 ; Clementina Jean, who, in 1807, was married to Captain John Mortlock Lacon, 72d Highlanders, of Great Yarmouth, second son of the late Sir Edmond Lacon, Bart., and had issue—John Edmund ; Henry, died in the West Indies, and several other sons and daughters.

On inheriting Duntrune, Mrs Stirling Graham and her husband assumed the surname and arms of Graham by Royal authority. Their only surviving son,

X. William Stirling Graham, born 12th June, 1794, succeeded to Duntrune. He died without issue in December, 1844, aged 50 years, and was succeeded by his eldest sister,

XI. Miss Clementina Stirling Graham. She was well known as the authoress of "Mystifications." She was born in the Seagate of Dundee on 4th May, 1782, and died at Duntrune, 23d August, 1877, aged 95 years. She was succeeded by her above mentioned nephew,

XII. John Edmund Lacon, the present proprietor.

In 1844 he married Louisa Matilda, daughter of Edward Shewell of Bryanstone Square, London, and of Lewis, Sussex, by whom he had a son, Frederick Graham Lacon, who died at Madeira in 1875.

Miss Stirling Graham was buried in the old burial ground of the Grahams of Fintry, at Mains, close by the Castle of Mains, near Dundee. In memory of his aunt Mr Lacon has had placed in the Episcopal Church, Broughty Ferry, a beautiful stained glass window. The laird of Duntrune is a Justice of Peace for the County of Forfar, and he takes an active and intelligent interest in the affairs of the county.

The bearings of Walter Graham of Duntrune, the eldest cadet of the Grahams of Claverhouse, are—

Arms—Three piles waved, sable, on a chief engrailed, of the second as many escalops as the first, a double tressure counter-flowered, gules.

Crest—On a helmet befitting his degree, with a mantle gules, doubled argent, and torse of his colours is set for his crest, a flame of fire issuing out of the torse or wreath proper.

Motto in an escroll, *Rectu sursum.*

Lyon Office, 26th November, 1823.

The proprietary histories of Duntrune, Balunie, Baldovie, and others in proximity to them were, to a considerable extent, intermixed in early times, which makes it difficult to make the proprietary history intelligible without occasional repetitions.

The lands of Duntrune and Balunie had been Crown property in the reign of King Robert Bruce. That Monarch granted a charter of Duntrune and Balluny to Walter Northington. (In. to Ch., 81-71.) Of this proprietor we know only his name, and cannot tell the motives which induced the King to bestow these lands upon him, but doubtless he had been an active partizan of

the King, and probably accompanied him from England. We do not know how long the lands remained in that family. They may have passed from them to the Ogilvies of Easter Powrie, as we find them in possession of a member of that family at an early date. Alexander Ogilvy was proprietor of Duntrune in the beginning of the fifteenth century. His mother was Christian Glen, the daughter of Sir John Glen and Margaret Erskine, and his father, David Ogilvy. Alexander Ogilvy of Duntrune had a charter under the Great Seal on 10th May, 1439-40, of one sixth of Inchmartine, and lands in Lanarkshire on the resignation of his mother. (Bal. MSS.) David Ogilvy of Duntrune was a witness in 1497. (Reg. de Pan., 262.) We have not ascertained when the Ogilvies disposed of Duntrune, but it was not for a considerable time after the end of the fifteenth century.

The Scrymgeours, Constables of Dundee and Viscounts of Dudhope, acquired the lands of Duntrune, Balunie, Baldovie, and others, very probably from the Ogilvys of Easter Powrie and Ogilvy. They retained the superiority of these properties for some time after they parted with the lands themselves.

Walter Graham, son of John Graham, second son of Sir Robert Graham of Fintry, acquired the estate of Duntrune early in the seventeenth century. On 10th November, 1629, Walter Graham of Duntrune is mentioned (His. of C. of S., p. 131), and the lands of Duntrune have continued in the family since they were acquired by the said Walter. In 1735 the estate was sold by one member of the family to another of them, in view of a rising on behalf of the Stuarts, in which the seller intended to take part. It was a wise precaution, as James Graham, the rebel laird, was attainted for taking part in the rebellion, but the lands having been previously conveyed to Alexander Graham, who took no part in the rising, they were saved to the family. The estate of Duntrune now belongs to John Edmund Lacon of Duntrune, descended, on the female side, from the Grahams of Duntrune, as is shown by the short genealogical account given above. The superiority of the lands of Duntrune, which had been acquired by the Town of Dundee, was, on 29th October, 1766, sold to Alexander Graham, merchant, Arbroath, for the sum of £770 sterling.

The old mansion house of Duntrune was built in the sixteenth century, but we have not ascertained the year in which it was erected. The lands were then the property of the Scrymgeours of Dudhope, as they were not acquired by the Grahams until about the middle of the seventeenth century.

In 1825 William Stirling Graham had the old house of Duntrune taken down, and the present elegant mansion built on the site of its predecessor. It

consists of two floors, besides a sunk storey on the north side, where the ground falls rapidly. The principal rooms are on the first floor, and the windows open upon the lawn, which fronts the house on the south. Between the lofty windows are pilasters the height of the walls, surmounted by small pinnacles, which gives the front a handsome appearance. The door, with portico, faces the east, and the appearance of the mansion, whether seen from south, east, or west, is very pleasing.

The situation of Duntrune House is one of the finest anywhere to be found. On the north is a small hill covered with timber, which shelters it from the cold northern winds; to the west is a fine garden, beyond which is a deep den, the lofty sides richly clothed with a profusion of thriving trees and shrubbery, and shade and moisture loving herbaceous perennial plants, through which runs the Fithie, a small clear and sparkling stream. The east side of this pretty ravine belongs to the laird of Duntrune, and the west side to the laird of Ballumbie, whose mansion is near the lower end of the den, and on the right bank of the stream. The lawn extends a little to the east of the mansion, beyond which there is a plantation of noble trees, some of which are of great size.

The lawn is beautifully kept, and looks and feels like a velvety verdant carpet, agreeable to the eye and pleasant to the feet. Outwith the lawn is a spacious terrace, extending in length to quite half a mile, raised some seven or eight feet above the spacious park in front of it. From this terrace there is a magnificent prospect to the east, south, and west, of the ocean, the Tay, the eastern and northern portions of Fife, of Dundee, and westward to the Ochils, with much of the intermediate scenery in each direction. Mr Lacon is proud of his terrace, and well he may be, as there are few to equal it, and, all things considered, perhaps none in the country to surpass it.

In the mansion house of Duntrune there is a remarkably handsome large folio volume, bound in rich silk velvet of a reddish purple colour, in which Mr Lacon has arranged in chronological order many interesting documents connected with the Duntrune property, and several documents which belonged to John, first Viscount of Dundee. The volume is kept in a neatly ornamented hardwood case. Among the documents are the following:—

Commission in favour of John Graham of Claverhouse to be Colonel of H.M. newly formed regiment of Horse in Scotland. It is dated Whitehall, 25th December, 1684, and signed by Charles II.

Contract of marriage between John Graham of Claverhouse and Lady Jean

Cochrane, daughter of William, Lord Cochrane, eldest son of the first Earl of Dundonald, dated 9th June, 1684.

Letter on H.M. special service to Colonel Graham of Claverhouse, that the King had appointed him a Brigadier both of Horse and Foot, 23d May, 1686.

Commission to be Major-General, in favour of Colonel John Graham of Claverhouse, of all the Forces on East Coast of Scotland. 20th September, 1686.

Patent of nobility in favour of Major-General John Graham of Claverhouse, creating him Viscount of Dundee, and Lord Graham of Claverhouse. It is dated at Whitehall, 12th November, 1688, bears the signature of King James II. of England and VII of Scotland, and sealed at Edinburgh, 19th November, 1688.

Document signed by King James VII., 23d June, 1688. Entitled the Mustar Roll, 30th June, 1688.

Rental of the late Viscount Dundie's estate, given by David Graham of Duntrune, for 1689—Total, £7739 18s 4d Scots, or £649 19s 10d sterling; Lady Dundee's jointure, £3333 6s 8d Scots, or £277 15s 6d sterling.

In the volume there are inventories of the titles of Lord Dundee's lands, delivered by the laird of Duntrune to the tutors of the Marquis of Douglas. Each property is detailed by itself, with numbers showing the progress of the deeds.

There is a document entitled Confiscation of Claypots and Gotterston.

In a glass case which stands on the sideboard in the diningroom at Duntrune, is kept a pistol taken from Viscount Dundee's belt at Killiecrankie, 17th June, 1689.

Extract letter from His Majesty King James VII. of Scotland (II. of England) to the Constable of Dundee, declaring the Constable to be the first Magistrate of Dundee, dated 19th March, 1685-6, and registered at Dundee, 22d June, 1686. Major-General John Graham of Claverhouse appears to have previously received from King Charles II. a grant of the office of Constabulary of Dundee, with Dudhope Castle and part of the Dudhope estates.

Gift of four pennies on the pint of ale brewed within the town of Dundee, to the Constable of Dundee, by King James VII., 1687. This would have proved a very valuable gift had Lord Dundee been spared to enjoy it. On 11th March, 1689, he granted to the town a discharge for one thousand merks, being the collection of the gift of two merks upon each boll of malt brewed and sold within the town of Dundee. The money had been paid by the collector of the tax, John Graham, to Alexander Catheart, for behoof of his Lordship

and the discharge is to the term of Martinmas, 1688. He did not live to draw another payment from the tax.

We sincerely thank Mr Lacon for an inspection of the various very interesting articles enumerated above, and for the details given respecting them. We were also permitted for a few hours one day to take notes from the Inventories of Charters referred to above, from which some of the details we give of the proprietary history of the Graham lands were taken. In expectation of being permitted to continue the perusal of the Index, which would have enabled us to make up a complete proprietary account of the lands in this parish, we delayed giving the chapter on the parish of Dundee in its alphabetical order among the parishes in Volume III. We regret this now, as our waiting has been to no purpose, Mr Lacon having declined to permit us to take any more notes from the Inventory. This is of consequence to him, as it prevents us from showing the important, noble, and honourable position which the family of Graham at one time held in this county.

In the course of the preparation of this work we have had occasion to ask for information regarding the family history of many of the families, noble and gentle, within it; and also particulars regarding the proprietary history of their lands, and other details. In every case, with this exception, we have been received in the most courteous manner, had charters and other writs given us for perusal, or particulars fully supplied by the parties or their agents. It is necessary to mention this as our apology for excluding Dundee from its proper place, and inserting it later on without the additional details. We regret the necessity.

King Robert II. (1370-90) granted to Thomas de Fothringhay a charter of the lands of Balewny (Balunie) He had probably been a member of the family of Powrie Wester. (In. to Ch.; 122-109.) On 26th March, 1437, Thomas Fothringham of Balunie is a witness. (Reg. de Pan., 229) On that day he and others visited the Earl of Athole in prison in Edinburgh regarding the succession of Sir Thomas Maule to the Lordship of Brechin. (Reg. de Pan., 23.)

The Grahams appear to have acquired the lands of Balunie from the Fothringhams shortly after the date of the visit to Edinburgh in 1437. On 13th October, 1480, instrument of resignation of Balunie and mill, and two third parts of the lands of Wariston by Robert Graham of Fintray to Sir J. Scrymgeour of Dudhope, in favour of John Graham of Balunie. Sasine by

Sir J. Scrymgeour in favour of John Graham of these properties followed on 19th April, 1521. Instrument of resignation of Balunie and mill, and two parts of Wariston, by John Graham of Claverhouse, in the hands of Sir John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, for new infeftment, 28th January, 1539. On 5th January, 1578, Sir J. Scrymgeour of Dudhope gave charter of the lands of Balunie with the mill, and lands of Wariston, to William Graham, son of David Graham of Fintry, upon an assignation by said David Graham in the Constable's hands. On 10th November, 1598, William Graham of Balunie is mentioned.

In the sixteenth, seventeenth, and part of the eighteenth century, the lands of Wariston are frequently mentioned, generally in connection with Balunie, Claypots, or Gotterston. There are no lands of that name in the district now, but we are informed by old people that there was last century a few cottar houses on each side of the highway between Dundee and Arbroath, close by where the present road to Balunie leaves it, which were known by a name similar to Wariston, and it is probable that the lands of Wariston lay around the town, and are now included in the farms of Balunie, Claypots, and Gotterston.

In the seventeenth century the lands of Balunie were in possession of the Scrymgeours, Viscounts of Dudhope. On 4th November, 1644, John, Viscount of Dudhope, was served heir to his father, Viscount James, in the lands of Balunie, but, we think, of the superiority only.

The lands and mill of Balunie, with Gotterston, Claypots, and others in the parish, came into possession of John Graham, Viscount Dundee, partly by inheritance, and partly in gift from James VII. After his death his estates were forfeited, and given by William III. to the Marquis of Douglas, from whom they have descended by steps to the Earl of Home, the present proprietor.

John of Inverpeffer is the first proprietor of the lands of Gotterston with whom we have met. He resigned Godfraistoune, Drumgethe, and King's Lour to David II., and that monarch granted a charter of these three estates to Andrew Burr. Of this person we have no information beyond his acquisition of these lands. He does not appear to have held them long, as the same King granted a charter to Donald Strathechin, and Annabell, his wife, of the lands of Kingslour, Langleyis, Godfraistoune, which Andrew Burr resigned in the King's hands at Barbrothe, 16th April, 1343 years; the lands of Carden-

barelay, an annual furth of the mill of Panmure, and other lands in Aberdeenshire, which the King also gave him. This Donald Strachan is supposed to have been a son of Sir James Strachan and Agneta de Thornton. By Annabell, his wife, he had a daughter, Christian, married to Sir Malcolm Fleming of Biggar, ancestor of the noble house of Wigton. (In. to Ch., 48-33-4.)

On 16th April, 1524, Patrick, fourth Lord Gray, Sheriff of Angus, had a charter of Balgillo, Broughty, Gotterston, Pitkerro, Kingslaw, with the customs of Dundee. He died 1541.

On 28th April, 1542, Patrick, fifth Lord Gray, Sheriff, nephew of the fourth Lord, had charter of Broughty, Gotterston, Pitkerro, Kingslaw, third part of the barony of Dundee, annual customs of Dundee, erecting the lands into a free barony on the resignation of Andrew Straton of Lauriston, one of the two heirs and successors of Patrick, fourth Lord Gray. (Doug. I., 669-70.)

On 15th June, 1595, charter of alienation of Gotterston by Patrick, Lord Gray, and Patrick, the Master of Gray, to William Gray of Balunie in principal, and an annual of fifty bolls victual out of the lands of Hilton and Milton of Craigie, and furth of the lands of Balgillo. Gotterston appears to have passed from the Grays to the Grahams.

Sir William Graham of Claverhouse obtained a charter under the Great Seal, of Gotterston, Claypots, &c., on 8th June, 1625. He had probably purchased the lands of Claypots from the Strachans in the early years of the century, although the Crown charter was not obtained for some years thereafter. On 18th June, 1678, John Graham of Claverhouse, heir male of Sir William, his great-grandfather, was retoured (No. 475) in the lands of Gotterston, pendicle at Northferry, with fishings, and other lands.

After the death of John Graham, Viscount Dundee, at Killiecrankie, on 17th June, 1689, his estates were forfeited. They consisted of Claverhouse, Claypots, Gotterston, the Glen of Ogilvy, and other lands which he had inherited from his great-grandfather, those he had purchased, and those he obtained from King James VII. along with the Constabulary of Dundee.

On 29th March, 1694, King William III. bestowed the greater part of these lands upon the Marquis of Douglas, and many of them are still included among the Douglas estates in the county. In this parish there are Balunie and Douglas Bleachfield, the lands of Claypots, Gotterston, and Milton of Craigie, and many plots of ground which have been feued, the annual feu-duty on which is about £1000.

The ancient family of Lovell of Ballumbie appear to have possessed some lands in West Ferry and salmon fishings. The family declined in the latter half of the sixteenth century. The lands subsequently passed through various hands, among whom were the Maules of Panmure.

The last of the Lovells, as proprietors of land in the district, of whom we have any account, are two ladies, which may be considered as showing that the family failed in females. On 18th July, 1607, Sybil and Mary Lovell, heirs-portioners of James Lovell, their brother, were retoured (Nos. 56 and 57) in the lands of West Ferry, with the salmon fishings of Ferryduris, called the Uast Cruik of Kilcragie (winding of Tay east of Kilcraig), on the north side of the water of Tay. In the Valuation Roll of 1683 there is a property entered as Ballumbie. In the 1822 Roll it is called West Ferry, Hon. William Maule, proprietor, the valued rent of both being £100.

It is probable that the purchasers of Ballumbie had acquired these lands and fishings; that they had come to the Maules with the estate, been retained by the family, and that they are the lands at the West Ferry doors and the narrow wedge-like stripe to the north of these, which belong to, and have been feued by the Earl of Dalhousie, and that the "Uast Cruik of Kilcragie salmon fishings" are the fishings at the West Ferry which still belong to the Earl of Dalhousie. The stripe runs into the Douglas lands.

The earliest notice of Pitkerro which we have seen is in Robertson's Index to Charters (26-19), and Douglas (I., p. 664), being a grant by King Robert I. to Andrew Gray, ancestor of the Lords Gray, of the barony of Longforgan, third part of the Milton of Craigie, third part of Pettarache (Pitkerro), and the mill of Pitkerro, the charter dated at Arbroath 12th February, 1314-15. The next is a charter by King David II. (In. to Ch., 50-16) of the lands of Pitkery, given by Margaret Mowbray to William Wishart. Another charter was given by the same King (Douglas I., p. 135) of a third part of the Crown revenues out of the burgh of Dundee, and a third part of Pitkerro, to Sir Neil Campbell, and Mary, his spouse, sister to the King, which pertained to John Campbell, Earl of Athole—circa 1330-50. The King granted another charter (In. to Ch., 62-29), dated at Stirling, 23d March, 1359-60, of a third part of the customs of Dundee, and a third part of Pitkerro blench, which some time belonged to John Campbell, Earl of Athole, to Robert, Lord Erskine. Crawford (p. 299) says King Robert II. (who succeeded King David II., 22d February, 1370-1) gave Sir Robert Erskine a third part of the customs

out of the burgh of Dundee, and a third part of the lands of Pitkerro, then in the Crown by the demise of John Campbell, Earl of Athole. Douglas (II., p. 208) says Sir Thomas had a charter of a third part of the lands of Pitkerro in, or shortly after, 1371, and a third part of the customs of Dundee.

The charters mentioned above from the In. to Ch., 62-29, and from Crawford and Douglas, appear to be one and the same charter, and we think the charter in the Index should have been under the reign of King Robert II. instead of David II. John Campbell, son of Sir Neil Campbell of Lochawe, got the estate and title of Earl of Athole from King David II. His mother was Lady Mary Bruce, sister of Robert the Bruce. He died shortly before 1375, without issue, when Robert II. conferred the title upon Walter Stewart, his second son.

The Lords Oliphant appear to have had an interest in Pitkerro in the sixteenth century. Laurence, fourth Lord Oliphant, who was served heir to his father in 1566, and was a partizan of Queen Mary, had a son, Laurence, Master of Oliphant, who married Lady Christian Douglas, daughter of William, second Earl of Morton. He took part in the Ruthven conspiracy in 1582, fled with some others to the Continent, and was drowned on the voyage. By the marriage contract, dated 7th April, 1576, and in fulfilment thereof, she had charter of the lands of Gallery, Pitkerro, and others, dated 12th April, 1576. By her he had a son, who succeeded his grandfather. The Oliphants must therefore have owned a part of Pitkerro prior to that date.

The lands of Pitkerro were formerly of much greater extent than they now are. A part of them had been acquired by the Scrymgeours, Constables of Dundee. Alexander Scrymgeour granted a charter of one acre of the Mill Crofts of Pitkerro to the community of Dundee towards the middle of the fourteenth century. They thus appear to have been proprietors of Pitkerro at the time the grant was made, but we have not been able to ascertain with any degree of certainty the proprietary history of Pitkerro in its transmission from the Erskines to the Durhams. It may, and probably was acquired from the Erskines by the Scrymgeours, who in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries possessed much of the land in the neighbourhood of Dundee, but we cannot say when they purchased the estate, nor when they sold it. We think it likely they may have sold the lands to the Oliphants in the sixteenth century. They also owned several estates in Angus about that period, and also large properties in Perthshire. Pitkerro may, however, have passed through intermediate hands.

The Durhams purchased Pitkerro in the sixteenth century. They appear

to have acquired the lands at two or more times. The first Durham of Pitkerro owned part of the estate prior to 1534, as will be seen in the following account of the family. The Oliphants were in possession of part of the lands at that date, and for quite half a century later, about which time that family had probably sold their section of it to the Durhams, as heavy misfortunes befell them about that period.

I. John Durham, second son of Alexander Durham, sixth baron of Grange of Monifieth, by Janet, daughter of John Erskine of Dun, was progenitor of the Durhams of Pitkerro. He was bred a merchant in Dundee, was successful, and purchased the lands of Pitkerro, Omachie, &c. He married Isabel, daughter of Kyd of Craigie, and got a charter under the Great Seal from James V. to John Durham, merchant burghess of Dundee, and Isabel Kyd, his spouse, of the lands of Pitkerro, &c., dated 19th October, 1534, and he and his posterity for several generations afterwards were designed of Pitkerro. By his wife he had four sons and two daughters—James, his heir; John, died without issue; Alexander, to whom he gave the estate of Omachie, &c.; Francis, who acquired lands in Banffshire; Isabel, married to Auchterlony of Kellie; and Margaret, to Dempster, merchant in Dundee. He died in the reign of Queen Mary, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. James, who got a charter under the Great Seal, to James Durham of Pitkerro, of the lands of Easter Powrie, barony of Ogilvy, &c., dated 12th November, 1593.

The old road between Dundee and Arbroath passed through the policies of Pitkerro, and James Durham, the proprietor, alleged that he suffered great injury in the destruction of his policies by the King's highway passing through them. He complained of this, and in order to prevent further injury to his parks, and for his better accommodation, an Act of Parliament was passed in 1607, authorising him to alter and turn the road between these two towns. The road was not then altered to where it now is, the present road between Dundee and Arbroath having only been formed in the last decade of the seventeenth century.

James Durham, portioner of Pitkerro, granted to the Provost and Bailies, &c., of Dundee, a piece of land on the lands of Pitkerro, selected and marked out, for the reparation and construction of a new corn mill for the common benefit of the burgh. The date is not filled up, but the sasine in favour of the town on the charter is dated 8th May, 1589. (Dundee Charters, p. 101.)

Mills had been erected on this ground, as, by a minute of sale, dated 15th September and 17th October, 1621, the town sold to James Durham, fiar of Pitkerro, the grandson of that James from whom they had acquired it, the two corn mills of Pitkerro, with the house, &c.

He married Janet, daughter of Sir James Wishart of Pittarrow, by whom he had several sons and daughters. He died in the reign of James VI., and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. Alexander Durham of Pitkerro. He got a charter under the Great Seal to Alexander Durham, son and heir of James Durham of Pitkerro, of the lands of Hatton of Kinnell, dated 14th December, 1620. He married Jean, daughter of David Ramsay of Balmain, by whom he had several children.

IV. James Durham, his eldest son, afterwards Sir James, was put in fee in his father's lifetime of the barony of Pitkerro, upon whose resignation he got a charter under the Great Seal, of the lands and barony of Kinnell, dated 7th June, 1621. He was thereafter sometimes designed of Kinnell and sometimes of Pitkerro. In a charter of the lands of Easter and Wester Balfour in the Mearns, dated 10th June, 1630, he is called James Durham of Kinnell. In a charter of the lands and barony of Easter Powrie, the barony of Ogilvy, &c., he is styled James Durham, apparent of Pitkerro. He was knighted by Charles I., and married Janet, daughter of his cousin, James Durham of Duntarvie, by whom he had four sons and two daughters—James, his heir; William, who acquired lands in Linlithgowshire; John and Robert went abroad and entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus. Their future history is unknown. One daughter was married to Drummond of Megginch, and the other to Hay of Seggieden. Sir James died in 1633, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. Sir James Durham of Pitkerro. He was an eminent lawyer, and added considerably to his paternal estate. He obtained a new charter of the lands and barony of Kinnell, 1st March, 1634; a charter of Greenlaw, in Kirkcubrightshire, 21st December, 1635; and another of the lands and barony of Luffness, 24th June, 1646, after which he was designed of Pitkerro and Luffness. He was a staunch loyalist, and had several public appointments from Charles I., such as Clerk of Exchequer, of which he was deprived after the death of the King, and was put to much trouble by the Commonwealth. He lived to see the Restoration, was knighted by Charles II., and restored to the offices he had previously held. He got a new charter under the Great Seal, to Lord James Durham of Pitkerro, knight, of the lands and barony of Luff-

ness, &c., dated 8th July, 1661. He married a daughter of Hepburn of Humbie, by whom he had James, his heir; Adam, to whom he gave the lands of Luffness; Alexander, afterwards Sir Alexander, who was knighted by Charles II., and appointed Lord Lyon, king-at-arms, the commission being dated 28th August, 1660. He subsequently got other appointments from the King, and was colonel of a regiment. He acquired the lands and barony of Largo, in Fife, and got a charter under the Great Seal, dated 1st January, 1663. He was never married, and left his estate of Largo to his nephew, Francis, son of his brother James; Adolphus or Adam was a lawyer, but never married; Grisel, Sir James' only daughter, was married to John, Earl of Middleton, and was the mother of Charles, second Earl; Lady Helen, Countess of Strathmore; and Lady Grisel, Countess of Morton. He died in the reign of Charles II., and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. James Durham of Pitkerrow, was captain in his brother's regiment, but afterwards cast off the military garb, assumed the clerical habit, and became an eminent divine. He was one of the ministers of Edinburgh, one of the King's chaplains, attended him to the Battle of Dunbar, and afterwards minister of the High Church of Glasgow. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Mure of Glenderston, and relict of his colleague, Zachary Boyd, by whom he had two sons, Francis, his heir, and James, who carried on the line of the family. He died soon after the death of his father.

VII. Francis Durham succeeded to Pitkerrow, &c., on the death of his father, and upon the death of his uncle, Sir Alexander, he succeeded to his property, and was the second Durham baron of Largo. He married Jean, daughter of Sir James Scott of Ardross, but, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

VIII. James Durham, third baron of Largo, second son of the last James Durham of Pitkerrow, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Rutherford of Hunthill, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

On 24th December, 1689, James Durham of Luffness, in Haddingtonshire, was retoured in two third parts of the lands and mill of Pitkerrow, as heir to James Durham of Luffness, his father; and in one third part of said lands as heir of Master James Durham of Pitkerrow, his grandfather. James Durham of Luffness and Largo appears to have disposed of Pitkerrow shortly after he was served heir to his father and grandfather in Pitkerrow.

James Durham was succeeded in Largo by his eldest son, James, who in turn was succeeded by his eldest son, also James. As the Durhams of Largo

ceased to have connection with Angus after Captain, then the Reverend James, or his brother Francis, sold Pitkerro, the genealogical account of this branch of the family need not be continued further.

A full account of the Durhams of Grange, the chiefs of the family, will be given with the land history of the Grange, in the chapter on Monifieth.

It is uncertain when Pitkerro passed out of the hands of the Durhams, but it had probably been shortly before the end of the seventeenth century. It was the property of George Mackenzie, "Clerk to the Exchequer," in the early part of the last century. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married Patrick Durham of Omachie, and died in June, 1760, aged 87 years.

The ancestor of Douglas Drummond Dick, the present laird of Pitkerro, acquired the property from Mr M'Kenzie or his representatives, but the date of his acquisition of the estate has not been ascertained. It had probably been about the end of last century. Mungo Dick of Pitkerro is among the freeholders of Angus in the list for 1821.

William Douglas Dick of Pitkerro, the son of Mungo Dick, married Jane Hay, daughter of the late Sir Francis W. Drummond, Baronet, of Hawthornden, Midlothian, by whom he had a son, the present laird, born in 1843. The late proprietor, who died in 1872, was a Magistrate in the County of Forfar. The present proprietor, Douglas D. Dick of Pitkerro, was ensign in the 29th Foot. He generally lets Pitkerro Castle and grounds, and resides elsewhere. He is at present, or was recently, residing at Montrave, Kennoway, Fife.

The present mansion house or Castle of Pitkerro was built by one of the Durhams, probably in the first or second decade of the seventeenth century. The large trees by which the house is surrounded appear to be about the same age as the house. It is an old square building, having two corbelled turrets, one on the north and the other on the south angles facing the west, and there is a round tower in the centre of the building facing the south, over which the building is carried up several feet on the square, with crow-stepped roof, which give it a castellated appearance. The entrance is on the east or back of the house, and near to it a projecting addition has been added to the house, having a kitchen below and drawingroom above, but this wing does not improve the outward appearance of the mansion.

The house stands in a beautiful park, in which are many large trees of various sorts. Immediately in front of the house there is a very large Spanish chestnut, near to which is a large walnut, evergreen oak, and a superabundance of large shrubs. Two beautiful chestnut trees, the branches of which sweep

the ground, stand to the east of the house. There is a pretty flower garden on the south and west sides of the house, and the Lammerton or Murroes Burn passes on the east. Near the north entrance are two plane trees of large size standing side by side, though a few feet apart, but, curiously united immediately above the ground. They are called the twin sisters, "which grew in beauty side by side," and they are a singular but pleasing sight, which many visit.

In 1732 a sample of coarse linen, bleached with kelp, was exhibited to the Trustees of the Board of Manufactures by the Dean of Guild of Dundee. The Trustees approved of the bleaching, and were to erect bleachfields at Dundee and Dunfermline, but Richard Holden, who had bleached the sample, erected and fitted up a bleachfield at Pitkerro for bleaching linen with kelp. The bleachfield disappeared long ago. (The Linen Trade, p. 449.)

CHAP. XXXIV.—LETHNOT AND NAVAR.

Lethnot and Navar were two distinct parishes up to 1723, in which year they were united. Lethnot was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, but the patron saint of Navar is not known. Both churches were in the diocese of Brechin. In the Old Taxation, Nethuer was rated at viij lib., and Lethenoth at xx lib. (Reg. de Aberb., p. 239-40.) For some time after the Reformation the two parishes were served by one minister, who drew part of his stipend from each. In 1567 the minister who had the spiritual superintendence of both parishes had only a stipend of about £26 Scots in all from both. Each had then its own reader or schoolmaster. In 1574, Edzell, Dunloppie, Lethnett, Lochley, and Navar were served by Maister James Fowlertoun, minister, persone and vicare (he sustenand his reidare), stipend £120 Scots and kirk lands. Thomas Ramsay, reidare at Edzell, £20; Johnne Sym, reidare at Dunloppie, £20 and kirk lands; Maister Thomas Fowlar, reidare at Lethnett, £16; William Hay, reidare at Lochley, £16; Archibald Erskin, reidare at Navari, £16 and kirk lands. (Wod. Soc. Mis., p. 350.)

The two churches of Lethnot and Navar were within a mile of each other, but separated by the Westwater.

When the parishes of Navar and Lethnot were united, the minister of Navar made it an indispensable condition of his becoming minister of the united parishes that a bridge should be erected to connect Navar with Lethnot, and to satisfy him, and enable him to visit his parishioners in both districts of the united parish, the building of Pikehardy or Westwater Bridge was com-

menced and completed. It is of great service to the inhabitants of the entire district.

The Church of Lethnot was, in 1384, erected into a prebend of the Cathedral of Brechin, by Sir David Lindsay of Glenesk, afterwards Earl of Crawford. The Kirk of Navar was a parsonage of the Cathedral of Brechin, and it is supposed to have been granted to Brechin by one of its ancient lords, who took one of their titles from the district. Lord Panmure of Brechin and Navar was the title taken by the Hon. William Ramsay Maule when he was created a Peer, on 9th September, 1831, and the late Fox Maule succeeded to it, but this title is now extinct.

The districts of Lethnot and Lochlee were in more modern times served by one minister, who preached twice at Lethnot for once at Lochlee. When Lethnot and Navar were united in 1723, Lochlee parish was erected into a separate charge. The road the clergyman took in going between his two churches was by the east side of the Westwater, past Finnoch and Achourie, and Clash of Wirran. It is still known as the priest's road. It is hilly and now lonely, but very direct. In former times it was the great road from Banffshire and the western part of Aberdeenshire to Brechin and the low country, and was kept in fair order. It was much frequented by smugglers, Highland shearers, and others up to the end of the first decade of this century. By this road Brechin and Ballater are within thirty miles of each other.

The road from Lethnot to Lochlee was entirely changed upwards of a century ago (in 1777), when a bridge was erected at Stoneyford. It is now on the Navar or west side of the water. That bridge was put up in consequence of two lads losing their lives when attempting to cross the stream in a flood. They were brothers, sons of John Leitch, farmer, Bonnington, aged 23, and 21 years. Both were mounted on one horse with the intention of crossing the river, and, mistaking the ford, were drowned, on 7th October, 1753.

The Church of Navar was taken down shortly after the union of the parish with Lethnot. It stood within the graveyard, which is still a good deal used, and a neat and substantial wall has recently been erected around it. The site of the church may still be traced. A few large trees grow around the lone enclosure.

When the church was demolished the bell disappeared (See Vol. II., p. 367), but it was subsequently discovered, and is now in the Museum at Arbroath, with a description by the Rev. Mr Cruickshank, the respected minister of Lethnot and Navar, hanging round its neck. The date, 1655, is on it. The

site on which the Church of Navar stood is on the left bank of the Paphry, but at some distance above that stream.

The Church of Lethnot was rebuilt in 1827, the foundation stone having been laid with masonic honours on 5th July of that year. Notwithstanding having been thus distinguished, it is a plain building, without architectural pretensions. A small but neat belfrey is on the west end of the church. A stone immediately below the belfrey bears "1672 N." Norrie was the incumbent. Another stone beside it bears "17 J.R., 42." John Row was minister during a time of trouble and danger, and discharged the duties of his office zealously and faithfully. He died in 1747, the year after Culloden, where some of his parishioners fought and fell. He was buried within the church. The neat whitewashed manse stands a little to the south of the church and graveyard, and trees of good size surround both. They are on the left bank of the Westwater, near the confluence of the Paphry, but well up the hill side. The manse commands good views up and down the glen, and in front, of the ancient fortresses of the Brown, and the Grey or White Caterthuns. The scenery is pleasant in summer, but it must be cold and bleak in winter.

The Rev. Mr Thomson, the last Episcopal minister of Lethnot and Lochlee, was deposed in 1716, after a fair trial by the Presbytery of Brechin, for having engaged in traitorous practices against the Established government in Church and State. He was succeeded in the Episcopal incumbency of the united parishes by the Rev. David Rose (the great-grandfather of the present Lord Strathnairn), who, with his wife, is buried within the Kirk of Lethnot. An Episcopal Chapel was built for Mr Rose shortly after the previous incumbent was deposed, on a site about 500 yards from the Kirk of Lethnot. It was a small plain thatched building, and it was burned down by a party of the Duke of Cumberland's troops after Culloden.

In an old MS. we have seen is the following:—"David Rose, Episcopal clergyman, served the cures of Lethnot and Lochlee. Died in the year 1758, aged 63, and lies buried in the Kirk of Lethnot. His spouse, Margaret Rose, died in the year 1785, aged 80, and was buried beside her husband. The Rev. David Rose was twice married, and by his first wife had four children, all of whom died at an early age. By the second he had five children, of whom two only survive—the Honourable George Rose, and a daughter, Margaret, by whom this marble is erected."

This is evidently an inscription for a monument which had been proposed to be erected within the church. If ever it was put up it must have been

destroyed when the church was repaired. The present minister, about ten years ago, sent a copy of the inscription to Lord Strathnairn, who was glad to receive it, and he promised, along with his brother, Sir William Rose, to put up a mural tablet in the Kirk of Lethnot, but it has not yet been done.

The Rev. Mr Cruickshank, the minister, has no doubt that the Kirk of Lethnot occupies a site which has been a place of worship from the earliest appearance of Christianity in the country, if not in old Druidical times. When the foundation of the present manse was being dug in 1810, an immense quantity of some fatty material was discovered, which was believed at the time to be the remains of sacrifices. His Reverence believes in the fat, but hardly in the inference drawn from it.

The etymology of *Lethenoth*, the spelling in the ancient Taxatio, and Lethnot, is doubtful. It may be the confluence of swift running streams, which is applicable. *Netheuer*, in the Taxatio, Navar, Gaelic, means "whirling streams." This name is characteristic of those which run through the district.

John de Inverpeffer was the first prebendary of Lethnot, and he was succeeded by John de Angus. Persons of each of these names did fealty to King Edward in 1296. Inverpeffer was a common family name in Angus in early times. Walkelyn, brewer to King William I., received from that monarch, about 1200, a grant of the lands of Inverpeffer, in the parish of St Vigeans, from which he assumed his surname. There were few proprietors in the County of Forfar of the name of Angus. William Wright succeeded Angus as prebendary of Lethnot, and on his death, in 1410, Andrew Ogilvy, Clerk of the diocese of Dunkeld, son of Sir Alexander Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, was presented to the office, "by his beloved cousin," Alexander, second Earl of Crawford.

Mortifications, for the period of considerable extent, were made out of some of the lands in the parish to the Cathedral of Brechin, and to the Monastery of the Greyfriars in Dundee, by David, first Earl of Crawford, and his Countess, Marjory; and by David, fifth Earl of Crawford and Duke of Montrose, for a daily mass to be said, and a requiem sung at the altar of Our Lady, by the whole convent for the safety of the soul of the donor, and those of his progenitors and successors; also for his benefactor, the unfortunate James III.

In the early part of the century, during the incumbency of Mr Symers, several pieces of silver coin were found in cleaning out a fountain near the church, which is still known as St Mary's Well. These had been votive

offerings, cast in by devout worshippers before the Reformation, which had lain there for several centuries.

The baptismal font in use in Romish times (out of which water may have been used at the baptism of the devotees who offered their silver, dropping it into the fountain to the Virgin), was long turned from the holy purpose for which it was formed, and made to do duty as a watering trough at the manse. It is a plain circular stone basin. Jervise says (E. and I. II., 294)—“A curious font, of possibly the fifteenth century, lies in Lethnot Kirkyard.” The Rev. Mr Cruickshank—“The baptismal font, which had been in use for ordinary purposes about the manse, was sold along with Mr Symers’ effects after his death. It was lost sight of for 30 years, but was discovered and claimed by the present minister (Mr C.). It now lies in front of the church.”

In 1880 a silver coin of Queen Elizabeth, in fine preservation, was found on the farm of Blairno, near the Kirk of Navar.

The Druidical circle which once stood at Craigen Dowie was removed more than fifty years ago, and no trace of it now remains. There is a small circle still to be seen on the side of the hill, about a mile west of the farm of Braco. It is of small zone, and the stones are a good way sunk into the ground. There are many cairns near by. There is another Druidical circle at the Clash of Blairno upon the elevated piece of ground close beside the public road on the left hand as you descend to the Westwater Bridge, or Bridge of Pikehardy. It has been a good deal meddled with, but is still quite distinct.

Of the circle said to have consisted of from twenty to thirty stones, which once stood at Newbigging, only one remains—the stannin’ stane of Newbigging. Many flint arrowheads have been found in some districts of the parish.

The parish ministers and tenants of Lethnot, Lochlee, and Edzell possess a curious and valuable privilege. By a Decreet Arbitral recorded in the Probative Writs of Brechin, 17th October, 1843, the burn of Duskandry, the largest tributary of the Water of Saughs, is the march for the glen pasture of the Water of Sauchs. From this point westward along the whole course of that stream, the parties above mentioned had a common right to pasture a certain number of black cattle. The right could only be claimed now by the three ministers, since all the liferent tenancies have died out.

The united parish of Lethnot and Navar is in the Braes of Angus. It is bounded by Menmuir on the south; by Menmuir, Fern, Tannadice, and Clova on the west; by Lochlee on the north; and by Edzell on the east. From south-east to north-west it is about fifteen miles in length, and about five

miles in average breadth. It contains 26,326·607 acres, of which 36·796 are water.

The mountainous parts of the parish consist of the primary formation of rock. Clayslate, and mica-schist overlay beds of gneiss of unknown thickness. The parish is traversed from east to west by a vein of blue slate, something akin to the Dunkeld slate, which is a continuation of the same vein. It was for some time attempted to be wrought, but for want of capital the enterprise was discontinued about a quarter of a century ago. The slates were brittle and ill coloured, but had the work been persevered in, a better quality of slates would, it is believed, have been got. The appearance of earlier workings are discernible. The vein is very narrow.

Some patches of limestone exist in the parish, but it is of no practical value. Red sandstone is seen on the south side of the Westwater, where it separates the parish from Menmuir, but none exist in Lethnot except in two or three places on the bank of the river.

The parish is nearly surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, which rise from a central valley through which the Water of Saughs runs from nearly the western extremity of the parish, dividing it, as it were, into two parts, until it receives the Paphry Burn, when the stream takes the name of the Westwater. In its course it receives the streams from the water shed lines on both sides, but none of them are of great size, their course being short. The Westwater is the boundary between the parish and Menmuir. The land on both sides of the Water of Saughs is wholly pastoral or wild.

In some districts there are strong chalybeate springs, which have been found beneficial in some cases. If these were made known, and the roads into the parish improved, they might be made a fashionable resort, and prove beneficial to the parishioners as well as to the invalid visitors.

There is little cultivated land in the parish excepting along the banks of the Westwater and its tributaries, but there is good pasturage for cattle in the valleys, and for sheep in the higher grounds, and considerable herds and flocks are raised there. On the banks of the streams and in the valleys there are in several places considerable patches of natural wood. From the level lands, chiefly haughs, near the streams, the ground has a gradual rise to the north, and much of the cultivated soil has therefore a southern exposure. The highest summit in the parish is the Wirran (2220), Gaelic, signifying the broad or strong based mountain, and the name is a very appropriate one. It is a very striking object when seen from the high grounds behind Dun House, or from

the high land about the Church of Logie Pert. A short distance above the Church of Lethnot there is an immense lofty perpendicular black rock close by the side of the river, which here is a dark deep pool. In the days of old, when, by many, *Water Kelpie* was believed to be a veritable personage, he could not have found a more suitable place in which to drown his victims, and he may have played many cantrips there. About this indefinite time the people in the district were very superstitious. Witches were a terror, and the adder stone, of a greyish colour, but pure as marble, having a hole in the centre large enough to admit a man's arm, through which the white adder and the progeny sported in sunny days, was thought to be a sure preventive of witchcraft to the human family, and to cattle. The white adder itself conferred the power of second sight upon any person who could catch one. The broth from boiling a white adder endowed a person who partook of it with the same magical power.

The parish had its witch who performed many notable acts, some beneficial, but many injurious to man and beast. Satan himself is said to have appeared on one occasion, but no description of the appearance of the arch-fiend is given, and the story is related variously; all accounts, however, agree that the presence of the minister of the parish, arrayed in his gown and bands, and with Bible in hand, was necessary before he could be expelled from the dwelling into which he had entered. The presence of the minister in his canonicals was irresistible, and the arch enemy of mankind disappeared in a volume of smoke with a loud appalling noise. An indentation in the floor of the farmhouse into which he had entered, caused by the fiend's descent, was long shown in proof of the reality of the Satanic visit. It is said that it was the Episcopal minister of Lethnot who thus drove off the Evil One. For this bold act his Satanic Majesty was wroth with the divine, and on several occasions he entered the study in the manse and prevented him from preparing his sermon.

Near the Newbigging stone are the remains of an ancient square tower called the Castle of Dennyferne, said to have been a residence of the Lindsays. Several remains of dwellings have been found in the vicinity of the Castle, supposed to have been the residences of their clansmen.

In the Old Statistical Account of the parish it is mentioned that about the time of the last Rebellion the price of an ox was £2 10s; an old ewe, 1s 1d; a good wedder, 3s 6d to 4s; mutton and beef, 1d per lb. In 1790 prices had risen to £6 10s for a similar ox; a ewe, 4s 6d to 5s; a wedder, 11s; and mutton and beef, 4d per lb. A good hen had risen from 4d to 10d; butter

from 4d to 9d per lb.—equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. imperial. The daily wages of a labourer had risen from 2d and his meat, to 6d and his meat. The half-yearly wages of a ploughman had risen from 16s 8d to £3 or £3 10s. A maid servant's wages for the summer half-year were then 10s, and for the winter half-year 5s and bounties. They had risen to £1 5s in summer, and £1 in winter, with a week to herself each half-year, when she could go and reside with her parents, and a peck of oatmeal each of the two weeks for her support; together with the same bounties as in the earlier period. These were an ell of linen, an apron, and a shirt (shift or chemise). A tailor's daily wages had advanced from 2d and his meal, to 6d and victuals. A household weaver charged 1d per ell; the same description of clothes had risen to 3d per ell. Coarse shoes had advanced from 1s to 3s per pair.

In the first half of the eighteenth century there was neither a spinning wheel nor a reel within the parish, the rock and the spindle being then used, by which a woman could spin at an average $3\frac{1}{2}$ heers in the day. By the spinning wheel about four times as much could be spun with the same ease in a day. Prior to 1750 neither buckles were used for shoes nor metal buttons for clothes. There were then few carts within the united parishes, loads being then carried on horseback, and the only tea kettle within the parishes belonged to the minister. About 1770 neither barn nor mill fanners for cleaning victual were in the parishes, but by 1790 each of the three meal mills in the parishes had obtained a set, and few farmers were without them. The account adds—"Formerly the people, especially such as were wealthy, lived frequently in fear lest their houses should be broken, and their property plundered; at present they live so secure in some places, that, as is said, they are seldom at the pains to bolt the door at night."

The rugged and hilly roads render communication with the Valley of Strathmore difficult, and the distance from a market for the produce of the district, which requires to be carted, lessens the value of that produce sent out of it, and increases the cost of the merchandise carried into it. The nearest market town is Brechin, eight miles distant, and the roads lead over steep ground between the two Caters. As the flocks and herds reared in the parish are driven southward, their transport is easily accomplished; still the position of the parish retards progress, and the parishioners are thus placed at a disadvantage in many respects.

The dreadful ravages committed by the soldiery of the Marquis of Montrose in his repeated visits to the Braes of Angus in 1645, are well shown by the

following memorial from proprietors in the vicinity of Navar. The spelling we have modernized.

We undersubscribers testifies to the Honourable Estates of Parliament, their Committees, and others having their power, That the parish of Navar, belonging to the land of Panmure, lying within the Sheriffdom of Forfar, is totally wasted by the cruelty of the malicious enemies of the kirk and kingdom, whereby to our certain knowledge he has been frustrate of his rent these two years bygone. In regard the said lands are in a great part unprofitable and lying waste. And such as are laboured are unable to pay any rent. The tenants not being able to labour above to serve their own necessities. And such like the minister of the said parish is constrained because of the frequent incursions of the broken and barbarous Highlanders, to retire himself with his whole family to the town of Brechin, they having before his removal plundered his house, taken away and destroyed his whole corns, and victual, and books. This we testify to be of verity by these presents subscribed with our hands as follows, at Brechin, the tenth day of January, 1646. Signed by Mr L. Skinner, minister at Navar; G. Symer of Balzeordie; J. Guthrie of Pitforthie; John Symer, elder, of Brathie; John Symer, feir of Brathinche; David Livingstone of Dunlappie; George Straton of Athdouie.

The lands of Lethnot, Edzell, and Glenesk have had a common proprietor from an early time, and they were all known by the common name of Glenesk. The earliest known owners assumed Glenesk as a surname. The period when they received these great territories is unknown, but John de Glenesk, the first of the name, so far as is known on record, is a witness to a charter to Walter de Rossy, circa 1260, the original being among the St Martin's and Rossie charters. The Glenesks of that ilk are also mentioned in 1289 and in 1296, as has already been stated under Edzell parish. An account of the Abbes of Edzell, and the Edzells of that ilk, who were contemporary with the Glenesks, will also be found under that parish. The Stirlings come after these, and they are followed by the Lindsays, who acquired the lordship of Glenesk by marrying Catherine Stirling, one of the two co-heiresses of the last male Stirling, about the middle of the fifteenth century. The Lindsays remained proprietors of Glenesk, including Edzell and Lethnot, until the lordship was purchased from David, the last Lindsay laird, by James, fourth Earl of Panmure, in 1714, and they remain in the family.

Although Lethnot continued the property of the chief of the Lindsays, who was sometimes the Earl of Crawford, and at others the baron of Edzell, there

is some difficulty in showing the names of the proprietors of the parish of Lethnot. There is another Lethnot in Glen Clova, which was also possessed by a branch of the Lindsays. In the first volume of the Lives of the Lindsays, pp. 428 to 446, a list of the properties in the county owned by the Lindsays is given; also their Christian names and the dates on which they are known to have been the proprietors. Some of these who are connected with the Fentons of Baikie we know to have been of the Clova Lethnot branch; but David of 1479-81, Thomas of 1517-49, David of 1556, Thomas of 1617, and Alexander of 1666, are designed of Lethnot only, and we are not able to say from which of the two any of these had their title, but it is probable that some of them were proprietors of the one, and some of them of the other.

From a remote period the district of Navar and the lordship of Brechin have been conjoined, and had a common proprietary history. This we have already given in the chapter on the landward parish of Brechin (Vol. III., pp. 2 to 8), and it is not therefore necessary to repeat it here; suffice it to say King William the Lion bestowed them upon his brother, David, Earl of Huntingdon and the Garioch. He bestowed them upon his natural son, Sir Henry, who assumed Brechin as a surname. He was succeeded by his son, Sir William de Brechin. He was followed by his son, Sir David, who was forfeited and beheaded by The Bruce, and his estates were bestowed on his brother-in-law, Sir David Barclay, who was succeeded in Brechin and Navar by his son in 1350. He died in 1364, and, by marriage with his only daughter, they were acquired by Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole. On his execution, in 1437, they fell to the Crown, by whom they were retained until given to the widow of the eighth Earl of Douglas, in 1472-3. They passed through the hands of the Crawford Duke of Montrose, then of James Stewart, Earl of Ross, who got them 1480-1. On his death in 1504 they came into the King's hands, and then fell to Sir Thomas Erskine, Secretary of State to James V., in 1550. The Earl of Mar subsequently held them, and Sir Patrick Maule of Panmure purchased them, and had charter of Brechin and Navar, 15th October, 1634. They were forfeited in 1716, but these and other estates were reacquired by the Earl of Panmure, since which time they have remained in the family, and they are now possessed by the Earl of Dalhousie.

The lands of Nathrow and of Tillybirnie were at one time held by cadets of the old family of Douglas of Tillywhilly in the Mearns. In 1649 the lands of Nathrow, in the parish of Navar, were infest in Sir Robert

Douglas, on the death of his father, John Douglas of Tilliquhillie. (Reg. de Pan., 328.) Shortly thereafter these lands were acquired by George, second Earl of Panmure, and they were possessed by Charles Robertson about the end of the seventeenth century. On 27th April, 1697, Donald Robertson of Nathrow, heir of Charles Robertson of Nathrow, his father, was retoured in the town and lands of Nathrow, in the parish of Navar. L. 12 m. firmæ. These lands were subsequently acquired by the proprietor of the estate of Careston, and they have since then formed part of that fine estate, the present proprietor being John Adamson, baron of Careston.

Easter Tillyarblet was owned by the Erskines, descendants of the family of Dun. From this family the property passed to Skene of Careston. It was afterwards acquired by James Wilkie, manufacturer, Kirriemuir, shortly after the middle of this century. He sold the estate to the late Fox Maule, Earl of Dalhousie, and since then it has been annexed to the Panmure estate. Wester Tillyarblet has, from an early period, formed part of the estate of Navar, the property of the Earl of Dalhousie. These properties were among those forfeited in 1716, and bought back by William, Earl of Panmure, as already related.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 Lethnot and Navar parishes are entered as follows:—

	Names, 1822.	Props., 1822.	Valuation.
Earl of Panmure,	£247 0 0	Navar, Hon. W. Maule,	£247 0 0
Dunne,	62 10 0	Do., Do.,	62 10 0
Nathro,	116 13 4	Nathro, Geo. Skene,	116 13 4
John Erskine,	20 16 8	Tillyarblet, Do.,	20 16 8
Balnmoon, including Auchfersie,	107 0 0	Auchfersie, Jas. Carnegie,	107 0 0
	<u>£554 0 0</u>		<u>£554 0 0</u>

Lethnot estate is valued in cumulo with Edzell and Lochlee, and no division by decree can be traced showing the value of Lethnot, but it has been entered for many years past at £618 16s. The lands of Auchfersie, which, in 1822, belonged to James Carnegie, and were included in Lethnot parish, have for some time past been included in the Balnmoon estate, in the parish of Menmuir, and not in Lethnot.

CHAP. XXXV.—LIFF AND BENVIE.

The church of Liff was within the diocese of St Andrews. It was given by King Alexander I. (1106-1124) to the Abbey of Scone. He is said to have had a residence at Hurley Hawkin. The church was dedicated to St Mary, Virgin, and Mary or Lady Well is about a quarter of a mile to the north of the church.

The Church of Banevyn or Banevill (Benvie) belonged to St Andrews, and was dedicated by Bishop David in 1243. It was a rectory in ancient times, the gift of a lay proprietor, never having been granted to any ecclesiastical superior either in Romish, Episcopal, or Presbyterian times. The patron Saint of Benvie is unknown. The parish was joined to Liff in November, 1758.

The Church of Invergowrie is said to have been erected of wood by Boniface, a papal missionary who introduced the ritual of the Latin or Western Church into Angus, Archbishop Spottiswood says in A.D. 697, but Mills, in his history of the Popes, says in A.D. 431, being the 8th year of the pontificate of Pope Celestine. It was the first Christian church north of the Tay. Boniface built another church at Tealing, and a third at Resteneth. The church of Invergowry was dedicated to S. Peter, Apostle, and, with its emoluments, was given by Malcolm IV. (1153-1165) to the Abbey of Scone, of which he was the founder. The canons served the cure by a vicar pensioner, appointed by the Chapter. The church is believed to have been in the diocese and commissariat of St Andrews. It was erected on a small mound near to where the burn of Gowrie, the "Flumen Gobriat in Pictavia" falls into the Tay. The ruins of the church are roofless and covered with ivy. The parish was small and the area of the church correspondingly limited, but at some period it had been enlarged by the erection of an aisle on its north side. With this addition it had been sufficient for the congregation, as the parish was small. The age of the church is unknown, but it is very old. The church is the burying ground of the family of Invergowrie. The fragment of two curiously sculptured stones are built in the south-east window in the ruins of the church. The arch or top lintel of the door of the church is of the same character as that in the lower part of the tower of Resteneth, which was also a foundation of Boniface. The remains of a piscina of an early type are near the west door.

The Church of Logie was given by Alexander I. to Scone Abbey. At the Reformation Logie was a separate parish, extending as far eastward as the Constitution Road and Barrack Street, and to the West Port, Park Place, &c. The parish was suppressed prior to 1620, at which time the eastern third part was annexed to Dundee, and the other two thirds to Liff. The Church of Logie stood on the summit of a small mound on the side of the highway from Dundee to Lochee, and the area and sides of the mount were used as a cemetery, which is still known as Logie Burying Ground. A burial aisle was erected by the late Major Fyfe of Logie, and Smithfield in Monikie, but in which no interment has been made. It occupies the site of the church. The graveyard was surrounded by a stone wall in 1837. Owing to the overcrowded state of the burial ground it was closed, with some exceptions, against further interments, by order of the Privy Council, 19th February, 1870. Before the Reformation the Parish Church of Logie or Logie-Dundee, with all its emoluments, was granted as a mensal church to the Bishop of Brechin, the cure being served by a vicar appointed by the Bishop. It was in the diocese of St Andrews, and dedicated by Bishop David in 1263, but it is not known to whom.

In the Old Taxation, Benevyn in Gouryn is rated at 100 shillings; Lif, 8 merks; Invergoueryn, 8 merks; and Logy-Dundie, 12 merks. (Reg. de Aberb., p. 238.) The three last named churches being in Anegus (Angus).

The old bell which belenged to the Church of Benvie is kept at the manse of Liff. It bears the following names and date:—

MICHAEL BURGERHVYS. M. F. 1631.

M. HENDRIE. FITHIE.

Henry Fithie was admitted minister of Benvie before 4th April, 1627, and was translated to Mains about 1633. He along with seventeen other ministers in the Synod of Angus and Mearns were, in 1649, deposed for loyalty to King Charles I. He continued in favour with the Earl of Panmure, and probably retired to Claypots Castle after his deprivation, as was shown in the chapter on the landward parish of Dundee.

The Church of Benvie stood on a rising ground on the right bank or south side of the burn of Gowrie, and about two miles above the Church of Invergowrie. The church stood in the centre of the graveyard, and a small portion of the building, ivy-covered, still remains, but so luxuriant is the ivy that little of the masonry is visible. The burial ground was recently enclosed with a

good stone wall, built up to the level of the ground, which is about five feet above the surrounding land. It is a pity that the grave stones in the burying ground were not arranged in straight lines, and the ground levelled when the wall was put up. There are many stones in the burial ground, some of which had been erected in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and are very interesting, but they cannot be seen properly as they now are.

The sculptured stone (Vol. I., p. 24) stands near the centre of the ground. There are a number of figures of men on foot and on horseback, and other figures on both the obverse and reverse of the stone, and the edges have also been ornamented, but when we saw it, in September, 1880, the stone was so covered with moss as to hide the sculptures. A stone with the armorial bearings of John, first Viscount of Dudhope, who fell at Marston Moor, impaled with those of his lady, a daughter of the first Earl of Roxburghe, and the initials V.I.D., L.I.C., and the date 1643, also an old baptismal font, are in the churchyard.

There was a medicinal well on the opposite side of the burn at the Church of Benvie. We are not aware if the well be still there, and if it be, whether or not it retains its medicinal virtues. We hope it continues to possess its ancient virtues, and should the plague again appear in the district, the water may yet save the people the necessity of incurring doctor's bills. The following is the legend of the well:—

The hamlet of Benvie was haunted by a ghost in very old times, who every night walked mournfully up and down the banks of the stream in a white robe, and was the terror of old and young. The ghost was known as the White Lady of Benvie. The clergyman, dressed in full canonicals, with Bible in hand, met the White Lady, and asked her who and what she was. "Holy man," she said, "I am the spirit of a victim of the plague, who, being a stranger here, my body was buried in unconsecrated ground; remove it to the consecrated churchyard, and out of the spot where it has lain will spring forth water that will be an infallible cure for the plague in all ages." "Thy wish will be complied with," said the minister, "and in all time coming we will be free from the fear of this scourge of the sixteenth century." Such is the tradition of the medicinal well of Benvie.

In the garden of Benvie House there are two ash trees of vast size. The one nearest the house is $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet in girth about four feet above the ground, with a straight, clean, beautiful stem without a branch, of about 40 feet in height, above which it branches out into a handsome top, covered with foliage.

The sister tree stands a little to the south of the other. About fifty years ago it measured 17 feet 10 inches in girth at two feet from the ground. We measured it carefully about four feet above the ground, and found it 18 feet 4 inches in girth. The trunk tapered up to this height. At two feet above the ground it must be quite twenty feet in girth. From the trunk a few small branches have sprung out within the last few years, which detract from its beauty. With the exception of these, the stem rises straight and clean for fully thirty feet, when it throws out huge branches, and forms a large bushy top.

Both these trees must be of great age, but they appear to be still healthy, no sign of decay being visible in either. They are remarkable specimens of forest trees, than which few more magnificent of the kind are to be seen in the kingdom, and they are well worthy of a visit from those interested in arboriculture.

Benvie lies low, but it is a pretty spot. The burn which runs through the fine den of Balruddery is here joined by the Bians Burn at the lower end of the pretty Den of Fowlis, through which it flows. The united burn is at once called upon to turn the machinery of the mill of Fowlis, after which it goes gently forward through the Carse land in front of Gray House, receives the burn from the Den of Gray, then the Lochee Burn, and, as the Gowrie, it does duty at Bullion and at Invergowrie, after which it is lost in the Tay.

The Church of Liff is a modern erection in the Gothic style of architecture, from designs by M'Kenzie, the city architect of Perth. On the west end there is an elegant square battlemented tower which rises to the height of sixty feet, surmounted by a neat spire forty-four feet in height, the tower and spire thus rising to an elevation of 104 feet. Both church and tower have appropriate ornaments, and the interior of the church is handsome and commodious. This church, which was built in 1838, supplanted a very old one which had probably been built about the middle of the seventeenth century. The bell which had long done service in the old church, was removed to the tower in the new church. It has the following inscription:—IAN BVRGERHVIS HEEFT MY GEGOTEN, '96. The inscription is in the Dutch language, but we are unable to give the translation in English.

The church and tower are erected on the brow of the rising ground to the north of the House of Gray. The site is commanding and beautiful. The spire rises above the tops of the lofty trees which surround the church and hide it in some directions, and it is a pretty object from whatever direction it is viewed.

The churchyard is between the church and the pretty Den of Gray, which runs down on the west. The water in the Den is a tiny stream, and almost hidden by the dense foliage of the trees and shrubbery, which quite shuts out the sun's rays.

Close by the Church of Liff, and separated from it by a picturesque and finely wooded ravine, the Den of Gray, are the ruins of the old Castle called "Hurley Hawkin." The site is a tongue of land formed by the junction of two rivulets, and the ruins form a small circular mound with large grey stones jutting out here and there, but the ruins are nearly hid by decaying leaves and vegetation. It was examined some years ago, but only a spur and some ashes were found. The lands of Liff and Invergowrie, with their respective churches, were gifted to King Alexander I. at his baptism, by the Lord of Gowrie, one of his godfathers. It is supposed that King Alexander erected the Castle and occasionally resided in it, but Heron, in his History of Scotland, refers its erection to his father, Malcolm III. (1056-1093). While residing here, in the year 1107, he was surprised in his Castle of Invergowrie by a band of rebels from Morayshire and the Mearns, but by the vigilance and promptitude of Alexander de Carron, ancestor of the Scrymgeours of Dudhope, the King was enabled to escape to Invergowrie, whence he crossed the Tay to Fife, and passed on to the south. In gratitude for this signal deliverance from imminent peril, the monarch granted to his recently erected Abbey of Scone the lands of Liff and Invergowrie.

On the side of the road leading from Invergowrie to Lochee, and now forming part of the garden wall of the handsome castellated mansion of David Matthew Watson, of Bullionfield Paper Works, is an immense block of isolated rock, known as the "Paddock Stone." When, by whom, or for what reason this huge stone was placed where it has so long stood may never be known, but no doubt it was to commemorate some important event long since forgotten, and which the dumb stone cannot throw light upon. Although the stone is in the line of the garden wall it is not built into it, a small opening having been left between the wall and the stone on each side, so that the stone can be distinctly seen. We must not omit the legend attached to this stone. The Evil One disapproves of churches. Learning from some of his emissaries that Boniface was erecting one at Invergowrie, he determined to destroy it without taking up the time necessary to cross the Tay. Taking this stone in his hand, and, standing on the high ground on the south side of the river, he hurled it with great force at the kirk and the men engaged in its erection. He must have mis-

calculated the distance or his own strength, as the stone, instead of crushing church and men, went flying over them and lighted half-a-mile beyond, where it has since then lain.

Another large upright stone, part of which, shattered by lightning, lies beside the still standing portion, is in a field on the farm of Menzieshill, some distance east from the "Paddock Stone," but history is equally silent about the event it was raised to record, as it is regarding its neighbour by the wayside. Between these standing stones, and close by the north side of the said road to Lochee, on the farm of Balgarthno, is a clump of stones called the "Druids' Circle." The circle is formed of nine large and four smaller stones, the largest being about five feet and a half in height above the ground, and twelve in circumference at the surface of the ground. The circle is surrounded by a small trench, the circumference of which is about forty yards. The circle is supposed to have been erected by the Druids for judicial purposes, and the name Balgarthno, in Gaelic, is favourable to this hypothesis. This circle and the two solitary standing stones are all memorials of a very early, if not of a pre-historic period.

Near the east boundary of Liff, on a mound surrounded with trees, there is a stone with a circular hole in it called "King's Cross." Boyce says Alpin, King of the Scots, raised his standard upon it during his battle with the Picts in 730, and after his defeat he was beheaded on the stone, and his body buried at Pitalpin, in the vicinity of the stone. Some forty years ago a human skeleton was found there, which was, for a time, shown in Dundee as the remains of Alpin. Near the close of last century several graves or cists, constructed of rude slabs of stone, were found in the locality, and in 1732 a fine "snake bracelet," now in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh, was found in the same vicinity.

Some time before the end of last century a weem, or Pict's house, was discovered in a field which had been long under cultivation in the parish. The plough had met with resistance, and in digging to remove the stones the weem was found. Lord Hailes examined the building minutely. It has already been described. (Vol. I., p. 55.)

The village or Kirkton of Liff is a small straggling hamlet, having little to attract a stranger except the church and its surroundings. The manse, to the north-east of the church, is a comfortable building, with garden and fine shrubbery, &c.

In the end of the sixteenth century Nether Liff belonged to Sir George

Hay, Bart., a son of Peter Hay of Megginch, the favourite of James VI. He was, by the King, created a Peer on 18th February, 1598, by the title of Lord Prior of the Chartreux, or Charter House of Perth. Not being able to support the dignity, he resigned the title, studied law, and rose to be Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, to which he was appointed 16th July, 1622, and elevated to the Peerage as Lord Hay of Kinfauns and Viscount Duplin, 4th May, 1627, and Earl of Kinnoull, 25th May, 1633. Nether Liff adjoined the village of Liff, and after passing out of Lord Kinnoull's hands, it was acquired by a family named Watson, who retained possession for considerably more than a century. On an old lintel of one of the doors of the steading there once was an inscription in rudely formed Roman capitals as follows:—

THE
D. LOVE. GATES.
O. BETHENAL. THE DW.
INGS. OF. IACOB. P.S. 87.

This inscription was long a puzzle to the natives, but a respected antiquarian, now no more, showed it was meant for the 2d verse, 87th Psalm—"The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob."

The stone may have been the lintel of the door of the old church which preceded the one demolished in 1838.

According to the author of *Caledonia*, Liff is derived from the North British or Pictish word Liff, a *flood or inundation*, but why such a name should have been given to a parish or district all but without a river it is difficult to conjecture, as the tiny streams which flow through the parish scarcely deserve the name of rivulets. Perhaps the name may have been given at the remote period when the Tay flowed along the bottom of the Braes of the Carse, or when the Carse was covered with water; when *Inchture* and other places in the Carse with the prefix *Inch* were named. Benvie is by some supposed to be of Celtic derivation, from "Beinn Buidhe," signifying "the yellow hill or mount."

With the parish of Liff were conjoined Benvie, Invergowrie, and Logie, all of which were at one period distinct parishes; but the greater part of Lochee in Liff, and part of the old parish of Logie, were, nearly half a century ago, erected into the *quoad sacra* parish of Lochee. The parish of Invergowrie was suppressed prior to 1618, and the greater part of it attached to Liff. Before the middle of the seventeenth century the parish of Logie, which included the lands of Logie, Balgay, and Blackness, was attached to Liff, *quoad*

temporalia. The greater part of these lands, and of the *quoad sacra* parish of Lochee, are now included within the Parliamentary boundary of Dundee. After the union of the parishes of Liff and Benvie took place, Liff, Benvie, and Logie, united *quod omnia*, constitute what is properly termed the parish of Liff and Benvie.

This parish is situated at the south-west corner of the County of Forfar. It is bounded on the west by Fowlis Easter and Longforgran; on the south by the River Tay; on the east by Dundee and the united parishes of Mains and Strathmartine; and on the north by Auchterhouse and Lundie, from which it is separated by the Dighty Water. It is about six miles from east to west, and four miles from north to south. Its form is very irregular, and it contains 8049·404 imperial acres, of which 8·600 are water, and 970·706 foreshore. The surface of the parish is finely diversified, and in many parts the scenery is very beautiful. It rises by gentle slopes to the east and to the north from the old Church of Invergowrie, the culminating point on the east being Balgay Hill, and on the north the ridge upon which the Birkhill and the Backmuir of Liff Feus are built, from which it declines to the north on the Dighty, which bounds the parish in that direction. The elevated ground about the Church of Liff and at Balruddery diversify the scenery, as these are picturesque spots.

The beautifully situated old mansions of Gray and Invergowrie, surrounded with spacious lawns and old ancestral trees; the grand new mansion of Balruddery, with its famous den and pretty grounds; and the noble palatial mansion of Camperdown, in a spacious park, dotted with lofty trees and lovely gardens, are each pictures of rare beauty which can hardly be surpassed. The palace of Camperdown silently reminds us of the gallant and noble son of Angus, who, under extraordinary difficulties, won the glorious victory which the name of the mansion keeps fresh in our memory.

Near the summit of the ridge which forms, as it were, the backbone of the parish, on the sides of the highway leading from Dundee to Strathmore, are a succession of hamlets and pendicles, including Birkhill Feus, Muirhead, and Backmuir of Liff, which, together, form a wayside village, somewhat picturesque, if not pretty, adjoining which is the neat Free Church of Liff, with a good manse and garden. There are, besides, churches of various denominations within the western sections of Dundee and in Lochee, but as they are included within the Parliamentary boundary of Dundee, we omit further notice of them here. For some distance on both sides of the highway leading through the Carse of Gowrie, and also in the vicinity of, but outwith Lochee, there are

many handsome, commodious villas, with tastefully laid out gardens, lawns, and shrubberies, the residences of opulent gentlemen who have their business premises in Dundee and Lochee. The Hill of Balgay, already mentioned, is the most prominent object in the eastern district of the parish. The eastern section of the hill is laid out as a public park for the free use of the community, and it is a lovely and picturesque spot, commanding grand views in various directions. The western section is now the Western Necropolis, as beautiful a graveyard as is anywhere to be seen. Both sections of the Hill are crowned with lofty trees, and a walk in either is both pleasing and invigorating.

From what we have already said, it will be seen that the united parishes contain scenery diversified as beautiful. It has its wild and gloomy dens, its wooded knolls and hills, its rills and streams, rich champaign fields, and its emerald lawns, soft as a Turkey carpet, and studded with trees of many sorts, centuries old, huge in girth, and of vast height. Both the urban and rural districts have much that is pleasing, and much that is attractive.

From various points the prospect is extremely fine and very extensive. The view of the majestic Tay and the Fife coast beyond, with Norman Law and the lofty Lomond Hills towering over the coast line, present scenes of great beauty, which the flowing and the ebbing tides and the progress of the sun in its daily course, are ever changing. To the west is the rich Carse of Gowrie, hemmed in on the north by the Sidlaws, peaked and picturesque, with Moncrieff Hill in the centre, and the crests of the Ochil Hills beyond. These and many other scenes which might be mentioned are not surpassed, indeed are not equalled, in any other parish in the county, and the denizens in Liff and Benvie may justly say they live in the premier parish in the county for beauties internal and external.

Part of the parish had been divided into small distinct properties in the seventeenth century, if not at an earlier period. The following abstract of retours will show the names of the proprietors and the lands they owned:— On 11th January, 1612, Elizabeth Traill, spouse of Robert Rollo, heir of George Traill, merchant burges of Dundee, her father, was retoured (No. 78) in the fourth part of the lands of Kirkton of Liff and others. On 23d June, 1618, William Fullarton of that ilk, heir of Lord (Sir) William Fullarton, his father, was retoured (No. 103) in the fourth part of the town and lands of Kirkton of Liff, the fourth part of the Kirkeroff, and the fourth part of the Brewlands.

On 25th July, 1632, Master Patrick Panter, of St Andrews, heir of Andrew

Panter, burges of Dundee, his father, was retoured (No. 207) in an annual of 200 merks out of the quarter lands of the Kirkton of Liff and Brewland. On 16th May, 1634, Edward Montagu, heir male of Edward Montagu, was retoured (No. 222) in the eighth part of the Kirkton of Liff, Kirkerofts, and Brewland. On 3d May, 1639, Janet Peirson, spouse of Robert Fletcher, burges of Dundee, heir of John, son of James Peirson, merchant burges, his father, was retoured (No. 251) in the fifth part of the town and land of Easter Liff, and of other lands in the parish. On 10th June, 1640, James Boyter of Nether Liff, heir of James of Nether Liff, merchant burges of Dundee, his father, was retoured (No. 256) in the eighth part of the Kirkton of Liff, Kirkeroft, and Brewland of Liff.

On 26th May, 1654, John Thomson, heir of James Thomson, his brother, was retoured (No. 335) in the fourth part of the lands of Kirkton, Kirkeroft, and Brewlands of Liff, the Dovecotyard, Knaveship, and custody of the corn mill of said town and the land thereof. On 7th December, 1671, Alexander Traill, heir of John Traill, was retoured (No. 453) in the fourth part of the land of the Kirkton of Liff, and of the town called Brewlands, in the lordship of Scone.

Part, if not the whole, of the lands of Invergowrie were granted by Alexander I. to the Abbey of Scone. They remained in the Abbey until close upon the dissolution of the religious houses, if not up to that event.

It appears that some time before the dissolution, the lands of Invergowrie, or Newbigging as they were called at an earlier period, were in possession of Sir John Carnegie, of that Ilk. The Abbot of Scone, as well as those of Arbroath and Cupar, anticipating the Reformation, had probably sold the lands to Sir John some time before it took place. When, or how, he acquired them is unknown, but that he owned them is certain, as, in the year 1568, he sold the property to Sir Patrick Gray, second son of Patrick Gray of Buttergask and second Lord Gray, by Marion, daughter of James, fourth Lord Ogilvy. Sir Patrick was designed of Invergowrie, but he may only have held part of the estate. The eldest daughter of John Carnegie of Carnegie was married to Gilbert Gray of Banderran in 1583.

After the dissolution of the religious houses, James VI. bestowed Invergowrie upon the Earl of Gowrie. This may have been the portion of the lands which the Abbot had not disposed of to Sir John Carnegie. After the forfeiture of the Earl, the lands were given to Sir David Murray of Gospetrie,

Knight, Captain in the King's Guard, in whose favour the Abbey was erected into a temporal lordship by the King, 7th April, 1604. As Invergowrie was possessed by two parties in the last quarter of the sixteenth, and in the beginning of the seventeenth century, the lands must have been divided into two sections about that time.

Andrew Gray, a cadet, if not a son, of the noble family of Gray, acquired from Sir David Murray that part of the barony which contains the mansion house of Invergowrie, and his name and designation appear frequently between 1590 and 1608. His arms, with the motto *God gevis*, and those of his wife, who was a member of the noble family of Napier, are on stones on the estate. On another is the motto, *soli Deo gratis*, with the initials, P.G. and A.N. On one of the stones on the gate is the date 1601.

The lands of Invergowrie appear to have been still further subdivided, and sold to several parties in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Families of the name of Smythe and Moreis acquired parts of them, but the year is not known, the earliest we have being the second or third generation of the families who owned them. On 27th August, 1641, James Smythe in Dundee, heir of his grandfather, Andrew Smythe, was retoured (No. 260) in half the grain mill and mill lands of Invergowrie, E. 50s 4d. Of same date William Moreis, heir of William Moreis, his father, portioner of Wester Invergowrie, was retoured (No. 259) in the eighth part of the town and lands of Wester Invergowrie, E. 30s. &c.

On 18th May, 1642, James, Earl of Annandale, Lord Murray of Lochmaben, heir male of the fifth Viscount Stormonth, was retoured (No. 268) in the lordship and barony of Scone, which, besides many other lands, included those of the town and lands of the Kirkton of Liff, lands of Nether and Easter Liff, Wester and Easter Gourdie, Pitalpie, Dryburgh, Blackness, Balgarnho, Balgay, Logie, Easter and Wester Invergowrie, with the corn and fulling mills, Denmill, &c., in the barony called Angus.

On 25th April, 1662, David, Viscount of Stormonth, Lord Scone, and Balvaird, heir male of the fifth Viscount of Stormonth, was retoured (No. 387) in the lordship and barony of Scone, including the lands as detailed in above retour (No. 268). On 7th October, 1668, David, Viscount Stormonth, heir of Viscount David, his father, was retoured (No. 435) in the Angus lands of Nether and Over Durdie, with mill of Dunduffe, town and lands of Kirkton of Liff, Easter Liff, Brewlands, Brighthouse and corn mill, Wester, Middle, and Easter Gowrie, Pitalpin, Dryburgh, Blackness, Balgay, Balgarny, Logie,

Easter Invergowrie, Wester Invergowrie with corn mill and fulling mill, Denmill, Smiddie crofts and Darges, partly in the town and barony called Angus. Perhaps these two retours were of the superiority only of these lands, as the family of Clayhills of Baldovie then owned them.

We have not ascertained the year in which the family of Clayhills acquired Invergowrie, but we think it was a short time prior to the middle of the seventeenth century. Long before this period, as has been shown in the chapter of the landward parish of Dundee, the family were proprietors of Baldovie, and were described of that estate. They also owned the adjoining estate of Drumgeith for some time.

On 22d September, 1664 (retour 408), David Clayhills succeeded his father, Robert, in Easter Invergowrie, or Newbigging, Wester Invergowrie, with the fulling mill of Easter and Wester Invergowrie, and the corn mill; lands of Balgarthno, with crofts; lands called Smithy and Smithy Croftland of Denmill, with the thirl of the whole ironwork of the lands of the lordship of Scone in Angus astricted thereto; the tenth part of the lands of Easter Liff and Backsetts, all in Liff, Logie, and Invergowrie; the lands of Easter Liff and Backseatis, &c. David Clayhills died without issue, and on 14th January, 1669, James Clayhills of Nether Liff, heir male of David Clayhills, was retoured (No. 436) in the lands detailed in the above retour (No. 408). The Backseattis mentioned is the Backmuir of Liff. To be astricted or bound to grind the whole corn grown on a farm at a particular mill, or to have the whole smith work done at a particular smithy, was found to be a serious hardship, as the multure on the grain, and thirl of the smith work, were exacted at the pleasure of the miller or smith, and often excessive. These restrictions have generally been abolished, but at some mills they are still exacted.

Since the date of the last retour of service of James Clayhills in 1669, the estate has remained in the family of Clayhills. He was nephew of his predecessor, David Clayhills. Some time subsequent to his accession, but we have not ascertained the date, the male line of Clayhills failed, and the estate came, through a female, to Menzies of Menzieshill, which adjoins to and now forms part of Invergowrie estate. He assumed the surname of Clayhills, and from him the present proprietor is descended.

The family of Clayhills were for centuries prominent merchants, and members of the Guildry Incorporation of Dundee. By honourable and successful trading they acquired wealth, and invested it on lands in the county. In so doing they were not singular, as the ancestors of many of the landed pro-

prietors in Forfarshire and the neighbouring counties were burgesses of Dundee. The acquisition of landed estate by successful industry is the most honourable way in which it can be obtained, and the descendants of such men may look back with pride to the ancestor by the fruits of whose industry their lands were purchased.

We have not met with a detailed progressive account of the family of Clayhills, but from the best sources at our command we have made up the following list of the names of members of the family, with the dates in which they appear, with some other particulars regarding them. We regret that we could not make the account more complete.

In 1570 Peter Clayhills was a leading merchant and Guild brother of Dundee, B.L., 112.

In 1573 William Clayhills was an Assessor of the Dean—do., 116.

In 1579-81 and 87 Peter Clayhills was Dean of Guild—do., 222.

In 1581 Peter Clayhills, burgess of Dundee, and Elizabeth Wishart, his spouse, sold a tenement in the Thorter Row.

In Bailie David Wedderburn's MSS. there is an undated memorandum, but apparently before 1590, thus—"Lent Peter Clayhills Dr Faustes." It is probable that Mrs Clayhills was the sister of Bailie Wedderburn, and that Peter Clayhills was the father or uncle of Robert Clayhills of Baldovie, and first of Invergowrie, who was succeeded by his son David, in September, 1664.

In 1591 Peter Clayhills was a Town Councillor—do., 544. Peter Clayhills died before 26th November, 1610, as of that date James Clayhills, burgess of Dundee, and Elspeth Wishart, his mother, relict of Peter Clayhills, merchant burgess of Dundee, sold a tenement in Thorter Row to Robert Clayhills. The monument No. 819 in the Howff is by Peter Clayhills, in memory of his wife, Margaret Wedderburn, who died in 1617.

In 1611, 17, 19, and 21, Robert Clayhills was Dean of Guild of Dundee—B.L., 222.

Robert Clayhills was one of the Bailies in 1619—do., 552.

In 1633 Robert Clayhills succeeded his father in the lands and mill of Baldovie.

Robert Clayhills acquired Invergowrie a short time before the middle of the seventeenth century.

On 22d September, 1664, David Clayhills succeeded his father, Robert, in Invergowrie, Baldovie, &c.

On 4th September, 1665, the late Robert Clayhills, senior, and Robert Clay-

hills, junior, of Baldovie, and David Clayhills, now of Baldovie, are mentioned. The document is backed David Clayhills of Invergowrie. (Inv. Ch.)

In 1669 James Clayhills of Nether Liff succeeded to Invergowrie on the death of David Clayhills of Invergowrie, his nephew, without issue. On the death of this laird, or of his son and successor, the male line of the family of Clayhills failed in a female, who was married to Menzies of Menzieshill. He succeeded to Invergowrie, and assumed the surname of Clayhills. Their son, James Clayhills of Invergowrie, married Henrietta Henderson Kinloch, heiress of Hallyards.

James Clayhills succeeded to Hallyards and other lands on the death of his wife, as heir of entail.

Their eldest son, James Menzies Clayhills, Captain Royal Scots, born 1786, died 5th November, 1817, aged 31 years. Their second son, Alexander Clayhills of Invergowrie, born 14th January, 1796, died 18th June, 1865, aged 69. Their third son, George Dunbar Clayhills Henderson, married Frances, daughter of Thomas Beckett of Thornton-le-Moor, in Yorkshire. By her he had George David Clayhills Henderson, who succeeded to Invergowrie on the death of his uncle, Alexander, in 1865. He was born in 1832, and in 1867 he married Catherine Rose, daughter of Sir John Borlase, Bart., He was an officer in the Navy, and is now commander R.N., is a J.P. and D.L. of Forfarshire, and the present proprietor of the estates of Invergowrie, Hallyards, &c. The heir presumptive to his estates is his brother, James Menzies Clayhills, Lieut.-Colonel, late of the 7th Fusiliers. He was born in 1834, and in 1861 married Eugenia, daughter of Admiral Watts.

Among the charters at Invergowrie there is a Crown charter by King James IV., November, 1499, to Richard Barrie, burgess of Dundee, in honour of the Blessed Trinity and the Blessed Virgin Mary, to a chaplain in the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the burgh of Dundee, of an annual reddito by Richard Barrie; an offertur to celebrate continually from the land which belonged to the late John Barrie, bounded on the west by the land of Thomas Guild, on the south, &c., &c., in the wa (? way) Argadie (Argyll Gate, now Overgate). (Signed) James Scrymgeour, 4th May.

Attached to this Crown charter is the Great Seal of James IV., the reverse of which is a little broken, but the obverse is in good condition.

Some parts of the charter are indistinct.

Another, dated 14th May, 1550, by James Scrymgeour to Peter Newman. It is signed—"James Scrymgeour, elder, with my hand." His seal is attached, but a part is broken off.

Another, dated 15th May, 1576, by Peter Newman, and Mariotta Murdesoun, and Muriovia Neill, her daughter, of a tenement adjoining Lady Warkworth's stairs, north side of Argadia, to John Libick. Two seals are attached, one of which is imperfect.

The mansion house of Invergowrie is built on a beautiful rising bank to the north of the Tay, of the Dundee and Perth Railway, and of the highway between these towns. It is about two miles to the west of Dundee. The period when the original House of Invergowrie was built is uncertain, but it must have been at an early period. Since then the house has been frequently altered, and frequently added to, but the proprietors who made the alterations and additions have had the good taste to preserve interesting portions of the ancient castle. A considerable part of the west front of the house, or castle, as it may be called, the building being in the old baronial style, has circular towers surmounted by turrets at the angles. The towers form neat little ante-rooms to some of the modern apartments.

The original portion of the ground floor upon which the modern superstructure has been reared consists of several rooms, each having stone walls with strong stone arching. These strong rooms were entered from a passage inside the front wall of the house, which is still to be seen, and this is a very interesting portion of the castle.

The entrance to the present mansion is on the north, and owing to the slope of the land the principal floor is on the same level as the hall door, which saves a flight of steps. The western and southern fronts are extensive and handsome, and they command beautiful views of the Tay and the coast of Fife beyond, the Carse of Gowrie with the Sidlaw range to Kinnoul Hill, Moncrieff Hill, and part of the Ochils. On the south, west, and north of the house are finely shorn lawns, outwith which are a profusion of splendid timber, some of which have attained great size. A little to the south of the mansion are a Wellingtonia, an Auracaria, and a Deodar, planted about forty years ago. They have grown rapidly in the rich soil, and are now stately trees, perhaps not surpassed in the county.

A little to the west of the house is an artificial eminence of considerable circumference and height covered with turf of a rich emerald colour. It is not known when, by whom, or for what object it had been raised, but as its formation must have been a laborious work, it had probably been erected to commemorate some great event now entirely forgotten. To the north of the house is a good garden and ranges of offices, and a short distance to the north-

east of these is the reputed site of the old Castle of Gowrie, the abode of Kings. It is near to the farm of Menzieshill, and to the shattered stone already referred to. A clump of trees mark the spot.

The original builders of Invergowrie House had been alive to the importance of having efficient sanitary appliances, and the remains of the conduits for draining off the refuse water from the mansion are yet visible in the walls and about the buildings. The site was happily chosen for a lordly mansion, and for beauty of situation it is unsurpassed. The public apartments are large and lofty, furnished in modern style, and with excellent taste. The contrast between the modern rooms, and the old, arched, small, dark recesses in which the early proprietors were content to live, is most marked and instructive.

The lands of Benvie were Crown property in the reign of David I. (1124-1153). He gave the barony of Benvie to Walter de Lundin. From him it passed to Sir Philip de Valoniis along with the baronies of Balruddery and Panmure, by gift of King William the Lion. Sir Philip was, about 1180, appointed by that Sovereign Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, which office he retained till his death on 5th November, 1215. He was succeeded in his high office and in his baronies by his son, Sir William Valoniis; and, to make his title to these baronies more secure, the King gave Sir William a grant of them during the lifetime of his father. At his death, in 1219, he left a daughter, Christina, sole heiress of his baronies.

Benvie appears to have been held by vassals while in possession of the de Valoniis, who assumed their surname of Benvie from their lands, of whom were Adam of Beneuile or Baneuy, and his son James, who witnessed various Angus charters between the years 1211 and 1214.

About 1224 Sir Peter de Maule, Knight, married Christina, and with her he got these baronies. Before her marriage she gave a grant of the lands of Benvie and Balruddery, with the patronage of the Church of Benvie, to Sir Ralph of Dundee. This grant was confirmed by Sir William Maule, son of Christina, on 12th August, 1292.

Sir Ralph did fealty to Edward I., and renewed it for lands in Perthshire, 15th March, 1306. The first recorded of the name is Albert of Dundee, and a burgess in Perth called William of Dundee, but there is little known regarding the family. Perhaps Albert and Ralph may have been burgesses of Dundee. This family is mentioned Vol. I., p. 384, and in the chapter on the landward parish of Dundee, p. 124.

It appears that Ralph had succeeded his father in the lands of Benvie, Balruddery, and others, as in 1325 John of Glaister (the name the family assumed after they acquired Glaister in Carmylie), son and heir of the former Ralph of Dundee, had a confirmation charter of these lands from Sir Henry Maule of Panmure. In 1368 Gilbert of Glassert, with consent of his overlord, resigned the lands of Benvie in favour of Alexander Scrymgeour, Constable of Dundee. It was probably on the decay of the Benvie family that the lands of Benvie came into the hands of the Constable of Dundee. The Scrymgeours had intimate relations with the Maules, and were powerful vassals of the great barons of Panmure.

Gilbert of Glastre or Glacester and the Scrymgeour family appear to have been connected by relationship or otherwise. On 3d May, 1374, Robert II. granted charter in favour of Gilbert, whom failing, to Alexander Scrymgeour of Dundee, of the lands and castle of Glacestre, in Argyleshire. (His. M. Com., 5th Rep. p. 613.) The same Sovereign granted charter to Gilbert de Glacester, of all the lands of Glacester, in vic Ergadic, and all his lands in the shires of Forfar and Perth; and failing of heirs male of his own body, to Alexander Skyrmechur. (In. to Ch., 115-34.)

The lands of Balruddery do not appear to have been given to the Constable of Dundee with those of Benvie, and their destination for a long series of years after they passed from the possession of Glassert, in 1368, has not been traced. The next known proprietor of Balruddery is named Lascelles, who was also the proprietor of Inverdovat, in Forgan parish, in Fife. On 16th August, 1589, Andrew Lascelles, heir of David Lascelles of Inverdovat, his father, was retoured (No. 570) in half the land and town of Balruddery—A.E., 50s; N.E., £10. We have not ascertained when this family acquired the half of Balruddery, nor whether David got it by inheritance or purchase. Neither do we know who then possessed the other half of the property.

On 28th February, 1609, Patrick Maule, heir of Patrick Maule of Panmure, his father, was retoured (No. 65) in the lands of Balruddery and of Benvie, with the mill, and in other lands. This retour was probably of the superiority only, as the lands had previously been in possession of the family of Scrymgeour of Dudhope.

On 26th April, 1615, John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, heir male of Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, Knight, Constable of Dundee, his father, was retoured (No. 85) in the lands of Balruddery and Benvie, with advocacion of the church of same, in the barony of Panmure. On 25th April, 1643, James, Viscount

of Dudhope, heir male of John, Viscount of Dudhope, his father, was retoured (No. 280) in the lands of Balruddery and Benvie, with advocacy of the Church of Benvie, the lands of Bullion and other lands.

On 4th November, 1644, John, Viscount of Dudhope, was served heir to his father, Viscount James (No. 287), in the lands of Balruddery and Benvie, with advocacy of the church, in the barony of Panmure, and in the lands of Bulzion or Catermille, in the barony of Melgund, per annexation.

The lands of Benvie, which comprised the whole parish, were held by the Scrymgeours until the year 1654, when, in consequence of a debt of 5440 merks, due by John, third Viscount of Dudhope, and Earl of Dundee, to John Fithie, merchant and burgess of Dundee, the lands were made over to Fithie.

After this the lands came into possession of the Earl of Lauderdale. Ochterlony says the Earl owned them in 1684-5. In 1674, George, Earl of Panmure, gave Marjory Gray, only child of Patrick, ninth Lord Gray, a grant of 870 merks out of the lands of Benvie and Balruddery, and in 1713 her son John, Lord Gray, by her husband John, second son of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, received charter of these lands from James, Earl of Panmure, and since then Benvie has been part of the Gray estate. Some time after 1764 Lord Gray sold Balruddery to the Earl of Strathmore. In 1782 the trustees of the Earl sold these lands to Alexander Baillie of Dochfour. He died 23d February, 1799, and was succeeded by his brother, Evan Baillie, who, in 1806, sold them to James Webster.

He died in 1827, and was succeeded by his son Robert. Robert Webster was born on 17th October, 1802, and died in 1881. His father, James Webster, was an eminent agriculturist, and a devoted geologist. He collected a valuable collection of fossils, the greater number of which were found in the Den of Balruddery. They were removed to Rossie Priory. He was visited at Balruddery by Buckland, Murchison, Agassiz, and others, who pronounced many of the specimens as essentially a new group.

Robert sold the estate of Balruddery in 1849-50 to David Edward, flax-spinner, Dundee. At his death his brother, James Edward, acquired the estate at the price of £40,000. He added the lands of Pilmore to the estate at a cost of £48,000, and died in 1876. His trustees retained the property for some time, and on 14th October, 1879, sold it to James F. White, merchant, Dundee and New York, for £84,000. These two properties extend to 1230 acres.

The old mansion of Balruddery, built by James Webster, was considered a

fine house in its day, but it was a plain square building, with no pretensions to style. When the present laird got possession of Balruddery, in 1880, he commenced extensive alterations and additions, and it has now been made one of the most palatial residences in the district. The front is broken up by bays, and surmounted by a rich cornice and balustrade, which give it the character of a stately Italian mansion.

A large domed conservatory extends to the west, and communicates with the drawing-room. Internally there is now a spacious lightsome hall, the public rooms are increased in number and in size, and other necessary rooms added. A new garden, with a splendid range of houses of approved construction; commodious stable offices, handsome gateway and lodge, have also been erected. In front of the lawn, and seen from the mansion, are three ornamental ponds, connected together by pretty cascades. The mansion stands on high ground between the two dens of Balruddery, and commands a most extensive and beautiful prospect. These improvements have been carried out by Edward & Robertson, architects, Dundee.

The name Balruddery is derived from the Gaelic, and signifies the house of the judge, which would imply that in ancient times it had been the residence of one of the King's judges.

The lands of Balgay were anciently a barony, and previous to the Reformation the greater part, if not the whole of them, belonged to the Abbey of Scone. After the abolition of monastic houses, they were granted by James VI. to the Earl of Gowrie, and, after the forfeiture of the Ruthvens, were granted to Sir David Murray of Gospetrie, knight, captain in the King's guard, ancestor of the Earls of Mansfield. From him they passed to Walter Lindsay, a cadet of the Lindsays of Balcarras. He had Mass privately celebrated in the House of Balgay in 1594, which so offended the General Assembly that they recommended him, and several others, to be punished by forfeiture for that offence.

Balgay subsequently came into possession of a family named Hunter. Master William Hunter of Balgay died in 1662. On 28th October of that year John Hunter, his son and heir, was retoured (No. 394) in the lands of Balgay and Logie, in the lordship of Scone; decimus garbalibus of Balgay and Logie, in the united parish of Liff, Logie, and Invergowrie. Balgay passed from the Hunters to Robert Davidson. His daughter Elizabeth was, on 17th August, 1763, married to James Wedderburn of Blackness. Ochterlony, 1684-5, says Balgey, Davidsons, a good house and good land.

Balgay and Baldovan were acquired by Walter Tullidolph, LL.D., of Baldovan, and of estates in Antigua, in the early part of the eighteenth century. At his death he left two daughters, the elder of whom, Charlotte, was married to Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. of Inverquharity, in 1754, and with her he got Baldovan. The younger sister, Mary, was married to Lieut.-General the Hon. Alexander Leslie, and with her he got the estate of Balgay. General Leslie does not appear to have retained Balgay long, as the property was acquired by Captain David Anderson, who had been in India, before the end of last century. He left a daughter and heiress, who in 1828 was married to Sir William Scott of Ancrum, sixth baronet. By her he had two sons—William, who, on the death of his father, in 1871, succeeded to the estate of Ancrum as seventh baronet of Ancrum; and Harry Warren, who succeeded his mother, Lady Scott, in the estate of Balgay. He is also heir presumptive to his brother, Sir William.

A considerable part of the estate, which now includes the greater part of Logie and a small portion of Blackness, has been given off in feus, which has largely increased the value of the property, and from its proximity to Dundee and Lochee it is very probable that the remainder of the estate will, also, at no distant period, be given off in feus for building purposes.

We know nothing of the old house of Balgay excepting what Ochterlony says, but it had not been sufficient for Captain Anderson, as he demolished it and erected the present mansion house. On the back of a copy of the plan of Dundee of 1793, which we have seen, there was pasted a list of the household furniture and effects which belonged to the Captain, sold by auction in Balgay House in the second decade of this century. It included many Indian articles.

The modern Balgay House is a large commodious mansion, built in lieu of the more ancient House of Balgay. It is situated in a cosy position, being a hollow immediately on the south side of Balgay Hill—now a public park and a cemetery belonging to the community of Dundee. It is sheltered by wood and thriving shrubbery from stormy winds, and it stands on a level spot, with a fine lawn in front ornamented with parterres of flowers. A good garden adjoins, and the house is a very desirable residence for a Dundee merchant. The family of Ancrum, to whom the property belongs, seldom reside at Balgay.

The Scots of Ancrum are descended from the historic family of Balweary, in Fife. Sir William Scott of Balweary, married Isabel, daughter of Patrick,

fifth Lord Lindsay of the Byres, and had issue, two sons—Sir William, his successor; and Andrew, of whom the Scots of Ancrum are lineally descended.

Andrew Scott got from his father in patrimony the lands of Glendoick in liferent. He purchased the lands of Kirkstyle, and married Euphame, a daughter of Thomas Blair of Balthayock, by whom he had a son. He lived in the days of Queen Mary.

Alexander Scott of Kirkstyle, his son, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartine. Their son George succeeded, and married Catherine, daughter of Hugh Moncrieff of Rind. Their son, Patrick Scott, succeeded. He lived in the reign of James VI. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Simpson of Monturpie, by whom he had three sons and a daughter—Sir John, his heir; James and Patrick, without succession; Agnes, married to William Douglas of Ardit, and was mother of Sir Robert Douglas, Bart. of Glenberrie. Patrick sold Kirkstyle, bought Langshaw, and afterwards the lands and barony of Ancrum, in Roxburghshire, which has ever since been the chief title of the family. He died in the reign of Charles I. Sir John Scott, who succeeded his father, got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Ancrum in 1670.

He was by Charles II. created a baronet by his Royal patent to him and his heirs male, in 1671. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Scott of Mangerton, by whom he had five sons and five daughters; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Bennet of Grubbet, by whom he had two daughters. He died in 1712, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Patrick, second baronet of Ancrum, who married Anne, daughter of William Wallace of Hillington, but by her had no surviving issue; secondly, Margaret, daughter of Sir William Scott of Harden, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. He died in 1734, and was succeeded by Sir John Scott, his eldest son, third baronet of Ancrum, who married Christian, daughter of William Nisbet of Dirleton, by whom he had four sons and one daughter. He died in 1748, and was succeeded by his second son, the elder having died unmarried, Sir William Scott, fourth baronet of Ancrum.

He was succeeded by Sir John Scott, fifth baronet, who died in 1814, and was succeeded by his son Sir William Scott, sixth baronet. He was an officer in the Life Guards, a D.L. and a Magistrate for Roxburghshire, for which county he sat as M.P., 1859-70.

The late Sir William Scott, sixth baronet of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, who died in 1871, married, 1828, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of David Ander-

son of Balgay. By her he had Sir William Monteath Scott, who succeeded as seventh baronet. He married, in 1861, Amelia Murray, only surviving child of the late General Sir Thomas Monteath-Douglas, K.C.B., of Stonebyres, Lanarkshire, and has surviving issue, Constance Emily. Sir William and Lady Scott had also another son, Harry Scott of Balgay, born in 1833, who, in 1870, married Caroline Louisa Cavendish Bentinck, eldest daughter of Edwin Burnaby of Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire. He is heir presumptive to his brother, Sir William.

Arms—Quarterly : 1st and 4th, argent, a chevron between three lions' heads gules ; 2d and 3d, or, a mullet argent on a pale gules ; on a chief azure three roses proper.

Crests—1st, a lion's head erased gules ; 2d, an eagle's head erased proper.

Supporters—Two greyhounds proper, collared or.

Mottoes—Over crests and motto—*Be silent and do.* On ribbon over crests—*Tach ut.*
Below the arms—*For right and reason.*

A part of the lands of Logie belonged to the Abbey of Scone. At the suppression of the monasteries they were granted to the Earl of Gowrie, then to Sir David Murray, then to John Hunter, being the same proprietors as owned Balgay.

The other part of the lands and estate of Logie belonged to the town of Dundee, but when they were acquired we do not know. On 6th December, 1705, the Council met, and as they were pressed for money by the town's creditors, they resolved to sell, on the first Tuesday of February thereafter, the lands of Logie, both property and superiority. The lands and estate were accordingly disposed of to Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, at the small price of 17,500 merks, or less than £900 sterling. (Dundee Charters, p. 123.)

In the end of last century the lands of Logie belonged to a family called Reid, related to the Fletchers of Balinsho, and the Reids formerly of Cairnie, near Arbroath. They built the House of Logie. After the death of Fletcher Reid, the last of the name designed of Logie, the property was purchased by Isaac Watt, merchant in Dundee. After his bankruptcy, the house and ground were purchased by Major Fife of Smithfield, and the remainder of the estate, which comprised most of the lands, by Mrs Anderson of Balgay. The Major sold his portion of the property to James Watt, merchant, Dundee. The property was recently acquired by William Cleghorn, who has since fenced the ground, and it is nearly all covered with buildings. The mansion house still remains on the top of the mount with a little ground, on which are some well grown trees around it, but the surroundings have been much changed since it was owned by the Reids.

The lands of Blackness were also church lands belonging to the Abbey of Scone. On 13th February, 1546-7, Patrick, Bishop of Moray and Comendator of the Abbey of Scone, gave the lands of Blackness, Dryburgh, and Baledgarno, in Inchture parish, to the Lady of John Erskine of Dun in life-rent. At same time he gave her husband a lease of the Abbey of Scone for nineteen years. (His. Man. Com., 5 Rep., p. 640.) The lands were afterwards divided into pendicles owned by various persons, as were several other lands in the parish. In the latter half of the sixteenth century they were acquired by Captain Henry Lyell, but in what manner we have not learned. He may have purchased them after the death of the Lady of Dun. He was a wealthy person, and contributed largely towards the expense of roofing the South and North Churches of Dundee in 1588. They had been destroyed by the English when they burned the town in 1547.

The details of the following extracts, from Inq.-Spec. For. and other sources will show the proprietary progress of the properties, as it would occupy too much space to give each property separately.

On 23d December, 1634, Patrick Yeaman, son of John Yeaman of Dryburgh, was served heir (No. 227) to his father in the town and lands of Dryburgh, in the lordship of Scone—E., £12 10s; eighth part and sixth part of the town and land of Blackness—E., 48s 10d; the teinds of Dryburgh and Blackness—A.E., 3s 4d; N.E., 13s 4d; the lands of Pitalpin—E., £12 10s.

On 18th May, 1642, James, Earl of Annandale, heir of Viscount Stormonth, his relative, was retoured (No. 268) in the town and lands of Dryburgh; David, Viscount Stormonth, was retoured (No. 387) in same lands on 25th April, 1662; and on 7th October, 1668, David, Viscount Stormonth, was retoured (No. 435) in the same lands. These three retours were probably of the superiorities of the lands, and not of the ownership of them.

On 7th May, 1678, Patrick Yeaman of Dryburgh, heir of Master Patrick Yeaman of Dryburgh, his father, was retoured (No. 473) in the town and lands of Easter Gourdie, Denmill, Dryburgh, and Pitalpin, each £12 10s feudifirmæ.

On 12th May, 1640, Donald Thornton of Blackness, heir of his father, Alexander Thornton of Blackness, was retoured (No. 255) in a fourth part of the town and lands of Blackness; in a sixth part of an eighth part of the same, and the teinds, E., £4 11s 8d; teinds—A.E., 5s; N.E., 20s.

On 20th August, same year, Donald Thornton, son of Alexander Thornton of Blackness, was served heir to him in the lands of Fofarty, with the teind

sheaves and vicarage teinds, in the diocese of Dunkeld, E., £12 of feu farm duty. This no doubt refers to Fofarty, in the parish of Kinnettles.

On 4th May, 1647, James Boyter of Nether Liff, heir of James Boyter, senior, Bailie of Dundee, his father, was retoured (No. 294) in two eighth parts and one sixth part of the lands and town of Blackness—E., 48s 10d; the teinds of same, A.E., 2s 6d; N.E., 10s.

On 18th February, 1648, Sir William Auchinleck of Balmanno, knight, heir of Master Archibald Auchinleck, portioner of Blackness, his brother, was retoured (No. 299) in the eighth part and the sixth part of the land and town of Blackness, and the teinds valuations as in retour No. 294 above.

While the lands or part of them were divided into small portions, the great part of them had been purchased by the family of Wedderburn, and they may subsequently have acquired the whole estate. As this family were prominent burgesses of Dundee, and took a leading part in the management of its affairs for several generations, we will here give a short account of the Blackness branch of the Wedderburns.

Alexander Wedderburn, son of James, purchased the estate of Blackness, the charter of which, under the Great Seal, is dated 15th July, 1612. It was probably purchased with money belonging to James, his nephew. The lands appear to have come into possession of Alexander, second of Kingennie, who resigned them in favour of his cousin, Alexander, afterwards Sir Alexander, the eldest son of his uncle James, upon a narrative of an obligation to that effect. He was thus the third Wedderburn proprietor of Blackness. He was born on 2d March, 1610, and bred to the law. Upon the death of his cousin of Kingennie, whose son was then a minor, he was appointed Town Clerk of Dundee in 1627, though young himself, being only in his seventeenth year. He attended carefully to the duties of his office, gained the confidence of the Magistrates and Council, and was entrusted with the sole management of the town's affairs, as his uncle had been.

He got a tack of the customs of Dundee from Charles I. in 1639, and next year His Majesty granted him a yearly pension of £100 sterling out of said customs for life. He was much attached to the Royal family, and in 1640 was appointed one of the Committee of Parliament. He had other public offices conferred upon him. In 1642 he had the honour of knighthood bestowed on him. For his loyalty to the Royal family, he was much harassed during the Protectorate, but after the Restoration he had public offices bestowed upon him. In reward for his constant fidelity, Charles II. made him

a grant under the Great Seal of one hundred pounds sterling yearly during all the days of his life. The writ is dated 10th February, 1664.

Sir Alexander married Matilda, a daughter of Fletcher of Inverpeffer, born in March, 1620, and by her had ten sons and six daughters—John, his heir; James, who carried on the line of the family; Peter, George, and Alexander, who all married and had issue; Margaret, married to Patrick Kyd of Craigie; Jean, to William Kyd of Woodhill; Helen, to David Dickson of Hartra, a Senator of the College of Justice; Grisel, to Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie; Cecilia, to William Bailie of Littlegil; and Matilda, to James Brisbane, advocate, of Bullion. Sir Alexander died 18th November, 1676.

He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Sir John Wedderburn, Bart. of Blackness, who, in his father's lifetime, got a charter under the Great Seal, to John Wedderburn, apparent of Blackness, of the lands and barony of Blackness, dated 2d October, 1668. He was trained to the law, entered advocate, and became Clerk to the Bills, by commission from Sir George M'Kenzie of Rosehaugh, Lord Register. In 1667 he married Rachel, daughter of David Dunsmuir, advocate, by whom he had issue, sons and daughters—Alexander, his heir; David, who entered the army and rose to the rank of Major, married a niece of the Duke of Marlborough, but was killed at the Siege of Doway, in 1710, without issue. The other sons died young. Margaret, married to Andrew Balfour, W.S., by whom she had a daughter, Margaret, married to Dr John Wedderburn; secondly, to Dr William Eccles, physician, to whom she had a son and daughter; Matilda, married to Dr David Campbell of Keithick, Chaplain to Greenwich Hospital. The other two daughters died young. Sir John died before 1707. He was created a baronet of Scotland by Queen Anne, dated at Windsor Castle, 9th August, 1704, by patent to him and his heirs male.

Sir Alexander Wedderburn, Bart. of Blackness, his eldest son, succeeded to Blackness. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Seton of Pitmedden, Bart., a Senator of the College of Justice, by whom he had John, his heir, and a daughter, Rachel. He died in 1713. Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness succeeded his father. Sir John's estate being greatly encumbered, he sold it before 1722 to his cousin and heir male, Alexander Wedderburn, who succeeded to his honours. Sir John afterwards went over to Ireland, where he died unmarried in 1722, which ended the male line of John, eldest son of Sir Alexander of Blackness. The representation of the family therefore devolved upon the issue male of James, the sixth, but

second surviving, son of Sir Alexander. James, born 8th November, 1649, was Town Clerk of Dundee. On 17th August, 1673, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Davidson of Balgay, by whom he had two sons and three daughters:—Alexander, afterwards Sir Alexander of Blackness; Dr John, physician in Dundee, who married his cousin, Margaret Balfour, granddaughter of Sir John, who died before 1707. He died on 3d July, 1751, without issue, leaving his landed property to his grand-nephew, the eldest son of Sir John, with provisions to the younger children. Margaret, married to John Paterson of Craigie, Perthshire, by whom she had a son, James Paterson of Carpow; Grisel, to Thomas Watson of Grange of Barrie, and had issue; and Matilda, who died unmarried. James died in 1696, and was succeeded by Sir Alexander Wedderburn, Baronet of Blackness, his eldest son, who purchased the estate of Blackness from his cousin, Sir John, as before observed, was born 4th November, 1675, and succeeding to his honours as heir male on his death in 1722, was second baronet of Blackness. He married Katherine, youngest daughter of John Scott, merchant in Dundee, by whom he had eight sons and seven daughters—four of whom died in infancy—Sir John, his heir; Robert, who married Isabella Edward, heiress of the barony of Pearsie, in the parish of Kingoldrum, by whom he had three sons and three daughters—Thomas, who settled in Nairnshire, and married Katherine, daughter of Robert Dunbar of Grangehill, by whom he had three sons and four daughters. The other sons died in infancy or unmarried; Elizabeth, born 25th October, 1699, married to Alexander Reid of Torbeg, and had a numerous family, one of whom, Miss Reid, was painter to the Queen at London; Grisel, born 26th July, 1706, married to James Graham of Meathie; Catherine, born 19th January, 1715, married, in August, 1739, to David Scrymgeour of Birkhill, to whom she had four sons and a daughter. Sir Alexander died in 1741, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John Wedderburn, third baronet of Blackness, born 4th August, 1704. He married, on 22d October, 1724, Jean, eldest daughter of John Fullerton of that ilk, by Margaret Carnegie, only sister of John Carnegie of Boysack, by whom he had seven sons and four daughters—Sir John, his heir; James, a physician, and Peter went to Jamaica; Alexander and David died without succession, the other two in infancy; Margaret, married to Richard Dundas of Blair, and had issue; Katherine, Susan, and Agatha married to John Smith, writer in Edinburgh, son of James Smith of Balharry.

Sir John Wedderburn took part in the Rebellion of 1745, having served as a volunteer in David, Lord Ogilvy's regiment of cavalry, and was present at the Battle of Gladsmuir or Prestonpans. He rejoined the army of Prince Charles on its retreat northward, and was at Falkirk and Culloden. On 16th April, 1746, he was taken prisoner and sent to London. He was confined in the new jail of Southwark, tried at the Court of St Margaret's Hill on 4th November, convicted of high treason and rebellion against the existing Government, sentenced to death, and, together with the Rev. Andrew Wood, John Hamilton, James Bradshaw, and Alexander Leith, was hanged on Kennington Common on Friday, 28th November, 1746. His property was confiscated and sold, and his baronetcy forfeited. Colonel Farquharson was condemned along with these other gentlemen, but he was reprieved. Sir John Wedderburn, his son, notwithstanding the forfeiture, continued to assume the title. He was born on 21st February, 1729, and served with his father in Lord Ogilvy's regiment, carrying the colours of the Glen Prosen company, who were raised by his uncle, Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, and named from the beautiful glen in which that picturesque estate is situated. He advanced with the Prince's army to Derby, and was in the disastrous defeat at Culloden, from which he escaped and sought protection in Angus.

Pearsie's interest with the Earl of Airlie had obtained the parish of Glenisla for the Rev. Mr M'Arthur. This gentleman received Sir John into his house, conveyed him in the disguise of his servant into Edinburgh, where the General Assembly of the Kirk was then sitting, and concealed him until December, 1746, when he sailed from Leith to London, and thence to Jamaica.

The estate of Idvies, which devolved to him on the death of his grand-uncle, Dr John Wedderburn, on 3d July, 1751, was soon thereafter sold to Lord Kinnaird. Sir John revisited Scotland in 1765, returned to Jamaica, and finally came back to Scotland in 1769, when he purchased the property of Ballindean, in the Carse of Gowrie. He married Margaret Ogilvy, commonly called Lady Margaret Ogilvy, eldest daughter of David, Lord Ogilvy, by Margaret, daughter of Sir James Johnstone, Baronet of Westerhall. By her ladyship, who was born in 1748, and died on 23d March, 1775, Sir John had issue two sons and two daughters, viz.—John, who died in 1783; Sir David Wedderburn, Baronet of Ballindean, on whom the title was reconferred in 1803; Margaret was married to Philip Dundas, Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, fourth son of Robert Dundas of Arniston, M.P., Lord President of the Court of Session, and nephew to Henry, first Viscount Melville, and left issue

at her death in 1807, two sons, Robert and William; Jean was married to John Hope Oliphant, son of Oliphant of Rossie, and had to him a daughter, Jean.

Sir John married, secondly, Alicia, second daughter of Colonel James Dundas of Dundas, by Jean Maria, daughter of William, Lord Forbes, and by her had three sons and four daughters, of whom James died unmarried, in 1815; John, born 1st May, 1789, entered the service of the East India Company, and filled various situations in India; Alexander, born 18th June, 1791, entered the army and rose to be Colonel in the Guards; Mary and Susan; Louisa Dorothea was married to General Sir John Hope, who succeeded to the Earldom of Hopetoun, to whom she had John, who succeeded to the Earldom, and other children; Anne, united to Sir John Hope of Craigie Hall and Pinkie, Baronet, and had issue.

Sir David Wedderburn, Baronet, born in March, 1775, succeeded his father, Sir John, on 13th June, 1803, and was created anew a baronet of England, by patent, dated 18th August, 1803. He married, 3d September, 1800, Margaret, daughter of George Brown of Illerton, Roxburghshire, and by her had issue. Sir David filled many important offices, but the family having long ceased to have any direct interest in Angus, it is unnecessary to continue the narrative further.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF WEDDERBURN OF BLACKNESS.

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three roses, gules, barbed vert. On a crescent of the second, a label of the first.

The badge of Ulster—gules, an hand coupit at the wrist.

Crest—On a wreath of his colours, surmounting an helmet of his degree, an eagle's head erased proper.

Supporters—Two griffins proper.

Motto—On an escrol beneath the shield these words—*Aquila non capit muscas* (the eagle does not catch flies).

The badge of Nova Scotia has been disused since the forfeiture of Sir John in 1746.

The Hunters are a family of considerable antiquity in the county, and their names appear in the rolls of the Scottish Parliament. The great-grandmother of the late proprietor of the lands of Blackness on the male side was a daughter of Robert Graham of Fintry and Anne Moray of Abercainey. His great-grandmother on the female side was Helen, niece of the first Earl of Hyndford, married to John Gibson of Durie, a family of great antiquity, now represented by Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael of Castle Craig, Baronet. The

property of Blackness appears to have been acquired by the family of Hunter shortly after the middle of last century. David Hunter, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Gibson of Durie, is designed of Blackness. He was succeeded in the barony by his son and heir, Alexander Gibson Hunter of Eskmount and of Blackness. He married Anne, daughter of Gibson of Clifton Hall. On his death the estate came into possession of his son, David Hunter of Blackness. Some years ago he married and went to St Andrews to reside, then to Portobello, where he died on 13th January, 1882, aged 80 years, and the property now belongs to trustees for behoof of his family.

The mansion house of Blackness is an old and old-fashioned building. The grounds around are tastefully laid out, and many fine old trees adorn the policies. A large part of the estate has been feued and built upon, which has injured the amenity of the grounds, but added greatly to the income derived from the land.

The mansion of Camperdown is in the Grecian style of architecture, having a lofty portico, supported by fluted Ionic columns of large size on the eastern, which is the principal front, and has a noble appearance. It is built of fine white sandstone from Fife, which makes the building look clean and beautiful. Although the house has been occupied for half a century it appears as if it had been newly erected.

The interior of the mansion is quite in keeping with the magnificent yet very chaste exterior. The apartments are large, lofty, and extremely handsome, the furniture massive and rich, and the fittings gorgeous. In the grand staircase there is a magnificent painting of the Battle of Camperdown, by Sir John Copley. It is of great size, and a masterpiece of high art, upon which one never tires to look.

Previous to the erection of Camperdown House the family residence was Lundie House, a plain old building which stood near the west side of the park, but was demolished and wholly removed after the family took up their residence in the new mansion.

The splendid and spacious mansion of Camperdown is situated in a large and beautiful park, which descends from the house with a gentle declivity to the south, and rises on the north with a gradual slope to the highway between Dundee and Strathmore. It is surrounded with lawns finely kept, which look like rich carpets of emerald hue; and plantations of thriving wood are so placed as to give variety to, and increase the charms of the very beautiful and noble domain. These belts of wood have been planted at different

periods, and they contain trees of many sorts, some of which have attained a goodly size. On the lawns and other open spaces into which the spacious park is divided there are many single trees, and some in pairs, which are splendid specimens of arboriculture, and noble monarchs of the wood.

The gardens are at a little distance to the south of the mansion. They are tastefully laid out, well stocked with beautiful flowers and shrubs, and contain conservatories, vineries, peach-houses, &c., each richly stored with the plants to the growth of which it is devoted.

To the south of the gardens is a spacious walk, bordered with broad terraced lawns. Here there are some fine specimens of the newer varieties of American, Indian, and other trees, introduced into the country during the past half century; and here are some memorial trees, planted by former members of the noble family of Duncan, and others, in memory of some of their departed friends. The soil here is very rich, and these trees have grown vigorously.

There are so many large and beautiful trees within the domain that we have not room to particularise them, but we must specially refer to one tree which has obtained a name and fame. It is the *Camperdown Elm*; a weeping elm which is now the parent of many off-shoots growing in Scotland and in other countries. There is nothing known about the tree, only that it was among the trees got for planting in the grounds, and no other tree of the kind, excepting the grafts from it, is known. This tree is growing in the vicinity of the garden, surrounded by lofty trees. It is only five or six feet in height, and, looked at from a little distance, it appears like a large open umbrella, the short and not very thick stem throwing off drooping branches all round, the points of which reach to within a couple of feet of the ground.

In the immediate vicinity of the House of Camperdown is set up the huge red lion rampant, which adorned the prow of the flagship of Admiral de Winter, who commanded the Dutch fleet in the memorable Battle of Camperdown, 12th October, 1797. The figure was brought from Sheerness to Dundee by the Deptford tender, on 9th November, 1799. This trophy of the prowess of the brave Admiral Lord Duncan is now covered to protect it from the weather, but it can still be well seen, and it is an interesting memorial of the battle. We have given an account of the noble family of Duncan, Earls of Camperdown, in Vol. I., pp. 436-442.

The lands of Dryburgh, Pitalpin, and Gourdie also belonged to the Abbey of Scone, and after the dissolution of monastic houses James VI. gave them, as

he gave other lands in the parish, to the Earl of Gowrie. After his forfeiture, in 1602, the King gave them to Sir David Murray, who on 7th April, 1604, was created Lord Scone. They subsequently came into possession of the family of Yeaman. They were the proprietors about the middle of the seventeenth century. The daughter of the laird married Wm. Rait, minister of Monikie, and laird of Pitforthie, about that time. Patrick Yeaman, the laird in 1679, was a merchant in, and one of the Magistrates of Dundee. They owned the estate in Ochterlony's time, 1684-5. The family had probably declined thereafter. Alexander Graham of Balmuir appears to have had a bond for £10,000 Scots upon Dryburgh and Middle Gourdie. At Martinmas, 1692, eight years' interest preceding that date, was due on the bond. At and preceding the end of the seventeenth century, the estate of Dryburgh was an extensive property. In the valuation of 1683 the yearly value of Dryburgh was £1150. It then included, in addition to the lands mentioned above, the splendid demesne of Camperdown and others.

On 16th June, 1767, Dryburgh was sub-divided, and the different portions were acquired by members of the family of Duncan, but subsequently the whole of Dryburgh under different names, excepting Gourdie, came into possession of Lord Duncan, and they continue in the Earl of Camperdown.

The lands which for a long period have been called Bullion, lying in the barony of Melgund, were previously known as Bulzeon and Katermaylen or Catermille, the latter name being supposed to be derived from *quatuor mille*, signifying four thousand, from the Roman camp which was constructed there by that people during their occupancy of this part of the country, to hold that number of soldiers. Rodulph Kethermalyn possessed these lands at an early period, but the date is unknown. Among the old writs of these properties in the Lauderdale charter room is a confirmation by Laurence de Karramund to Rodulphus of Doude, of a donation by the son of William Chaunturel, to Rodulph of Kethermalyn, of the tenement of Melgund, without date. On 23d August, 1292, Ralph of Dundee got charter of Benvie and Balruddery from Sir William Maule, so that the donation must have been made prior to that date. It is probable that Ralph of Dundee acquired these lands, or at least a part of them; that they passed to John of Glaister, his son; and that they were disposed of by that family to Alexander Scrymgeour, along with the lands of Benvie and others, in 1368. On 7th April, 1447, Margaret Mortimer, relict of Robert Ross of Tarbet (who probably was a daughter of Roger de

Mortimer, Lord of Fowlis), granted instrument ad remanentiam of her fourth part of the lands of Katermalyn in the hands of John Scrimzeour of Dudhope. Among the Lauderdale papers is precept of clare constat by James Cramond of Aldbar for infetting John Scrimzeour of Dudhope in the lands of Bulzeon *alias* Katermalyn and mill thereof, lying in the barony of Melgund and shire of Forfar, dated 24th February, 1553. The Cramonds of Aldbar and Melgund had got Bullion included in their barony of Melgund.

The lands of Bullion continued in the Scrymgeours for many years, but they were broken up into sections. Patrick, Lord Glamis, had acquired a fourth part of the lands in the beginning of the seventeenth century, and John, Earl of Kinghorne, his son, succeeded to Bullion on 30th April, 1617. They continued in the family for a long period. In 1754 the lands were divided between the then proprietors. The Earl of Strathmore had one fourth part, and Wedderburn of that ilk, &c., three fourths of Bullion.

In 1680 or thereby, James Brisbane owned part of Bullion, and David Brisbane succeeded, and died 15th June, 1752. They were of an old family in Angus (Wed. Gen., p. 112). On 25th April, 1643, James, Viscount Dudhope, succeeded to Bullion on the death of his father (Ret. 280). On 12th May, 1663, George, Earl of Panmure, succeeded his father, Earl Patrick, in the lands of Bullion. The Grays of Lauriston owned the property. It was acquired by James Gray, and on 24th August, 1694, Master John Gray, heir of his father, James, succeeded to the lands of Bulzeon or Catermille, E. 10s feudifirmæ (Ret. 529); also in that part of the lands of Bulzeone, commonly called fourth part lands, formerly in the barony of Auldbar, now annexed to the barony of Lyon, E. 20s feudifirmæ.

After the division referred to above, the Earl of Strathmore's portion was bought by Thomas Milne of Milnefield, and the superiority now belongs to William Wighton of Milnefield. It now consists of Bullionfield Works and some lands around it, of which David Matthew Watson is proprietor. The other portion is Bullion Farm, and it is still owned by the descendant of Wedderburn of that ilk, viz.—Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill.

We have given above the proprietary history of Benvie, which forms part of the Gray estate. Sir Andrew de Gray, who was a faithful adherent of Robert the First, received large grants of land from that King, including Longforgan, Craigie, and others, and probably part of the present estate was included in the grant, which was dated at Arbroath, 12th February, 1315. The Fowlis

Easter estate came into the family by the marriage of Sir Andrew Gray with Janet, daughter of Sir Roger de Mortimer, but some accounts give the Grays an earlier proprietary interest in these lands.

Part of the Gray estate belonged to the Abbey of Scone. In the Valuation Roll of 1683 there is entered, in name of "Viscount Stormonth," lands valued at £500. In recent valuations these lands are said to be feus, belonging to Lord Gray, now to Edmund Archibald Stuart Gray of Gray. Nether Liff was in possession of the family of Gray for a long period prior to 1683. It was then valued at £263 13s 4d. Other lands which were then called "Provost Watson," £160; "Walter Thomson," £80; "John Mitchell," £40; "Edward Montague," £40, were subsequently acquired by Lord Gray, and are now included in the estate. We do not know the present name of these lands, but they must have been extensive, £320 being a large sum at that time. Easter Liff belonged to John Carnegie of Seaton in 1598. His son, Robert, was designed of Ballinbreich, and died without male issue in 1593. (H. of C. of S., p. 48.)

Gray House is a noble mansion, situated on a beautiful plateau, within a spacious park near the south-western borders of the county. The plateau is elevated a little above the flat fields which extend to some distance south from the demesne. To the north of the messuage the park rises gently for some distance; thereafter the bank ascends more rapidly up to the Church of Liff, which may be said to be within the policies of Gray.

Along the south side of the park there is a grand avenue, with very large trees on each side, extending in a straight line from the eastern entry to the policies, onward to the village of Benvie, being a mile in length. In the immediate vicinity of the mansion the grounds are tastefully laid out, and they contain a fine garden, lawn in front of the house, and tennis lawn to the east of it. They are rich in well grown shrubbery, and in uncommonly large trees, of many hardwooded sorts. Near the front of the messuage there are two Cedars of Lebanon of immense size, the solid trunks of which do not rise more than a couple of feet above the ground, as they then throw off several huge branches, each in itself equal in size to a great tree. At one foot from the ground the larger of the two exceeds twenty feet in girth, and it is sixty feet in height; and the girth of the smaller is not much short of twenty feet. The terrible storm of 28th December, 1879, broke off one of the upper branches of the larger of these cedars, and, to protect the tree, it has since been stayed by a strong

galvanized wire rope. The age of these great trees is unknown, but they must have been old when our great-grandfathers were young. The extraordinary size of some of the other trees in the park and in the Den of Gray astonishes visitors. An oak fifteen or sixteen feet in girth, or a graceful silver fir thirteen or fourteen feet in girth, and of corresponding height, is no ordinary everyday sight.

The mansion originally consisted of a central portion, with a pediment on which the arms of Lord Gray are displayed, and a wing on each side thereof, each crowned with a tower. It is of three floors in height, each floor showing in front seven windows. The main floor is reached by a flight of steps outwith the central portion of the building. This portion was erected about the middle of last century, from designs by the elder Adams. The front of this portion of the mansion is ornate and handsome. Additions were added to both wings at later times, and the frontage of the mansion is of considerable length, but the parts harmonize well.

The lands of Wester Gourdie, which were Church lands belonging to Scone Abbey, have been in possession of the Wedderburns of Kingennie for about three centuries. We are not sure of the date when they were acquired, but Robert Wedderburn was in possession of at least part of the lands in 1590, and he may have held them some time before that year.

Alexander Wedderburn of Tofts and Kingennie obtained from James VI. a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Gourdie Wester in the year 1591. On 15th December, 1637, Alexander Wedderburn, son of Master Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie, was served heir (No. 239) to his father in the sunny half of the town and lands of Wester Gourdie, with the teinds; and also the shadow half of same town and lands, with teinds of same—E., £27 16s 8d.

On 16th March, 1686, Alexander Wedderburn, son and heir of Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie, was retoured (No. 500) in the sunny and shadow halves of Wester Gourdie, with teinds, and backseats. On 24th March, 1692, Alexander, heir of his father Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie, was retoured (No. 521) in both halves of the lands of Gourdie, with teinds, and the backseats—E., 20m 11s 8d, &c. feudifirmæ.

The estate of Gourdie still remains in possession of the descendants of the Wedderburns who owned it in the sixteenth century. It includes the farms of Gourdie and Bullion, with pendicles, and many feus which were given off

at Birkhill. The present proprietor is Henry Scrmyeour Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill.

Considerable portions of the parish of Liff have been given off in feus. We mentioned above that the land owned by Lord Stormouth at Backmuir of Liff had subsequently been feued by the Gray family. In addition to these, a large quantity of land at Birkhill, part of the Gourdie estate, has been given off in feu by the family of Wedderburn. Robert Millar acquired in feu some land at Muirhead, which he has sub-feued in small lots. There are also a number of feus given off at the Kirkton of Liff by the proprietor of Gray. These feus vary in size, some of them being no more than sufficient for the site of a dwelling-house and garden, but others are pendicles extending to several acres, with the necessary housing for the family and their bestial.

A Free Church, with manse and garden, was erected on the ground at Muirhead after the Disruption. The situation is not a very fine one, but both church and manse are comfortable, and the church is a great boon to the numerous industrious cottars and pendiclers who occupy the feus around. Many of the feuars' dwellings are erected on the sides of the highway from Dundee to Newtyle and Coupar-Angus.

The Dundee Asylum was founded on 3d September, 1812, and opened for patients on 1st April, 1820. It was then outwith the town and in the open country. In the course of time it became surrounded by buildings and a large population, which destroyed the privacy absolutely necessary for such an institution; and it had become much too small for the wants of this district of the county.

The Governors wisely resolved to erect a new Asylum on a suitable site at some distance from the town, and they acquired a site on the rising ground between the policies of Camperdown and Gray, but at a distance from both. The site has a southern exposure, and is in all respects an admirable one. The land secured extends to about 95 acres, and on it a new Asylum has been built, in a simple Scotch baronial style, 600 feet long in front, with a tower at each end, and open lantern in the centre. It contains accommodation for 400 patients, with all the necessary appliances which modern experience and medical skill consider requisite for the health, and for ameliorating the condition of the unfortunate patients who may require to reside in the institution. The building has a noble appearance, and does honour to Edward & Robertson, the architects. It was opened for the reception of patients in October, 1882.

CHAP. XXXVI.—LINTRATHEN.

The Church of *Lantrethynne*, *Luntrethin*, Lintrathen, was a vicarage in the diocese of St Andrews. During a vacancy in 1386 the rents of the vicarage were uplifted by order of the Bishop of St Andrews, and applied to assist in the repair of the Cathedral Church of that city, which had been much injured by fire that year.

In 1574 the Churches of Lintrathen, Glamis, Essie, and Methie were served by one minister, Johnne Navay, who had a stipend of £100 Scots and kirk lands. Robert Stewart was reidare at Lintrethin, salary £16 Scots and kirk lands. (Wod. Mis., p. 351.)

Lintrathen was valued at 20 merks in the old Taxation (Reg. de Aberb., 239), and the Church was dedicated to Saint Meddan. The patronage and teinds of the Chapel of *Glenrathen* were given to the Priory of Inchmahone, in Lake Monteith. In the old Valuation no chapel is mentioned.

The present Parish Church was built in 1802-3, on the site of the previous church, which was an old building, and it may, and probably was, built on or near to the site of a chapel which was erected by Alan the Durward. The church was recently repaired and enlarged, and is comfortable and suitable for the requirements of the parish. A good manse adjoins the church, and church and manse stand on a small eminence on the east or left bank of the Melgum, near to a deep pool and waterfall of considerable height on that stream. The name of the parish is of Gaelic origin, and signifies *rapid lynn*, from that cascade, which is in a deep ravine or linn. The situation of the church and manse is romantic and pretty.

Bells were introduced into Scotland at an early period, and some of them were held in great veneration, wonderful virtues being ascribed to them in Romish times. Adamnan makes reference to St Columba's Bell. It was called "God's Vengeance," which was believed to fall on all who swore falsely upon it. Many other holy bells were celebrated in story. Amongst the articles bestowed on a bishop when consecrated was a small hand bell. St Patrick gave to the Bishop of Sletty, when he conferred the Episcopal dignity upon him, a box containing a bell and a menster, a crozier and a poolire, being the insignia of the pastoral office. Some bells in Scotland were dedicated to ancient Scottish saints. St Mungo's Bell figures in the arms of the City of

Glasgow. Custodiers were sometimes appointed to take charge of bells and other sacred relics, and the custody of the relic became hereditary in the family, and in several instances emoluments and lands pertained to their holders. Among "The Airlie Papers" printed in the Spalding Miscellany (Vol. IV., pp. 117-118) an instance is related. One of the papers is a formal resignation of the bell of St Meddan, by Michael David, its hereditary curator, to Sir John Ogilvy, and the transference of it by him to his wife, Margaret, Countess of Moray, dated 27th June, 1447. It is followed by the instrument of sessyn of the bell, dated twenty-one days after the resignation. By it the Countess got the substantial advantages which pertained to the custodier of the bell. These were a house or toft near the Church of Lintrathen, which pertained to the bell, of which it formed both the title and evidence of tenure. The formal process of investiture described in the seizin is curious, the Countess having been shut into the house by herself after receiving the feudal symbols of resignation of the property by the delivery to her of earth and stone.

The old bell of St Meddan appears to be lost. Jervise relates that about the middle of this century an old man had told him that some years previously the effects of an old woman were, at her death, sold at Burnside of Airlie, among which was an old rusty thing like a flagon that was called Maidie's Bell. The description given of this article corresponds with that of the skellachs or bells of the middle ages.

The parish is triangular in shape, about ten miles in extreme length, and five at its greatest breadth. It is bounded by Kirriemuir on the north, Kingoldrum on the east, Airlie on the south, and Glenisla on the west. The lower division of it consists of gentle slopes, the middle of valleys with low hills between, and the upper, of the southern ranges of the Grampians, with intervening glens. It may be said to be in the Braes of Angus, with the Vale of Strathmore in front, and the Grampian mountains behind. It contains 22,872·692 acres, of which 248·691 are water.

In the course of the alterations made upon the ground near the Church by the Dundee Water Commissioners, a fragment of a sculptured cross was found. It is either part of an arm or the top of a cross, and it is ornamented with interlaced work. It may have stood upon the toft by which the bell of St Meddan was resigned to Sir John Ogilvy, and there is little doubt that it is a portion of the Cross of St Meddan, around which fairs were held, and before which pilgrims knelt and prayed.

In Sinclair's account of the parish in 1792 it is said the parish is "elevated

on the skirts of the Grampians from 500 to 1000 feet above Strathmore, and has a bleak and barren aspect. The surface is uneven, consisting of hills, valleys, and mountains."

About a quarter of a mile north-east of the Church there is an artificial eminence, the summit of which commands an extensive prospect. On this spot a gibbet was erected for those unfortunate persons whom the servile court of a despotic baron had condemned to death. Vestiges of the hangman's habitation appear at the foot of the tumulus, and the name of a neighbouring plot of land perpetuates the memory of this infamous practice.

Half a mile north-west, on an elevated healthy tract, are many tumuli or cairns. There, perhaps, a battle was fought by some contending chiefs, but tradition is silent. Near the west end of the lake there are the remains of an extensive enclosure, said to have been a deer park belonging to Sir Alan Durward of that ilk.

The teinds of the parish were purchased by the family of Airlie in 1770 from John Erskine of Carnoch. He acquired them from the representatives of the Earl of Mar, who received them from James VI., with the priory of Inchmahome and other lands, the same having been erected into a temporal lordship called the lordship and barony of Cardross.

At that time "A Friend to Statistical Inquiries," who wrote the account of the parish, says there were about fifty of the population in the parish "who are denominated farmers who occupy certain proportions of land, out of which they tear a scanty subsistence." Few improvements in agriculture had then been made there, the old system being still maintained. Oats and barley were the principal productions of the ill-cultivated soil. He says—"However sacred the promise of a feudal lord may be, little exertion will be made where no leases are granted, and where heavy servitudes are imposed." The tenant was bound to perform twelve carriages to the distance of twenty miles, even in seed time or harvest, at the will of the proprietor. He speaks in strong terms of this humiliating system, which had been abolished by every enlightened landlord, but still kept up in this parish. He says—"There are no enclosures nor plantations of trees, and scarcely one fifth of the parish is arable. The whole perhaps ought to be converted into grass farms, the coldness of the climate and poverty of the soil being inimical to cultivation." "There is no trade nor manufacture in this corner but such as is necessary to the accommodation of the natives, and their wants are few. Destitute of elegancies, and most of the conveniences of life, their desires are limited. They enjoy little, and with

that little they are contented. Attached to their native soil, they are temperate and sober."

"The Church is an old, dark, disproportioned fabric, built at two different periods. The manse is a wretched hovel, covered with thatch. The object state of this habitation is not owing to any reluctance in the heritors to grant repairs, but to another cause which has now ceased to operate. The stipend is £400 Scots and 40 bolls victual. The late incumbent, far advanced in life when promoted to this charge, officiated 20 years, and his two immediate predecessors 107 years."

"The parochial schoolmaster has a salary of six or seven bolls oats, collected from the tenants, and some trifling fees. On this miserable allowance he has contrived to support a family upwards of sixty years. The hut in which he resides is hardly fit to accommodate the meanest beggar. The poor on the roll were from five to seven. The funds for their relief are the rent of a gallery in the church, the mortcloth money, the interest of a small capital, and a weekly collection of tenpence or a shilling."

The writer of the account does not appear to have been the minister of the parish. From what he says it appears to have been then vacant. The accounts he gives of the parish, the church, manse, schoolhouse, the state of husbandry, and the condition of the people are miserable in the extreme, and the contrast when compared with the state of matters at the present time is most extraordinary and most gratifying. "The good old times" is altogether inapplicable to Lintrathen less than a century ago. There was nothing good there then.

The parish is now smiling in beauty. A much larger portion of it is now cultivated than was arable last century. Husbandry is scientifically and carefully performed. The various crops sown are the same as those grown in the district, and the land yields a good return. Trees have been planted on several parts of the parish, which enliven and give variety to the scenery. The "Friend to Statistical Inquiries" would not know the Loch of Lintrathen now were he to see it. The lake and its surrounding now form a charming picture.

There is a good church and a handsome manse. The school and schoolhouse are now comfortable buildings, and both minister and teacher are more adequately remunerated than were their predecessors in former times.

The farmers now enjoy the comforts and some of the elegancies of life. The servitudes are things of the past, and leases are general. Even the working classes are well housed and fed, and in every respect more comfortable than their forefathers were in the olden times.

According to tradition the family of the Durwards possessed the greater part of the parish of Lintrathen at an early period. They were hereditary *Hostiarii* or doorkeepers to the Kings of Scotland, and they assumed their surname from their office. Alan the Durward or Hostiarius, who lived in the beginning of the thirteenth century, was one of the most accomplished, the most daring, and the most powerful magnate in Scotland in his time, and he acquired immense territories in different counties in the kingdom. He is said to have had a residence upon the south-west side of the Hill of Formal, which overlooked part of Glenisla and the Loch of Lintrathen. About 1831 a quantity of Roman coins were found in a hillock near to the reputed site of Durward's Castle. After the failure of the Durwards in the male line, the barony of Lintrathen appears to have come into possession of a family named Duncan. They also failed in the male line, and Sir Walter Ogilvy married the heiress, and with her obtained Lintrathen in the beginning of the fifteenth century. He was a favourite with King James, and was frequently employed in State affairs.

A part of the parish of Lintrathen belonged to the ancient Maormers and Earls of Angus. Through failure of heirs male the extensive territories of the Pictish Earls passed by marriage to the families of Comyn, Umphraville, Stewart (one of whom married the heiress of Abernethy, and added her wide domains to his other large estates), and the great house of Douglas. One of the latter family, Archibald, Earl of Douglas, gave Sir Walter de Ogilvy a charter of the lands of Curbadow, Purgevy, Galoucht, and Glenquharady, in the barony of Lintrathen, which the Regent, Robert, Duke of Albany, confirmed on 20th November, 1406. (In. to Ch., 161-3.)

The Earls of Angus, and, coming after them, the Earls of Douglas, and the Durwards, had probably owned the whole parish in the end of the fourteenth century, and it appears Sir Walter Ogilvy had obtained possession of the entire portions which each of them held before the end of the first decade of the fifteenth century.

The successors of Sir Walter Ogilvy have not lost their hold on Lintrathen since he acquired the property, nearly five centuries ago, and they still own a large portion of the parish, including the old barony of Lintrathen and the lands of Ravernie; Shannally, supposed to be the same as Glentullach, which belonged to the Abbey of Cupar, and is frequently mentioned in the Rental Book of the Abbey, edited by Dr Rogers; Strone, which lies at some distance north from the Loch, as shown in the map given with

Vol. II., but it is not mentioned by that name in the Valuation Roll; and others.

The lands formerly known as Fornichtie or Fornathy are now called the Middleton estate. In the first half of the seventeenth century, and perhaps before then, these lands were divided between two proprietors, the one being a cadet of the noble family of Ogilvy, and the other the Crichtons, lairds of Ruthven. On 20th May, 1647, George Ogilvy, then laird of Fornichtie, sold his half to James Ogilvy. On 24th October, 1668, Colonel James Ogilvy of Fornichtie sold his half to David, Lord Ogilvy. One of the witnesses to the charter is John Ogilvy, elder of Peill. On 29th July, 1656, James Crichton of Ruthven succeeded John, his grandsir, in half these lands (Ret. 355), A.E. 50s, N.E. £10. On 8th November, 1677, James Crichton of Ruthven sold his half of Fornichtie to David, Lord Ogilvy. The Earl of Airlie made up his title to the property in 1851. Sir David Wedderburn appears to have acquired the property on 19th February, 1851. On 14th May, 1874, the estate of Middleton was acquired by William Japp of Broomhall, in Glenisla.

The small property of Needs belonged to the Earl of Airlie. On 12th October, 1819, David, ninth Earl of Airlie, heir of Walter, eighth Earl, his father, succeeded. In 1849 he was succeeded by his son, David Graham Drummond, tenth Earl of Airlie, who sold the property in 1874 to Mr Japp, and it now forms part of his estate of Middleton.

In the Roll of 1683 the "Easter plough of Formal" is mentioned as in the barony of Lintrathen. It came into possession of John Smyth, as also did Peel and Blackdykes. These lands appear to be now called Formal and Blackdykes, belonging to the trustees of Robert Smyth. Easter Glenquharity is also included in the old Roll; it belonged in 1791 to James Ogilvy, but the property by this name has disappeared from the modern Roll.

The greater part of the Auld Allan estate is in Lintrathen, the remainder being in Kingoldrum. It has been long in possession of the laird of Ruthven, the present proprietor being Colonel Thomas Wedderburn Ogilvy of Ruthven and Auld Allan. For some particulars of this property see *supra*, p. 37. This property is not mentioned in the Roll of 1683.

In charters of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries the lands of Ballintore and Glenquharity are generally conjoined, and passed from one proprietor to another together. In early times they were in possession of the old Earls of Angus, and, through the later Earls, came to the Douglas Earls of Angus. The first time we meet with these lands is on 20th November, 1406,

when the Earl of Douglas granted charter of them, of that date, to Sir Walter Ogilvy, which was confirmed by Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent. From Sir Walter they passed to Sir Alexander Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus. On 1st February, 1438, he gave Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharity one third part of these lands, and also Coul and Kinzalty. There is a Coul in this parish and another in Tannadice. It may have been the latter that was given. (Bal. MS.)

William Guthrie of Glenquharady was a juror, 1st January, 1454 (H. of C. of S.). Before 20th February, 1510-11, Ballintore and Glenquharity had come into possession of the Murrays, as of that date John Scrymgeour had a charter of these lands from Andrew Murray. (Vol. II., p. 16; Doug. I., 465.) Thomas Ogilvy was designed of Glenquharities, 16th May, 1558. The Inverquharity Ogilvies retained them until the second decade of the seventeenth century, when they appear to have come into possession of the family of the Earl of Buchan, who acquired Auchterhouse. On 7th September, 1615, Lady Mary Douglas, Countess of Buchan, succeeded her mother, Lady Christian Stewart, Countess of Buchan, in Glenquharities (Ret. 86).

These lands then came into possession of the Earls of Moray, Earl James having succeeded his father in them on 21st April, 1619 (Ret. 116). They afterwards came into possession of the Earl of Carnwarth. On 30th May, 1676, Earl James was served heir to his father, Earl Gavin, in said lands (Ret. 467). From this family they passed to the Earls of Strathmore. On 29th October, 1695, Earl John was served heir to his father, Earl Patrick, in Glenquharities (Ret. 536). In the Roll of 1683 Invercarity for Ballintore, £170 13s 4d, is entered.

Perhaps some of these parties may have held the superiority of the lands only, and the Inverquharity family the proprietary rights. The Glenquharities, the proprietors of which we have given, is the glen through which the Carity runs. It rises in two heads, one near the modern Castle of Ballintore, and the other a little to the north of the Loch of Lintrathen. They meet after a short course, and, running past the southern base of Catlaw, through Kingoldrum and Kirriemuir parishes, fall into the South Esk at Inverquharity.

Ballintore was acquired from Sir John Ogilvy by Sir James Kinloch about the beginning of the eighteenth century. On 7th May, 1791, Ballintore was divided into four parts, and Charles Lyell is entered as proprietor of all, viz., Easter Coul, Burnside of Balintore, Mains of do., and Westertown of do.

The lands of Balintore have frequently changed hands during the present cen-

ture. Among the lairds was David Lyon, M.P. He built an elegant castellated mansion on the estate, and laid out the surrounding grounds, planting many trees and other sylvan adornments. When they grow up the appearance of the Castle and grounds will be much improved in appearance, but hitherto the situation is somewhat bleak and naked. David Lyon of Jamaica and Portland Place, London, married Isabella, daughter of John Reid of Cairnie, in St Vigean's parish, and by her he had Major William Lyon of Balintore Castle. In 1860 he married Louisa Maria Sporle, eldest daughter of Henry Valentine Smith, Albertgate, London, and has William Francis Henry, born 1861. David Lyon was Major 8th Hussars, and was M.P. for Seaford 1831-2. He is a Magistrate for Sussex and Middlesex, and Lord of the Manor of Goring, near Worthing.

The Lyons did not retain possession of Balintore long. It was acquired by James Stormonth Darling of Lethnathie. He added a part of the property to Lethnathie, and sold the balance of the estate of Balintore, with the Castle, to Captain Gavin Steel. Major Gavin Steel did not retain the property long, as he sold castle and lands to Thomas Chirnside, a gentleman who was for many years resident in Australia. He acquired the estate of Balintore in the end of the year 1881. Balintore is still the property of Major Thomas Chirnside, and he has done a good deal to improve the grounds and give them a more civilized appearance than they previously had. The trees planted by Mr Lyon are now making some appearance at a distance, and in a few years more will clothe and shelter the castle, and increase the value of the estate.

The Loch of Lintrathen was a beautiful and picturesque sheet of water. Since the loch and the grounds around it were acquired by the Dundee Water Commissioners they raised the outlet and embanked part of the Loch, so as greatly to extend its area and increase its storage capacity. A particular account of this magnificent reservoir, with several interesting details supplied by James Watson, C.E., the active, intelligent, and obliging manager of the works, has already been given in the chapter on the Lochs in Angus. (Vol. I., p. 158.)

The operations of the Commissioners have not detracted from the picturesque beauty of the Loch; on the contrary, its old attractions are still preserved, and the fine winding walks, the judicious planting of flowering evergreen shrubs, with bushes and trees and other ornamental vegetation, add new charms to the scenery around the Loch. The extensive works necessary for retaining the water in the loch, its emission by a tunnel to the registering cistern, and thence by pipes across the Isla, and onward to Dundee; the service measured over-

flow; the spare water overflow, and the embankments, are well worthy of a visit. The very handsome lodge, its useful adjuncts, its tasteful surroundings and comfortable interior, are in fine keeping with the Loch and with the grand scenery around it. The works at and about the Loch do credit to their engineer, James Leslie, C.E., and the lodge and its accessories and surroundings do equal credit to the manager, who planned them and had his designs carried out.

I am no engineer, but there is one part of the scheme, as carried out, to which common sense revolts. I refer to the sinking of the water mains some feet below the bed of the lower Isla. The operations were difficult and costly, perhaps more so than a viaduct across the river and for some distance along the low haugh to the north of it. Had this been done the pressure would have been much less than it now is, and the risk of the pipes bursting would have been diminished. Were the pipes to burst below the bed of the river during winter the supply might be stopped for many months, at a terrible cost to the community of Dundee.

In the account of the parish of Kingoldrum, we took some notice of the Melgum in its course from the Loch downwards. From the Loch until it joins the Crombie Burn, below the Loups of Kenny, is little more than two miles in length, but in that distance there are six cascades, each of which is worthy of a visit, and most of them are extremely picturesque. The channel is narrow, the rocky banks precipitous, and in many places perpendicular, and the sylvan and herbaceous adornments varied, rich, and beautiful. Pool, rocky channel, and cascade succeed each other in quick succession, each having features all its own, but all picturesque and beautiful.

The Knock of Formal, to the north of the Loch, is about 1500 feet above the level of the ocean, and about half that height above the Loch. It is well wooded, and is a prominent object in the landscape.

Between the Knock and the Loch, vestiges of the wall which once enclosed the deer park of Sir Alan Durward, who lived in the reign of Alexander III., 600 years ago, were visible when the new Statistical Account of the parish was written in 1842, and perhaps may still be seen.

Two men named Vallam, sons of David Vallam of Woodwrae, in June, 1596, attacked two cadgers or carriers at the Coltown of Melgum, as they were "driving seven packs of merchant geir on seven horses towards Brechin, to the fair thereof; and did thiftously and masterfully convey the same away with them, together with the said cadgers, to the mouth of Glenmoy, and disposed

upon a grit part of the said merchant geir at their pleasure." They were tried, convicted, and hanged at Edinburgh, for stouthrief. The circumstances are such as might occur in a country like Spain at the present time.

The cultivated land in the parish, though generally of light quality, is well farmed, and produces very fair crops. In the Highland districts the higher hills are generally heath clad, and the lower parts of them, and the glens between the hills, each of which has its rivulet, are clothed with rich natural grass, and sheep and cattle thrive well on the herbage they are able to pick up.

Walter Ogilvy, second or third son of Sir Walter Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, Sheriff of Angus, who was killed in 1392, received a gift of the lands of Carcary, in Farnell, from Sir John Erskine of Dun, in 1400. He got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Lintrathen from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, 20th November, 1406. (H. of C. of S.) (Bal. MS.)

In 1405 he married Isobel Glen, and got from Sir John Glen, her father, with consent of Margaret Erskine, his spouse, her mother, and John, his son (who appears to have died early without issue), in marriage, the whole lands of Balhawill or Balhall, in the parish of Menmuir.

On 2d January, 1419, he got a charter from Margaret de Glen, Lady of Inchmartine, relict of the deceased Sir John Glen, Kt. (in consideration of good advice and services rendered upon various occasions), to him and Isobella, his spouse, and in remainder to his sons, Walter, David, Alexander, and George, of the lands of Achlewyne, Ardwyne, and Harlaw, in vic. Aberdeen.

He got another charter, dated 6th November, 1419, from Margaret Glen, his mother-in-law, Lady of Inchmartine, and with the same destination, of half the lands of Wardropston, in the Mearns. (Bal. MS.)

He was appointed Lord Treasurer in 1424, became a Privy Councillor, and held other appointments under the Crown. He was a man of great distinction and of large possessions, all self-acquired. He died in 1440. Sir John Ogilvy of Lintrathen, his eldest son and successor, was father of the first Lord Airlie, by Margaret, Countess of Moray. His second son, Sir Walter Ogilvy of Auchleven, married the daughter and heiress of Sir John Sinclair of Deskford and Findlater, and was the progenitor of the Earls of Findlater.

Sir Alexander, the eldest son of Sir Walter, Sheriff of Angus, and lord of Auchterhouse, married a daughter of Sir Patrick Gray of Broxmouth, a sister of Andrew, first Lord Gray, by whom he had two daughters—Marjory, married to David, third Earl of Crawford; and Isobel, married to Patrick, first Lord

Glamis; and two sons—Patrick, his successor; and Andrew, styled first of Glen, afterwards of Inchmartine. (Bal. MS.)

Sir Alexander Ogilvy, and others of Scotland, on 15th May, 1412, had letters of safe conduct to pass into England. On 16th April, 1413, Alexander of Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, had letters of safe conduct to pass into England to treat about the liberation of the King of Scotland. On 24th July, 1421, he was appointed by the Regent Murdoch, Duke of Albany, one of the Auditors of Exchequer. Between this date and October 10th, 1423, he died.

Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, Sheriff of Angus, Great Justiciary of Scotland, and, after the death of Stewart of Dernley, 1429, Constable of the Scottish Army in France, succeeded his father, 1421-2. On 27th April, 1412, he received from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, for his services, a charter of the lands of Pitlyell, in the barony of Lundie. On 14th October, 1413, he and Christine, his wife, received from Sir Alexander Keith of Brandone, her father, the lands and barony of Downe, in Banffshire, and the lands of Fothirtiler, in Aberdeenshire. On 8th December, 1421, confirmed 2d August, 1428, he got a charter of an annual rent out of the lands of Mikel Barras, to Patrick Ogilvy, Lord of Grandown, by Walter of Lintrathen, his uncle. Charter confirmed, under the Great Seal, 14th April (reign of King James I., year left blank), of a mortification granted by the King's cousin, Patrick of Ogilvy, Knight of Grandown, with consent of Alexander of Ogilvy, Sheriff of Forfar, for the purpose of founding a chaplaincy in the Church of Garioch.

On 15th October, 1422, precept of sasine by Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, to Patrick Ogilvy, son and heir of Alexander Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, and Christine, his spouse, of the salmon fishings belonging to the barony of Montblairy, in Strathalvath.

By a charter dated at Auchterhouse, 2d October, 1423, Patrick of Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, and Christine, his spouse, resigned their lands of Glenkuthill to John, Earl of Buchan, Constable of France, Lord of the barony of Kynedward and Glenkuthill. This John, Earl of Buchan, who was killed at the Battle of Verneuil, in 1424, was Christine's first cousin, he being the son of Murilla Keith, her aunt (daughter of Sir William Keith, Marischal of Scotland), and Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, whose second wife she was. Two other charters of these lands were given by Alexander Keith to Patrick and his wife; and by the Earl of Buchan to them, dated 10th October, 1423.

On 24th March, 1424, Patrick Ogilvy of Auchterhouse was one of those whom James I. caused to be arrested (together with Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and others) previous to the trial and condemnation of the Duke. He had not been long detained, as in 1425 the King sent Patrick, Sheriff of Angus, and Justiciar of Scotland, with others, upon a distinguished embassy to France. Patrick was knighted at the coronation of James I., 21st May, 1424. May, 1425, Patrick Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, Sheriff of Angus, and Walter Ogilvy of Lintrathen, Knights, were on the jury that condemned Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and his two sons, and his father-in-law, the Earl of Lennox, to death during the sitting of the Parliament held at Stirling.

In 1427 Alexander Stewart, Earl of Mar, directs a precept to Duncan Forbes, his bailie, for giving the lauds of Montblairry, in the barony of Strathalvath, to Patrick Ogilvy, son and heir of Alexander de Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, and Christine, his wife.

On 28th August, 1428, charter of ratification by David Ogilvy of Ogilvy of a charter by Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, Sheriff of Angus, and Justiciar to the north of the Forth, confirming a charter of Wester Powrie, which Thomas Fotheringham acquired in 1412, to be held of John de Ogilvy of Ogilvy. Andrew of Ogilvy, Lord of Glen, is one of the witnesses.

Soon after the date of this charter Sir Patrick must have gone back to France. On the death of Sir John Stewart of Dernley, who was killed at the siege of Orleans, 12th February, 1429, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Scottish Army in France. Subsequently returning to Scotland by mandate of the King of Scots, he perished at sea by shipwreck off the coast of Brittany. This event must have occurred before 29th December, 1432, for upon that date Walter, Earl of Athole, appears as Justiciar to the north of the Forth.

Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Auchterhouse left by his wife, Christine, daughter and heiress of Sir Alexander Keith of Grandown, two sons—Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, Sheriff of Angus, and also of Banff; and Walter Ogilvy of Oures and Beaufort, who was Deputy Sheriff, under his brother, of Angus and Banff. The two brothers are mentioned on 8th July, 1434. On 1st February, 1438, charter was given by Alexander of Auchterhouse of the lands of Over Kinzalty, one-third of Glenquharity, and one third of Coule, to Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharity.

On March 10th, 1438, charter under the Great Seal by Walter Ogilvy, son of the late Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, Kt., and to the heirs between him and Margaret Fenton, eldest daughter of Walter Fenton of Beaufort, of the

lands of Beaufort. These lands Walter Ogilvy subsequently conveyed to his cousin, Walter Lindsay, brother of Alexander, fourth Earl of Crawford.

26th February, 1439, charter under the Great Seal to Walter Ogilvie of Beaufort, of the lands of Oures, in the Mearns, on resignation of Thomas Kate. Service before Sir Walter Ogilvy of Beaufort, Sheriff-Depute of Forfar, 1444. Andrew Ogilvie, Kt., one of the jury. (Strathmore Papers, Old Inv.)

An indenture was entered into between Sir Alexander Livingston (guardian of the King's person) and Sir Walter Ogilvy of Beaufort, 6th July, 1445, regarding the marriage of Christiane of Erskine, the daughter and ayr of the deceased Sir John Erskyn of Kinnoule, with James Livingston, grandson of Sir Alexander, and son and ayr to the said James Livingston. She was to be delivirit frely to the said James in the Castel of Streviline, or in the Castle of Meffaine, be the said Walter Ogilvy, at the ferrist be the nativity of Our Lady next to cum but fraude or gile ; and the said Cristiane to be marit with James. . . . Item it is accordit that the said Sir Alexander and James the fader sal do all thair gudili powirs and diligence to mak the said Walter be con-firmit be our said Soverane Lorde, of his office of Deputy under his said brother (Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouse) of the Sheriffdomes of Forfar and Bamff for all the days of his life. (Either by this charter or by another of about the same date, Walter is constituted Sheriff over his brother of the Sheriffdoms of Angus and Bamff.)

Charter was granted under the Great Seal, March 28, 1453, making Walter Ogilvy of Beaufort tutor and guardian to his "fratri Alexander Ogilvie de Uchterhouse vice comite de Forfar."

On 9th January, 1460, Alexander of Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, Sheriff of Forfar, with consent of his brother, Walter Ogilvy of Oures, gave a charter of an annual rent out of the lands of Easter Glenesk to Walter Lindsay of Beaufort, afterwards of Glenesk. Of same date a charter was given by David, Earl of Crawford, confirming the other. Both these charters are witnessed by "domino Andrea Ogilvy de Inchmartin milite *patruo meo*, Davide de Ogilvy, ejus filio et heridi" (that is, by my father's brother, otherwise my paternal uncle).

These charters show that Andrew Ogilvy was uncle of Alexander Ogilvy, and a younger brother of Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, which fixes the origin of the Ogilvies of Inchmartine, progenitors of the Earls of Findlater and Seafield, which was not, previous to these charters being examined, known with certainty. They show them to have been a branch of the family of Ogilvy, Earls of Airlie, and Baronets of Inverquharity.

Walter Ogilvy of Beaufort, then of Oures, and Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, Sheriffs of Angus, both died without male issue in the reign of James III. Alexander left a daughter, an only child, Margaret, who, before 1466, was married to Stewart, Earl of Buchan, and carried with her to him the estates in the shires of Forfar, Aberdeen, and Banff. We gave some account of the Stewart proprietors of Auchterhouse in Vol. II., p. 388.

Andrew, afterwards Sir Andrew Ogilvy of Inchmartine, proved as above to have been a younger brother of Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, married Marjory Ogilvy, whose mother, Christian, was one of the daughters, co-heiresses of Sir John Glen and Margaret Erskine, his wife, inheritrix of Inchmartine, and sometimes styled the Lady of Inchmartine. The father of Marjory was David Ogilvy, but we do not know from what family he was descended. He died before Christian Glen, his wife. They had a son, Alexander Ogilvy, designed of Duntrune, and a daughter, Margaret Ogilvy, married to Silvester Rattray of Rattray. Sir Walter Ogilvy of Lintrathen married, for his second wife, Isobel Glen, sister of Christian Glen, another of the three co-heiresses of Sir John Glen.

Sir Andrew Ogilvy of Inchmartine got a part of that property with Marjory, his wife. The other portions he obtained by degrees from the other portioners thereof. Sir Andrew appears to have got Balmuto, in Fife, probably also with his wife, as in exchange for it he got a charter by David Bosvile of Cragineat to him and Marjory, his wife, and their issue male, whom failing, to Alexander, son and heir of David de Ogilvy, and his issue male, &c., of the lands of Wester Dron, in Fife, 1439. Balmuto belonged to a David Ogilvy, 15th January, 1434. This may have been Marjory's father.

Alexander Ogilvy of Duntrune had a charter of a sixth part of Inchmartine, and of Cleghorn, in Lanarkshire, on the resignation of his mother, Christian Glen, 10th May, and by a charter of same date (year not given) he gave his sixth of Inchmartine to David Ogilvy of Inchmartine. This David was the son of Sir Andrew, who, with his father, was a witness to the two charters, dated 9th January, 1460.

Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartine, seventh in direct male descent from Sir Andrew, the younger son of Sir Alexander Ogilvy, Sheriff of Angus, married Lady Elizabeth Ogilvy, elder daughter of James, Earl of Findlater, who, having no son, and his patent being to heirs male of the body, obtained a renewal of the Earldom in favour of his son-in-law, and his heirs male, 18th October, 1641. On the death of James, seventh Earl of Findlater and of Sea-

field, the Earldom of Seafield, which is to heirs general, devolved upon Sir Alexander Grant, Baronet, as nearest heir female, and the Earldom of Findlater has since remained dormant.

There are no male descendants of any of the Earls of Findlater now living, and the title of right belongs to the nearest heir male of the house of Inchmartine, which would be either the house of Airlie, or that of Inverquharity, supposing, as is apparently the case, that all the male descendants of Andrew, first of Inchmartine, have died out.

It appears that Alexander Ogilvy of Auchterhouse had another son, also named Andrew, who was a Clerk in the diocese of Dunkeld, to whom Alexander, Earl of Crawford, gave the living of Lethnot, which carried a prebendal stall in the Cathedral of Brechin. He is referred to in an instrument dated February, 1435-6. He may have been an illegitimate son, church preferments being then considered legitimate provision for illegitimate sons.

CHAP. XXXVII.—LOCHLEE.

The first church in Glenesk was founded by St Drostan, Abbot, who was patron Saint of the district. He died there about the year 809, and his body was taken to Aberdour, in Aberdeenshire, and there buried in a stone coffin, where it was long believed to effect cures upon the sick and afflicted people who went to it seeking relief.

The ruins of the kirk of St Drostan of Glenesk stand near the north-west corner of the old kirkyark, at the east end of Lochlee, on the left bank of the stream which issues from the loch, and on the south of the road leading up the glen. Down to 1784 it was thatched with heath. It was then covered with grey slates. To the north of the churchyard are the ruins of the school and schoolhouse, once tenanted by Alexander Ross, A.M., the author of the fine pastoral tale, in the Scottish dialect, of "The Fortunate Shepherdess." A granite monument, raised by public subscription, was erected to his memory in the churchyard, facing the entrance. He was born in April, 1699, and died in May, 1784. He was a native of Kincardine O'Neil. His wife, Janet Catanach, died 5th May, 1779, aged 77, and was interred in the graveyard, a headstone marking the spot. Several rhyming epitaphs on stones in the old churchyard are attributed to the poet, and they possess no little merit.

A new Parish Church was erected in 1803 on the peninsula between the Mark and the Brawny, about a mile to the east of the old kirk; and a comfort-

able manse stands near to the church. The site of the manse is called Droustie, and near by it is a fountain called Droustie's Well. As these are corruptions of St Drostan, it may be inferred where his residence had been. The name has been retained for more than a thousand years. The saint was of the blood Royal of Scotland, and he was Abbot of Donegal, in Ireland. His feast is held on 11th July.

There is little known about the ecclesiastical history of Glenesk from the time of St Drostan down to the Reformation. It was a chaplainry of the parish of Lethnot, and the minister of that parish preached at Lochlee every third Sabbath.

In 1574 Edzell, Dunloppie, Lethnot, Lochley, and Navar were served by one minister. Master James Foularton, minister, persone, and vicare (sustenand his reidare). The stipend was £120 Scots, and kirk lands. William Hay was then reidare at Lochley, salary £16 Scots. (Mis. Wod. Soc., p. 350.) The reader at Lochlee had, in addition to his duties as schoolmaster, to exhort the people when the minister was absent. The reader's salary was subsequently increased by the laird of Edzell. The Church of Lochlee is not mentioned in the Old Taxation.

At the time when Lochlee was formed into a separate parish the whole of the people in Lochlee, Edzell, and Lethnot were either Episcopalians or Roman Catholics. Holding these religious principles, the entire district favoured the Stuarts, and many of the male inhabitants being keen Jacobites, joined the rebel armies in the "1715" and some in "1745." Since that period Episcopacy has thriven in the Glen, and service has been since then as regularly conducted as possible. In 1745 the Royalists burned the meeting house and carried off the clergyman, Rev. Mr Rose, to Montrose a prisoner, and there put him on board a frigate. There was a neat little church and parsonage at Tarfside, but a new and much larger church has been erected, the foundation stone of which was laid with much ceremony by the late Bishop Forbes of Brechin.

A handsome Free Church, with a neat spire, stands on a commanding position on the side of the road leading up the glen, near to Tarfside. It is a prominent object in the landscape, seen from many points, and adds to its beauty. A commodious manse nestles in a sheltered spot, surrounded by thriving natural and planted trees, in the vicinity of the church. The late Fox Maule, Earl of Dalhousie, contributed largely to the erection of church and manse.

A davoch of land in the pretty district of Cairncross, in this vicinity, was given by Morgund, son of Abbe (the lay Abbot of Brechin), to his son, Michael, in the year 1230.

In 1723, when Lethnot and Navar were united, Glenesk was erected into a separate parish under the name of Lochlee. Glenesk—*Gleannuisge*, “the glen of water.” Lochlee, *Lochle*—“the smooth lake.”

After the district was erected into a parish, a manse had to be erected for the minister. The Presbytery met at Brechin on 13th April, 1726. In designating a manse at Lochlee the Presbytery gave it as their opinion “that the manse should be slated and made as strong as possible, in regard that country being in the mouth of the Highlands is much liable to the incursions of robbers from the Highlands, called in Scotland the cateran, who frequently come down to plunder houses and drive away prays of cattle.” The minister of Lochlee lived in the old Castle of Invermark until a manse was built for him.

It was about this time that Alexander Ross, the author of the fine pastoral tale entitled, “Helenore, or The Fortunate Shepherdess,” was married and appointed schoolmaster of Lochlee. The resolution of the Presbytery shows that, although the poet describes imaginary scenes, the visits of the cateran to the district about that period were of too frequent occurrence, and the poor tenants of the glens suffered seriously from their raids. The poem is in the dialect of the period in the district, the descriptive parts are graphic, the rhyme is smooth, the story pleasing and instructive, as it shows the manners and customs of the period, and we recommend all to read it.

Glenesk suffered terribly at the hands of the Marquis of Montrose. In his flight before the Parliamentary army he took refuge in the Glen in 1645, and his troops were quartered upon the people. The soldiers killed or drove off the cattle, consumed the corns, and what they could not eat or carry away they burned, and utterly laid waste the district, to the ruin of the poor tenants and of the laird of Edzell. They also burned the church to the ground.

The ancient lords of Glenesk also possessed the lands of Edzell and Lethnot. The first known of these is the family called “de Glenesk.” They were followed by the Stirlings, who were succeeded by the Lindsays, and they, in turn, gave place to the Maules in 1714. In the chapter on the parish of Edzell, Vol. III., pp. 215-25, we gave some account of these families. David II. granted charter by Robert, son of Duncan, Earl of Athole, to Alexander Menzies of Fothergill, upon the marriage of Jean, daughter of the said Robert, one of the heirs of Glenesk. (In. to Ch., 51-46.)

Contemporary with the Glenesks, if not prior to them, there was a family in the district called Abbe who had a proprietary interest in it. There are three charters in the cartulary of the Abbey of Arbroath in which they appear.

By the first John Abbe, the son of Malise, grants to the Abbots of the Monastery of Arbroath a right to cut wood and burn it for charcoal, in their wood of Edale (Edzell). The second is a confirmation of the charter by William the Lion; and the third is a confirmation of the grant by Morgund, the son of John. The charters are not dated, but the witnesses afford evidence that they were granted between 1204 and 1211. These charters show that part of Edzel had then been a forest. Probably the forest of Kilgery, in the adjoining parish of Menmuir, had extended into the parish of Edzell. There is little more known about these Abbes than the charters reveal. The name may have been assumed from their office, and the charters testify to the importance of the family. (Reg. de Aberb., pp. 47-8-9.) About the same period Maurice Abbe of Abereloth (Arbirlot) witnesses the charter by Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, conveying the Church of Monifieth to the Abbey of Arbroath, 1201-7 (do., p. 29), and Doneldus, Abbe de Brechin, gifted part of the lands of Bolshan to the Convent of Arbroath (do., pp. 7, 49, 50, 134).

A third family named Adzel of that ilk had also an interest in the district about the same period. There is little known about them, and it is likely they may have been vassals of the old lords of Glenesk, as were those of their name at an after period of the Lindsays.

Glenesk, as well as the other properties of the Earl of Panmure, was forfeited in 1716. They were bought back by William the fifth (Irish) Earl on 20th February, 1764, the price paid being £49,157 18s 4d. Through the failure of heirs male they passed to the Ramsays, and the Earl of Dalhousie is now the proprietor of these extensive properties.

The Earl of Dalhousie erected a large, commodious, handsome shooting lodge on the rising ground a short distance north of the Lee after it leaves the loch, and to the west of the Mark. It commands a fine prospect of the loch and the surrounding mountains—up the Mark to Mount Keen, and down Glenesk. It is surrounded by thriving plantations; and the old Castle of Invermark rears its lofty walls, but roofless head, directly in front of, but on a lower base than the lodge, from which it is a grand object in the landscape.

The age of Invermark Castle is not known, but as it has a heavy door of grated iron, similar in its make and form to one which, until a recent period, was on the finely built castle of Auchinleck, or Affleck, in the parish of

Monikie, to one which is still on the grand old castle of Inverquharity, in the parish of Kirriemuir, and to another on Braco Castle, in the parish of Kinnell, it is probable that they are all about the same age. In the time of James II. no one was allowed to put an iron yett, or gate, or door upon his house or fortalice without a special license from the King. The date of the license granted by the King to Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquharity, still preserved among the archives of the family, corresponds to the year 1444. These four castles had therefore probably been all built about the same time.

Invermark Castle stands upon a rising ground on the north side of the Lee, and in the peninsula formed by the junction of that river and the Mark. It is a square tower of four storeys in height, wholly built of the rough granite found in the neighbourhood, with the exception of the lintels of the doors and windows. It is entered by a door in the second floor, the approach to which is by a strong stone stair, built twelve feet apart from the castle, and a heavy drawbridge, one end of which rested on the stair and the other in the wall of the castle. This drawbridge was raised and lowered by machinery, so that the tower could be rendered inaccessible by the inmates. As a further protection to the occupants, the iron yett was, and still is, hung upon this door, inside of which was a strong oaken door. The interior of the castle, above the arched roof of the vault, has been gutted. A fine turret projects from one of the corners, and a small tree, rooted in the top of one of the walls, seems to thrive in mid air, and turret and tree and the peaked gables help to relieve the monotony of the bare walls, in which there are a few well formed windows, but of different sizes. The castle was surrounded by outhouses until 1803, when they were removed, and the materials used in the building of the church.

During the wars of the Scottish Independence, the noble Bruce led an army into the Highlands, captured Inverness and other strongholds. Thereafter he turned to the south again, passing in his way from Aberdeenshire through Glenesk. Comyn, Earl of Buchan, with whom was Sir John Mowbray, and the King's nephew, Sir David de Brechin, with a large force, harassed the King in his journey southward from Inverness. They pursued him from Aberdeenshire, and overtook the King and his small force in the glen on 25th December, 1307.

One account says that the two armies fought on the Rowan Hill, and points to the cairns, which are numerous on the east side of the hill, as the graves of those who fell at that bloody battle, in which The Bruce and his forces were the victors; and to a stone standing by the side of the old road across the

Rowan with a cross upon it, on which tradition says Bruce planted his standard. Another account says that the King drew up his men in a narrow place, and waited the attack of Comyn. Comyn drew out his army, thinking that on the sight of it Bruce would retreat to the south or yield. When he saw that the King kept the advantageous position he had chosen, he sued for a truce, which Bruce agreed to grant if he would retire from the contest and become an obedient subject. Still another account affirms that Comyn's troops fled on the approach of Bruce. There is little doubt that the noble Bruce passed through Glenesk, but whether without or after fighting is uncertain. About the time of the alleged meeting of Bruce and Comyn the King's life was despaired of. He would then avoid battle if he possibly could, as he was unable to mount his war horse, and for a time his soldiers had to carry him on a litter. He continued in a weak state until the Battle of Oldmeldrum, fought on 22d May, 1308, when Comyn was defeated with great slaughter.

After the slaughter of Lord Spynie by his kinsman, young Edzell, and Lindsay of Canterland, on the High Street of Edinburgh, on 5th July, 1607, Edzell fled from justice and took up his residence at the Castle of Auchmull, then at Invermark Castle, and afterwards at a small fortalice which he had erected on the right bank of the North Esk, between these two castles. His father, Lord Edzell, was prohibited from sheltering his son, under heavy penalties, and the Earl of Crawford so harassed him anent the murder of Spynie, by wounding his servants and himself, that he applied to the King to be taken on trial for the murder. The trial was fixed for 6th September, 1607, but none of the accusers appeared, and the matter lay dormant for a long time.

The heartless feeling which existed among the lightsome Lindsays after the slaughter of Lord Spynie will be seen by the following episode :—While young Edzell was lurking among the mountains at the top of the glen, he was one day surprised and nearly captured by his relative, the Earl of Crawford, and a band of his retainers, who had come in search of him. On seeing them he fled with the speed of a red deer, and, being agile and not encumbered with arms, he bounded over a wild rock or chasm of the Mark, landed safely on the opposite side, and got within Invermark Castle, its drawbridge up, and its iron yett shut before his pursuers could overtake him. Once inside the fortalice, he was safe from such foes. Some of his enemies, in their haste to capture the fugitive, are said to have assayed the leap, come short of it, been dashed against the precipitous rock and killed, or drowned in the deep whirling pool below.

Since the time of this daring feat, the gulf has been known as the “Eagle’s Loup.”

Lord Edzell died on 18th January, 1611, and young Edzell was again received into the Church which had excommunicated him. In 1611 Lord Spynie, eldest son and heir, acting for his sisters, brought up the matter again, and by the interference of mutual friends, Edzell’s want of intention to murder Lord Spynie was established, and Edzell, to end the whole matter, in 1617, agreed to give the lands of Garlowbank, in the parish of Kirriemuir, and ten thousand merks to the heirs of Lord Spynie.

After the Rebellion of 1745, James Carnegie, the rebel laird of Balnamoon, was hunted by the Royalists from his own house, and sought shelter in the fastnesses near the top of Glenesk. There his retreat was a large cavity with a small opening near the foot of Curmaud Hill, still known as Bonnymune’s Cave. Here he evaded his pursuers for a long time, though many of the inhabitants well knew his hidingplace, which, although heavy bribes were offered, they would not disclose. Indeed, many of them made him a welcome guest when he could safely visit them. Carnegie was an Episcopalian, and the Presbyterian minister of the day was said to have been instrumental in bringing a party of the Campbell Highlanders to the glen in search of him.

On a cold, wet day the laird, dressed as a poor hind, went to the house of a friendly farmer to dry and warm himself, and while seated in the wide chimney of the kitchen—common in some parts of Strathmore in the first decades of this century—a party of soldiers entered the house in search of him. The farmer happily took in the situation at a glance, and, after urging the soldiers to partake of some refreshments placed before them, gruffly ordered the seeming hind to go and clean the byres and make room for the strangers. This he did, and was soon in his cave. He was afterwards captured, but, owing to an informality in the proceedings, was set at liberty, and lived quietly at Balnamoon.

The Government of the day wished to prohibit the Highlanders from wearing the Highland garb, and in terms of the instructions issued, the minister read the following orders, extracted from the parish register:—“1748, Dec. 24.—This day read an order prohibiting the wearing that part of the Highland dress called the plaid, flibeg, or little kilt, after the 25th curt. 1749, July 30.—This day read from the latron (lectern) an order from the Sheriff of Forfar, discharging every part of the Highland dress from being worn after the 1st of August next.” Soon thereafter Mr Scott, the minister, while passing near the

ruins of the Episcopal Chapel on the Rowan, which had been burned by the army, was thrown from his horse and killed on the spot. This accident was looked upon by the Episcopalians as retributive justice for his acts hostile to the Jacobites.

Among the huge blocks fallen from the lofty perpendicular cliffs of Craigmaskeldie, some of them have so rested as to overlay others, forming a wide cavern with a large stone in the middle called "the table," and a narrow entrance. In this cold gloomy cave a noted reaver named Gryp long dwelt, and lived by plundering the peaceable inhabitants of the district. Gryp's chamber is not easily found by a stranger, and the road, though stony, is not macadamised. Adders are common among the stones and heath. I found a pretty fern in the cave.

In Edward's description of Angus he makes mention of "Johnny Kidd's Hole." In Glenmark, about four miles west from Invermarkie, there is a cave with a roof of stone, from the chinks of which there drops some water which petrifies into a substance resembling crystal, of the form of diamonds with three, four, and six sides. This cave I did not see, but Jervise (*L. of L.*, p. 84) says of it "that although nearly two hundred years have elapsed, the description is yet good, and may be safely adopted." The origin of the name of the hole is not known. Some say Johnny was a freebooter, and others a shepherd.

There was a rocking stone in the vicinity of the hole called the Rocking Stone of Gilfumman, but it has been removed from its pivot and lies unheeded beside the block on which it was so mysteriously poised. These stones are the most wonderful of the so-called Druidical remains. So exactly were they poised that a breath of wind set them in motion, but the combined force of many persons could not remove them from their position. They awaken the astonishment and admiration of all who examine them carefully, combining as they do extreme rudeness with great mechanical skill. Many now suppose that rocking stones are natural objects, and not artificial. We saw an artificial one at Chatsworth.

Glenesk is unquestionably in many respects the noblest glen in Angus. It surpasses Glenisla and Clova in length and in extent; in the picturesque diversity of the mountains which define its boundaries; in the variety of its scenery, which changes with every turning in its winding road, and every point from which it can be surveyed; and in the volume of water which passes through it to the ocean. In some parts it is richly adorned with well grown wood or thriving plantations. In others it is devoid of sylvan accessories, but where

this is the case there are well cultivated fields which bear good crops of grain, turnips, potatoes, and the like; or its undulating banks are covered with swards of rich natural grass, prized herbage of flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, of both of which large numbers are reared in the glen.

Near the river side occasional patches of ground, and in other places little hillocks, are covered with pretty clumps of birch, alder, the mountain ash, and other natural wood indigenous in the glen. This famous glen is also rich in its numerous interesting historical scenes and associations. In summer it is visited by many tourists from other districts of Scotland, from England, Ireland, and foreign countries, who linger in it with delight, and leave it with regret. It is also the summer resort of visitors from the coast towns, who love to spend their holidays within its portals, and to them its pure, bracing, Highland air is an admirable change. It is "the happy land" of fishers. It has one great drawback, however—there is no hotel or public lodginghouse in the Glen, and although there are several private houses belonging to farmers, cottars, and others where visitors can be accommodated with lodgings for a few days, or for the season, with some degree of comfort, even these are few and far between. This makes accommodation difficult to be obtained, and when got it is often a little disappointing to strangers accustomed with luxurious houses at home.

The noble Lord, the Earl of Dalhousie, the sole proprietor of the Glen above "the Burn," would confer a boon upon many residents upon the coast and elsewhere were he to feu out some portions of the ground upon which good houses could be built for the use of summer visitors, and erect, or permit to be erected, a hotel, whether temperance or not. Tarfside would be a very suitable site for both village and hotel, as there is already the nucleus of a village there. The hotels in Glenclova and Glenisla have proved a convenience and a comfort, if not a blessing, to many, and so would a hotel in Glenesk. Tarfside is a pretty situation for a village. It is in the heart of the Grampians, on the side of the main road from Edzell to Lochlee, from which a bridle path leads up by the Ladder Burn to Ballater and Balmoral; while from Tarfside another path leads to Aboyne, on lower Deeside. Tarfside district already has its Free and Episcopal Churches, hall, &c.

The Druidical circles at Colmeallie and other antiquities in the glen have been already noticed.

A vein of lead ore runs through the parish from east to west. A company of miners were employed by the York Buildings Company to make trial of it

in 1728, but the produce of lead was so small that the working was soon abandoned, as it did not defray the expense.

The mountains and hills are composed of primitive rocks, of mica-schist, trap, and limestone, and the summits of the highest mountains are granite. The strata generally dip in an easterly direction, following the course of the North Esk. A collection of cairns near the school, which stand within the district of Carncross, probably mark one of the burial places of the early tribes. On a pillar stone on Rowan Hill is sculptured a cross of primitive type, which may have commemorated a Christian burial in the transition period when the Pagan custom of cairn burial had not given way to the Christian rule, which was to have interments in hallowed ground around the church.

Fox Maule, Earl of Dalhousie, erected a large cairn upon the top of the Rowan Hill, in Glenesk. The site is finely chosen, being a prominent object in ascending the Glen, and from the cairn the prospect is magnificent. The ascent to it from Tarfside, and in descending the Glen from Lochlee, is easy. It is called "Maule's Cairn," and it bears the following inscription:—

MAULE'S CAIRN,
ERECTED A.D. 1866,
BY
FOX, EARL OF DALHOUSIE, K.T., G.C.B.,
IN MEMORY OF
The Right Hon. MONTAGU, Baroness Panmure ;
The Hon. Col. LAUDERDALE MAULE, M.P. ;
The Hon. WILLIAM MAULE MAULE ;
The Lady PATRICIA YOUNG ;
The Lady RAMSAY ;
The Lady MARY HAMILTON ;
The Lady GEORGINA DOWBIGGIN ;

AS ALSO OF
Lady RAMSAY MACDONALD ;
The Lady CHRISTIAN MAULE,
And HIMSELF,

When it shall please God to call them hence.

(With an Earl's coronet below.)

The Earl died at Brechin Castle on 6th July, 1874.

The parish of Lochlee is about fifteen miles in length from east to west, and about seven miles in mean breadth, but the inhabited part does not exceed

eight miles in length, and three and a half miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Birse, Aboyne, and Glenmuick, in Aberdeenshire; on the east by Edzell; on the south by the united parishes of Lethnot and Navar; and on the west by Cortachy and Clova. Its form is a parallelogram. It is embosomed among the Grampians, being a purely Highland parish. For five months in the year the climate is very enjoyable and very healthful. In the new Statistical Account it is said the rainbow, halo, and particularly the polar lights sometimes make a brilliant appearance.

There are 58,678·359 acres in the parish, of which 296·452 are water.

It is mentioned in the old Statistical Account of the parish that the spring of 1782 was exceedingly cold and wet, the wind generally blowing from the north-east. In May fever made its appearance in the parish, and in the space of six weeks thirty-five persons were cut off. The greater part of those who died were thirty years of age and upward, and none died under eighteen. The symptoms were similar to what accompanies inflammation of the pleura. Persons affected had their saliva mixed with blood within a few hours after the fever seized them; they felt pain at or below their left pap, and died on the fifth or sixth day. The pain was not acute, nor did it affect their breathing so much as is commonly the case in a pleuritic fever. Only two persons recovered of all who were attacked. About six per cent. of the population appears to have died of the disease within the six weeks it lasted.

The Account also mentions that in June and July more than 120 persons traversed the parish yearly begging wool. Some of them appeared to be objects of charity, but many seemed to be of a different character. They were from Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Aberdeen. The population of the parish wore Forfar brogues, or black leather shoes, made of coarse leather. One shoemaker was then sufficient for the wants of the parish.

The parish then abounded with foxes, which were very destructive to the young sheep. There were also many badgers and wild cats among the rocks and cairns, but they did little harm to the sheep. There were plenty of white hares and a few deer. The rocks abounded with eagles and hawks, and the hills with grouse.

The farmers in Lochlee paid their rents *forehand*. The crop of 1792 was paid one half at Whitsunday, 1791, and the other half at Martinmas, 1792.

The farmhouse and steading of Inchgrundle is close by the top of the picturesque Lochlee. There the late venerable and worthy Reverend Thomas Guthrie, the originator of Ragged Schools, was wont to spend his autumn

holidays for many years, until declining health kept him nearer home. Weather permitting, he was out on the loch daily, fishing for the delicious trout with which it is stocked, or rowing on the water for exercise. His friend the late Fox Maule, Earl of Dalhousie, when residing at Invermark, was often his companion on the loch, in strolls on its banks, or in the beautiful scenery and invigorating air of the district. The Doctor was idolised in the Glen, and he was equally at home among the people, and among the grand and lofty mountains at the top of Lochlee.

In 1746 the Castle of Edzell was occupied by a party of Cumberland's troops, under M. de Voisel, a refugee French officer, and when it cost some pains to save Glenesk from being burned from end to end, being a nest of Jacobites. About 20th March, 1746, the Duke of Cumberland ordered Major La Fausille, with 300 men, to go to Glenesk, which is one of the most rebellious parts, to attack all whom he might find in arms against the Government, and to burn the habitations of such as had left them and were with the rebels. Accordingly the Major disarmed all the rebels in Clova and Glenesk.

CHAP. XXXVIII.—LOGIE PERT.

The Church of Logy was dedicated to St Martin by David, Bishop of St Andrews, under the name of "Logie Cuthil," in 1243. It is called "Logymontrois" in the Register of Ministers in 1574. It was then served along with the Kirks of Pert, Menmure, and Ferne, by one minister, Mr Williame Gray—who paid his own reidare of Logymontrois—stipend, £188 15s 6³/₄d Scots. (Miss. Wod. Socy., p. 349.) He is highly praised by the celebrated James Melville in his diary. John Wilson, reader at Pert, salary, £16 Scots. The parish is rated at £10 in the Old Taxation. (Reg. de Aberb., 239.)

The parish of Pert is not found in the Old Taxation, it being of comparatively modern erection. The kirk is first mentioned about three centuries ago, and both church and parish were probably erected by Superintendent Erskine, the greater part of the parish being on the Dun estate.

It was first proposed to unite the churches and parishes of Logie and Pert in 1645, but it was not until 1661 that the union was ratified by Act of Parliament. Since then the united parishes have been known as Logie Pert. The patronage of Logie belonged to the Archbishop of St Andrews, and that of the united parish was exercised by the Crown and St Mary's College, St Andrews, alternately. The members of the united church are now the patrons in this parish as in others throughout the country.

The churches in both parishes were kept up and served by one minister, who probably officiated in each on alternate Sabbaths. The present church of the united parish was rebuilt in 1840, on the site of a previous church, built in 1775. It is about equidistant from the two old churches, and conveniently placed for the whole parishioners.

The old church and burial ground of Logie are in a secluded and romantic hollow close by the North Esk. Near to these is a fine spring, called St Martin's Well. The principal scene of Beattie's poem, in the provincial dialect of the district, of "John o' Arnha," is laid at the kirk and graveyard. The old church was, in 1857, restored as a burial place for the Carnegies of Craigo, and it is now a picturesque building, and finished with good taste. Over the doorway are two shields, the one charged with the Carnegie arms, and the other with those of Grant and Macpherson quarterly. In St Martin's Den, in which is the Saint's Well, there is a plain but neat Free Church, called "the Den Kirk."

There is a great contrast between the old Church of Pert and the new Church of Logie Pert. The old church and graveyard are on the north side of, and adjoining to the highway leading from Brechin to Laurencekirk and onwards. It is within a short distance of the North Esk, which here runs to the east, and is spanned by the North Water Bridge on the road between these towns.

The church is roofless and ivy-covered, but the walls remain nearly entire. It is quite a small building, the walls low, the windows narrow, admitting little light, and the interior must have been very dingy. The principal windows are two in the east gable, and two small ones in the south wall. In this wall, and close by the west gable, is a hole about fifteen inches square, adjoining which is another opening like a door, but only some three to four feet high, by half that width. What these were for is uncertain. There is a door in the east end of the south wall, and another near the west end of the north wall. Outwith the church, and close by this door, is a too-fall, the north wall of which is on the north wall of the graveyard, the level of the burying-ground being about ten or twelve feet above the surface of the adjoining ground. The old church bell still hangs in the small belfrey on the west end of the church, with a small piece of rope attached. It may perhaps be rung on solemn occasions. Pert, 1704, is inscribed on it.

There are several old stones in the graveyard, but they only record the names

of parishioners, honest men and women, no doubt, who, in their day, filled the places now occupied by the present generation. One stone, which attracts attention, stands near to the church. It is the monument of John Buchanan, who died in 1751, and of his wife, who died in 1737—the first and third figures are very small, and the second and fourth of gigantic size. On the stone, over the inscription, are two angels, with a smaller one over and between the two. Below the inscription is an archangel sounding the last trump, beside whom stands Death and the sand glass. On the reverse, well up on the stone, is a circle, around which stand four angels. Over the one on the top of the circle is the inscription, I DO RING; over the angel who stands on the side of the circle at the upper one's left hand is, I DID RING; over the head of the one who stands on the under side of the circle is, I ONCE RANG; and over the one on the right hand of the top figure is, I SHALL RING. Underneath the angels is a shield on which are the initials J.B. M.M. The angels are blowing trumpets. The following couplet is carved upon a ribbon:—

“The trumpet shall sound, the dead shall rise,
To meet Christ Jesus in the skies.”

The sculptures do not possess much merit as works of art. They had probably been designed and executed by some artist of local merit and fame.

The new Church of Logie Pert stands high up on the rising ground which separates the South Esk and the Basin of Montrose from the North Esk, and not far from the centre of the parish. It is a neat, rectangular building, with four large round-headed windows in the south wall, and others in the gables and north wall. A number of tombstones stand in the graveyard, around which there are some large trees. The manse, partly whitewashed, stands a little to the south of the church, on the brink of a pretty den, through which the Gallery Burn runs. The trees around shelter the house and beautify the scene.

In old times a great market was held at the North Water Bridge upon Sabbath as well as week days. The Brechin Presbytery Records, of date 12th October, 1643, state that the Sabbath was profaned by the market held there, and the minister of Pert was ordained to take notice of those who frequented the fair, and inform their ministers that they might be punished as Sabbath breakers.

“Logie” is said to be of Gaelic origin, and to signify “a flat or low situation,” which certainly agrees with the site of the old Church of Logie, it being in a hollow. Pert is of uncertain derivation.

The parish is elliptical in form, about five miles in extreme length from east to west, and about three miles in breadth from north to south. The parish contains 5,807·934 acres, of which 68·699 are water. It is bounded on the east by Montrose, on the south by Dun, on the west by Stracathro, and the North Esk separates the parish from Marykirk and St Cyrus on the north and east. At this point the river makes a beautiful curve, and it is a splendid object in the landscape for the entire distance in which it bounds the parish.

The air is generally salubrious, and although there are fogs which come up from the sea occasionally, they do little injury. In 1787-88 a malignant fever was for some time prevalent in the parish, of which a considerable number of people died. Delirium ensued about the fourth or fifth day after the attack, and the patient was cut off within a week thereafter. Few people over 30 years of age recovered. In 1648 the plague raged in the parish with fatal effect.

The old bridge connecting Angus and the Mearns in this parish is a very strong structure of three arches. It was built by John Erskine of Dun, Superintendent of Angus, fully three centuries ago. Regarding this structure popular tradition says he had a dream or vision that unless he should build a bridge over Stormy Grain, where three waters ran in one, he would be miserable after death. Going out in a pensive mood one day and walking along the banks of the North Esk, he met an old woman near the spot where the bridge stands, and asking the name of the place, she told him it was called Stormy Grain, where three waters run in one. Recognising this to be the spot to which his dream alluded, he immediately set about building a bridge there. After the bridge was founded and partly constructed, a spate in the river carried it away. He commenced to the bridge again, and again it was carried away. This so discouraged him that he kept his bed. While there he one day saw a spider commence to weave a web, but it fell down. A second attempt also failed, but it succeeded in the third attempt. Encouraged by this, he commenced a third time to build the bridge, and succeeded in erecting the handsome structure which has stood every flood to the present time.

The bridge, which crosses the North Esk a little above Craigo, and connects Angus with the Mearns in the vicinity of Marykirk, is an elegant structure of four arches. It was built in 1814.

There are three large tumuli in the parish, known as the Three Laws of Craigo, which are situated about a mile west from the mansion house of Craigo. On opening one of these a stone coffin, containing a human skeleton

almost entire, the bones of very large size, of a deep yellow colour, and very brittle, was found. In another tumulus four human skeletons of gigantic proportions were found about a foot below the surface. Near to the bodies a ring of black ebony, about four inches in diameter, and in perfect preservation, was found. The ring was flat in the inside and rounded without, finely polished, and very beautiful. An urn full of ashes was found near to the bodies in the tumulus.

The three Laws of Logie, with the adjoining ground, were enclosed and planted by the proprietor of Logie before the last decade of last century. A short distance due east of these Laws were three large standing stones, and not far off other two similar stones. Farther to the east were the remains of a circular sort of building about sixteen yards in diameter. The ground around these stones was trenched, but no antiquities of consequence were found.

A John Wyld was Rector of Logie in 1372. Alexander Forrest, Provost of the Kirk of Fowlis Easter, is designed Rector of Logie, Montrose, in 1555.

It was here, when his relative William Gray was pastor of the parish, that the celebrated James Melville, at the age of seven, and his brother David were sent to be educated. There the brothers were carefully instructed, and James describes his residence in the manse as "a happie and golden tyme," it being here that he first "fand the spirit of sanctification beginning to work sum motiones" in his heart. William Cruden, who was some time minister of Logie Pert, was the author of two volumes of sacred poetry which were published between 1760 and 1770.

Near to the old kirk of Pert James Mill, the historian of British India, was born on 6th April, 1773, his father being a small crofter. His cottage stood near the south end of the North Water Bridge until about the middle of this century. John Stuart Mill, the son of James Mill, died recently.

The lands of Craigo and others in the parish appear to have been divided into small proprietary holdings, in possession of various proprietors previous to the purchase of the estate by the ancestors of the present owners. The Fullartons, perhaps cadets of the family of that ilk, owned part of the property in the sixteenth century. On 14th March, 1607, Alexander Fullarton, heir of his father, Alexander, portioner of Craigo, was retoured (No. 53) in part of the lands of Craigo. On 23d June, 1618, William Fullarton of that ilk, heir of Sir William of that ilk, his father, was retoured (No. 103) in the ninth part of the lands of Craigo, called Scrymgeour's lands; and in the eighth part of the shadow half of the lands of Logie-Montrose, in the lordship of Rescobie;

the temple lands and town of Temple-Logy ; Ardoch, and other lands. It is probable that a branch of the Scrymgeours had owned the property at an earlier period, from the land being called by their name.

The lands of Logie, or Logie-Montrose, as they were usually called in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, were in possession of members of the family of Dun in the sixteenth century. John Erskine was designed of Logie in 1585. The lands appear to have been divided into small portions about that time. On 14th November, 1601, George Hardie, heir of his father Alexander, was retoured (No. 25) in the sunny quarter and the shadow eighth part of the lands of Logie-Montrose. On 20th April, 1605, William Fullarton of Ardo, heir of his father, William of Ardo, was retoured (No. 593) in the eighth part of the lands of Craigowis—A.E., 15s ; N.E., £3 ; eighth and sixteenth parts of same lands ; shadow fourth and eighth parts of the lands of Logie-Montrose ; and shadow half of the lands of Tolmonds. On 8th July, 1615, Robert Leighton of Ulishaven succeeded his father, Robert (Ret. 82), in the sunny half of Tolmondis. On 16th March, 1627, John Lichton succeeded his grandfather, Robert, in same lands—A.E., 10s ; N.E., 40s (Ret. 167). On 23d June, 1618, William Fullarton of that ilk was retoured (No. 103) in the shadow half of these lands. Some of the names of the lands given above have since then been changed, and we are not able to identify them.

James Scott of Logie was a well-known name in part of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. He is proprietor of one half the parish of Pert, and two-fifths of Logie in 1683 Roll. Some account of the family was given in Vol. II., p. 153. The property remained in the family for a long period.

James Scott of Logie was Member of the Committee of Estates in the Scottish Parliament, 1640-1, from 1693 to 1702, 1703 to 1707, and 1722 to 1727 (Vol. II, pp. 213-16-19). Some of his sons, proprietors of Dunninald and other lands in the parish of Craig, were also leading men in the county, and were frequently returned to serve in Parliament.

The first James Scott of Logie was succeeded by his son of same name.

On 29th April, 1649, James Scott, heir of his father, James, was retoured (No. 376) in the lands of Logie-Montrose, comprehending the town and lands of Mylnehill and Tolmondis ; the mill and mill lands of Logie-Montrose, with salmon fishings, cruives, and ferry boat upon the water of North Esk, E. 17m 20d of feu-duty ; the sunny half of the town and lands of Hedderwick and Cleylick—O.E. 25s, N.E. £5 ; the half of the lands of Craigo, called the

Laws of Craigo and Hill of Craigo, comprehending one sixth, eighth, ninth, and sixteenth parts of the lands of Craigo—O.E. 30s, N.E. £6; the lands of Charlton, with fishings in the dams of Charlton—O.E. 20s, A.E. £4.

In 1683 the lands in Logie parish were in possession of three lairds—Logie, James Scott, valued rent, £850; James Carnegie, Craigo, £600; and Galraw, £566 13s 4d—in all, £2016 13s 4d; and Pert, £1700; together, £3716 13s 4d. Before 1748 the lands in Logie were divided between Carnegie of Craigo, £1143 15s, and Lyall of Galraw (Gallery), £872 18s 4d.

The policies of Craigo are very large. Plantations extend to a considerable distance in all directions around the mansion house, leaving an open park in front. The approaches are by avenues leading from the neighbouring highways. Some of the trees in the vicinity of the house are well grown, and some about the gardens are remarkable for size.

Craigo House is a large building three floors in height, with a long frontage. The entrance is in the centre, the door being surrounded by a small portico, the front of which is supported by four Ionic pillars. Right and left of the doorway there are four windows on each floor, all of comparatively small size. There is a wing extending back from the centre of the house, behind which are ranges of offices, and several other buildings for various purposes are close by. The grounds around the house are neatly laid out with shrubbery, &c. There is a good garden in the vicinity of the house, but, as the present proprietor does not reside on the estate, there is less attention paid to it than there might otherwise have been.

David Carnegie, Dean of Brechin, was second son of David Carnegie, who purchased the lands of Cookston in 1610, and great-grandson of Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird. The Dean was born in 1594 or 1595. He purchased Craigo, and was ancestor of this branch of the Carnegies. He had three sons and one daughter by Helen, daughter of David Lindsay, Bishop of Brechin from 1619, and translated to Edinburgh in 1634. He died in 1672, in his seventy-seventh year.

James Carnegie, who succeeded his father in Craigo, was minister of the Episcopal Church at Barrie. He married Anne, daughter of Gardyne of Lawton, and died 6th December, 1701.

David Carnegie, third of Craigo, received a Crown charter of half the lands of Craigo, 2d March, 1705; and another of the lands and barony of Logie-Montrose, 27th July, 1713; and another of the lands of Meikle and Little

Dysarts, on 29th November, 1739. On 26th October, 1704, he married Margaret Dempster, heiress of Logie and Dysart, in Angus, and of Ballindean, in Perthshire, by whom he had eight sons and eleven daughters. David Carnegie died 2d April, 1761, and was succeeded in Craigo by his eldest surviving son, Thomas. Margaret Dempster, his wife, died in 1771.

Thomas, fourth laird of Craigo, the seventh son of his father, was born 11th February, 1729. He was served heir special to his father in parts of Craigo, Logie-Montrose, Mains of Meikle Dysart, and in Over or Little Dysart in Angus, 25th January, 1762. On 19th April, 1775, he married Mary Gardyne of Middleton, and by her had two sons and six daughters. By disposition, dated 12th February, 1785, Thomas Carnegie of Craigo disposed Craigo, Logie, &c., to his son David and his other sons, whom failing, to Elizabeth, Anne, Clementina, and Helen Carnegie, his sisters, equally among them. Registered in the Books of Council and Session, 17th June, 1793. Crown charter thereon in favour of David Carnegie on 5th July, 1794. (In Craigo Charter Chest.) He died at Craigo on 9th June, 1793, and his spouse, Mary Gardyne, at Montrose in 1815.

David Carnegie was born 9th March, 1776, and succeeded his father in Craigo, in 1793. He married, 1st March, 1803, Isabella Agnes, daughter of George Macpherson of Invereshie, and by her had three sons and seven daughters. He died 10th November, 1845. His son, Thomas, was served heir to him in Craigo, 28th February, 1848. Thomas Carnegie of Craigo was born 9th March, and baptised 6th April, 1804. He conveyed Craigo to his cousin german, Thomas Macpherson Grant, W.S., born in 1815, second surviving son of Sir George Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch, in Banffshire, and Invereshie, in Inverness-shire, Baronet, and Mary, daughter of Thomas Carnegie of Craigo. On the death of his cousin, Thomas Carnegie of Craigo, on 12th June, 1856, at Craigo, without issue, he became proprietor of Craigo, Pitforthie, and Newton. On his death in September, 1881, these properties, and Logie Mills and Bleachfield, in terms of the settlement of their late brother, dated in 1851, came into the possession of Misses Ann Grace Carnegy, Agnes M. Carnegy, Rev. Thomas Bain, Coupar-Angus, in right of his wife, Mrs Agnes Carnegy or Bain, and Miss Elizabeth Carnegy. Logie Bleachfield was started about 1770, and Logie spinning mill in the first decade of this century. Craigo Works were started about twenty years after Logie Mill. Craigo Mill and Bleachworks belong to Richards & Co., Aberdeen, lessees, and are occupied by them, but the proprietary rights are in the ladies above mentioned.

The lands of Pert, or Little Pert as they were usually called in early times, belonged to the Lindsays. Sir Alexander Lindsay of Crawford gave the Abbey of Coupar-Angus a gift of the land of Little Pert, near Montrose. This grant was confirmed by charter in favour of the Abbot by Sir John of Kinross. King Robert Bruce confirmed by charter this gift to the Abbey. It is dated at Dundee in 1309. The Register of the Abbey abounds in notices of the lettings and other details connected with this munificent grant. We do not know the extent of the grant, but it probably included all the lands that were known as Little Pert and Nether Pert.

The Durwards probably had some connection with the grant of Little Pert to Coupar Abbey in 1308, above mentioned. The main line of the Durwards ended in 1275, in Sir Alan, "the flower of chivalry," who left three daughters, co-heiresses, whose marriages have not been discovered. (*Lives of the Ls.*, I., p. 42.)

On 20th July, 1550, Abbot Donald Campbell and the Convent of Cupar, granted a charter to their servant and cousin, Robert Montgomery of Dundee, his spouse, and their lawful heirs male, whom failing, Robert's nearest heirs whomsoever bearing his surname and arms, all the half lands of Lytill Perth (Little Pert), then occupied by Elizabeth Barry, relict of George Berclay, of the yearly rental in rents and grassums, of £11 6s 8d Scots, two dozen capons, four bolls horse corn, arriage and other due services, to be held in feufarm and heritage for ever. Paying therefor annually £12 with corn and capons as above mentioned; "along with the service of one squire, carrying a properly furnished lance for the service of the Queen and the Abbot; and the said Robert, &c., shall defend the Abbot and Convent, their place and goods, to the best of their ability, against all assailants and heretics whomsoever; and if they shall fall into the Lutheran madness and heresy, or if they shall obstinately hold new opinions contrary to the constitutions of the Church, the said feu shall revert to the Abbey."

The rental of Little Pert in 1542 was as follows:—

Alex. Lindsay's half,	£10	4 bolls oats	24 capons
Wiston Berkley's half,	10	4 do.	24 do.
Together,	£20 Scots	8 bolls oats	48 capons

On 27th May, 1543, composit with Alexander Lindsay in Little Pert, set the tane half of the samyn to hym, his wyf, ane ayr, for lyfrent—composition, xl lib. and iiij oxin.

On 20th November, 1560.—Item, componit with Robert Montgomery, in Maister David Lyndsays name, for ane charter of feu of the half of Lytill Perth—composition, ije lib, £200 Scots.

The family of Montgomery, who acquired the half of the lands of Little Pert from the Abbot, retained the property till towards the end of the sixteenth century, if not longer. On 22d April, 1592, Alexander Montgomery, heir of his father, Robert Montgomery of Nether Pert, was retoured in half the lands of Little Pert—E. £12, &c., feudifirmæ (Ret. 576). The lands appear to have been acquired by a Magistrate of Edinburgh named John Ray. His son, John, was served heir to him in Little Pert on 14th March, 1633 (Ret. 513), A.E. £5 5s, N.E. £21. We find the property next in possession of the family of the Earl of Northesk. Sir John Carnegie of Ethie owned Meikle Pert in 1637 (H. of C. of S., 359). On 16th April, 1667, Earl David was served heir to his father, John, Earl of Ethie, in Little Pert (Ret. 425). On 6th May, 1681, Earl David succeeded Earl David, his father, in the property.

In the beginning of the seventeenth century, if not earlier, the lands of Ballochry and others belonged to the Livingstones of Dunypace. On 22d January, 1629, David Livingston, heir of his father, John, was retoured (No. 124) in part of the lands and town of Counouye, part of the town and lands of Ballochry, lands of Bank, lands of Muretoun, Moor of Meikle Perth, &c. The Livingstons owned other lands in the district about that time. The most of these lands were subsequently acquired by the Falconers. On 23d February, 1693, David Falconer succeeded his father, Lord David, President of the College of Justice (Ret. 525), in Dunlappie, &c., and in the lands of Nether Perth or Cononies, with the mill of Pert and multures, lands of Over Pert, Ballochies, and Bank, and fishings upon the water of North Esk.

In 1683 Roll half Pert is called "Sir John Falconer," the value being £850. The other half, "Logy, John Scott," also £850 value. The first half is afterwards called Pert. In 1822 it belonged to the Earl of Kintore. The second is afterwards called Ballochry and Over Pert, before 1748 divided thus—Ballochry, Miss Erskine, £283 6s 8d; the remainder divided 30th April, 1785; lands bought from Scott of Logie by Cruickshank of Stracathro, £129 10s 9d; remainder came into possession of General Sir John Hope, £437 2s 7d; total, £850. The Brae of Pert, Ballochies, Muirton, and Dalton now belong to James Alexander Campbell of Stracathro; and David Lyall of Gallery acquired the other parts of the parish of Pert a few years ago. His portions comprise the large and fine farm of Pert, West Nether Pert farm, and mill of

Pert, &c., with net and rod fishings on the North Esk. On Pert and on Nether Pert there are fine old trees of good size, which beautify the landscape. The united lands of Gallery and Pert lie into each other, and form an excellent property. On the upper parts of Pert some march stones are on the lands with H on one side for Halkerton, showing that Lord Halkerton had at one time an interest in Pert as well as in Gallery.

The lands of Gallery appear to have come into possession of the Lords Oliphant towards the end of the fifteenth century, but I have not met with the name of the previous proprietors.

In an instrument of sasine to John, second Lord Oliphant, of certain lands, including Gallery, dated 28th May, 1500, the Mair is desired to take security for two pounds of ginger for the doubling of blench ferm of the lands of Gallowraw (Gallery), a pound of ginger at Pasch (Easter), being the duties payable to the Crown, or the redendo for Gallery. Colin, Master of Oliphant, son of John, second Lord Oliphant, and Elizabeth Keith, his wife, had a charter of Gallowraw on 1st March, 1504-5. He fell on the bloody field of Flodden.

At Edinburgh, on 2d May, 1566, retour of service of Laurence, Lord Oliphant, as heir of Laurence, his father, in the lands (among others) of Galray, in Forfarshire, was made. By the marriage contract, dated on 7th April, 1576, a charter of Galraw and other lands was given to Lady Christian Douglas, daughter of William, second Earl of Morton, in her virginity, prior to her marriage, on 12th April, with Laurence, Master of Oliphant. He was drowned going abroad in March, 1584. Laurence, fifth Lord Oliphant, born 24th March, 1583, was served heir (Ret. 46) to his grandfather on 14th June, and 2d July, 1605, in his estates in Forfarshire, including the lands and barony of Gallery—A.E., £10; N.E., £40. This Lord dissipated the greater part of his large estates. Gallery was a barony, and had the usual baronial rights and privileges, and the baron his baronial powers. It appears from the particulars given above that the Oliphants had been proprietors of the barony for considerably more than a century.

Before the end of the seventeenth century Gallery had come into possession of Lord Halkerton. It was subsequently acquired by David Lyall, who was born at East Carcary in February, 1733. He was for many years a merchant at Gottenburgh, but in 1787 he returned to his native county to enjoy, in his old age, the fruits of his former industry. Prior to his acquisition of the estate it had probably been in possession of the Fullertons, as it is said that a

cadet of the Kinnaber family of that name built the house of Gallery. David Lyall died on 29th December, 1815, aged 82 years, without leaving issue. The lands of Gallery then came to James Gibson, son of his sister, who assumed the name of Lyall. James Lyall of Gallery married Margaret, daughter of Richard Simpson, of Ward Mill. He died on 20th March, 1851, aged 87 years. By her he had a son, David, born in 1826, who succeeded his father, and is the present proprietor of Gallery. He was educated at the High School, and the University of Edinburgh. David Lyall of Gallery and Pert has never married. He and his sister, Miss Mary Anne, reside in the mansion of Gallery. David Lyall of Gallery and Pert is a Justice of Peace and a Commissioner of Supply for the County of Forfar.

The mansion house of Gallery is a large building of three storeys, consisting of a central portion, in the middle of which is the entrance, surmounted by the family arms. There are two windows on each side of the door, and the two upper floors have each five windows. There are wings on each end of this building, which project forward some distance beyond the main front. From the side of the westmost of these a range of buildings is carried some distance farther to the west, and half hidden by trees. The white walls of the mansion contrast finely with the green foliage of the surrounding noble specimens of arboriculture which adorn the grounds. These trees consist of horse-chestnut, beech, silver fir, and other sorts, which are not surpassed in size by many in Angus, and they throw an air of dignity over the scene. To the east of the house there is a good walled garden, well stocked with fruit trees and fine old flowers, which it does one's heart good to see. The grounds extend to the North Esk, which flows past at a little distance from the house, and is a beautiful object in the landscape.

The old Statistical Account (1793) mentions that property in land in this parish is very often changing. "Of this there have been four instances within the previous eight or ten years. During that period, or little more, near the banks of the North Esk, and within the extent of five or six miles, eight estates have been in the market and changed proprietors. This rapid change may, in one or two instances, be accounted for on political considerations, but is chiefly owing to the two following causes—Some of the old proprietors having been men of pleasure, and not sufficiently attentive to their worldly interest, were obliged to sell their land from the impulse of necessity, or pecuniary embarrassment; others, who had several children, having, in contradiction to the old feudal spirit, made liberal provision in their settlements for the younger

branches of their families, rendered the sale of their estates unavoidable on their demise.

“Land then sold at twenty-five to thirty years’ purchase on the amount of the rental, but it was increasing in value. The prices of provisions, and the wages paid in the parish were much the same as those mentioned in other parishes. Formerly the women of inferior stations appeared at church on Sundays in bed blankets, or tartan plaids. Then they wore scarlet plaids, or duffle cloaks and bonnets. The habits of all classes were changing rapidly, the old home-made dresses being superseded with English cloth for Sunday wear, and finer stuffs for everyday clothing. Hats were taking the place of bonnets among farmers and their servants.”

“In that part of the river North Esk which bounds the parish of Logie Pert, excellent trout and salmon are caught from Candlemas to Michaelmas (the legal term of fishing here), some years upwards of 120 stone being taken, the fish being in greatest perfection from February to April. ‘They were commonly sent for sale to the boil house at Montrose, where, at an average, they bring about five shillings the stone; from thence they are exported to the London market. When sold on the spot, towards the beginning of spring, they frequently fetch sixpence a pound.’

“Limestone was discovered in the parish about 1780, and for some time it was wrought in the usual way, but latterly it had been wrought by mining in the same manner as coal is wrought in the southern parts of the country. A tunnel, fifteen fathoms deep, and four hundred yards in length, was then in course of formation. The lime works continued to be worked successfully for many years, but for a considerable time past English lime has been imported, and sold at a rate so low that home produce cannot successfully compete with it where coals have to be imported for burning the limestone. The national tax upon coals from the Firth of Forth passing the Red Head northwards was a serious tax upon limestone burned in this parish. It was a most unpolitic tax, highly detrimental to the districts affected by it, and greatly condemned and complained against.” It was discontinued long ago.

“There were then in operation in the parish a flax scutching mill, four meal mills, a yarn cleaning mill with an apparatus for beating thread, a waulk mill and dyehouse, a barley mill, and a snuff mill.

“It is said that the first artificial grass ever known in the parish was about the year 1746 or 1747, when a person in the parish of Pert having sown a ridge with clover, got a public proclamation for people to keep

their sheep and cattle from it, which brought many to see it as a matter of curiosity.

“About 1792 there were about 740 acres in oats, 420 in barley and common bear, 144 in pease, 70 in wheat, 46 in flax, 160 in fallow, turnips, and potatoes, 270 in hay for cutting, 890 in pasture, including waste, 350 in moor (uncultivated), 770 in woodlands, making in all 3860 acres, exclusive of farm stading, roads, gardens, &c.

“In 1782 the crop was not got in till considerably after Martinmas. There was a great dearth. Ten bolls bear were purchased by the session for the use of the poor at 24s the boll, and a present of ten bolls of a mixture of oats, barley, rye, &c., received from the Government, was distributed among the poor. Oatmeal then sold at 20s the boll. The low lands adjoining the North Esk are often submerged during floods. In 1774 the river rose to an unprecedented height, and did great damage, carrying away the cut corn, and covering the uncut with sand and other debris. In 1784 a very remarkable brilliant meteor was seen here and throughout the kingdom, as well as in other countries. It appeared about seven o'clock in the evening, moving in a rapid majestic manner from a N.W. to a S.E. direction, its visible magnitude being equal to the full moon, and the light much superior. It passed through the heavens at a great altitude, with immense velocity, and finally disappeared as it were in the ocean.” It must have been of prodigious size.

CHAP. XXXIX.—LUNAN.

The Kirk of *Inverluthmene*, *Inverlunane*, Lunan, belonged to the diocese of St Andrews. It was gifted by William the Lion to the Abbey of Arbroath. It was dedicated by Bishop David in 1242, and is rated at 15 merks in the old Taxation. (Reg. de Aberb., 237.) The Parish Church was built in 1844. It stands within the burying ground upon the left bank of the Lunan, close by Lunan Bay. *Lunan* may be derived from *Lenan*, a Gaelic word meaning *water meadows*, which is descriptive of the ground in the vicinity of the church.

Walter Mill, a Popish priest, who held the office of pastor of Lunan for many years, but was converted to the reformed faith, was, by Lord John Hamilton, Archbishop of St Andrews, Commendator of the Abbey of Arbroath, afterwards Marquis of Hamilton, taken to St Andrews, tried there on 29th April, 1558, condemned to the flames, and burned to death in the Market Place there. He was 83 years of age, and the shocking death of this faithful

martyr for the truth as it is in Jesus, created great indignation throughout Scotland, which hastened on the Reformation and stopped the murderous proceedings of the Popish priests and their bigoted followers. A monument to the martyr was raised by the people in St Andrews, but the priests had it thrown down. In 1818 a monument with a suitable inscription was put up in the Church of Lunan, but it was taken down and a marble tablet with an inscription put up instead, in 1848.

The lands of Lunan, or Easter Lunan, or Inverlunan as they were called in early times, were Crown property in the days of William the Lion. That monarch gifted them, with the kirk and its teinds, to the Abbey of Arbroath by a charter dated 1189. In 1214 Alexander II. granted charter of confirmation of them to the Abbey, and they had remained in possession of the Convent for some time. On 7th July, 1247, Alexander II. granted to Anselme of Camelyne a charter of the land of Innirlunan, which had belonged to Gilbertus Longus (H. of C. of S., 478), in excambion for his land of Bridburgh, in Nithsdale, reserving to Marie, the relict of Neil of Ymire, her liferent of her dower lands thereof; to be held of the king in feu and heritage for the portion of the half service of one knight in the Scots army, pertaining to so much land, £10 sterling yearly during the lifetime of the said Marie, and £12 after her death. This charter is dated at Forfar, and William of Huchterhus (Auchterhouse) is a witness to it. He was Sheriff of Angus in 1245.

In "The Charters of the Priory of Beauuly," by Edmund Chisholm Batten, issued by the Grampian Club in 1877, William, Earl of Sutherland, in 1275, granted the Castle of Skibo to the Bishop of Caithness, and to this grant the seals of the Earl, William de Monte-Alto, Sir Andrew of Moray, Sir Alexander of Moray, and Sir David of Innerlunan, were appended. Shortly before this grant was made, Sir David of Innerlunan had made a grant to the monks of Beauuly of all his lands of Ouchter-Tarradale, which he did with the consent of Gilchrist Macgilliduffi, of whom he held the lands in fee farm. To the charter granted by himself, Sir David, it is said, because his seal is not sufficiently known, uses the seal of Walter de Moray. To the charter by the Earl, Sir David's own seal was appended. It is added Innerlunan is a barony in the Sheriffdom of Forfar, and Sir David held it of the Earldom of Angus. This Gilchrist may have been the Earl of Angus of that name, but of this the author is not sure. This Sir David of Innerlunan had probably succeeded Anselm of Camelyne in the possession of the estate.

The lands of Lunan had again reverted to the Crown, for in 1309 there is a charter by Robert I. to Hago de Ros and his spouse of an 18 merks furth of the barony of *Inverlunan*.

Douglas, in his *Peerage* (Vol. II., p. 411), says Hugh, sixth Earl of Ross, had charter from Robert I. to himself and Maude, sister of the King, of the barony of Inverlunan, before 3d July, 1328. Hugh was slain at the Battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, and was succeeded by his son, William, Earl of Ross. He died without male issue, and left two daughters, his heirs—Eupham, Countess of Ross, who married Sir Walter Lesly, and by him had a son, Sir Alexander Lesly, who, on the death of his mother, was Earl of Ross. Jean, Earl William's second daughter, married Sir Alexander Fraser of Philorth. How long Inverlunan remained in the family of the Earl of Ross we have not ascertained. It may have been until it was acquired from them by the next known proprietor of the barony of Lunan, Richard de Montealt, Chancellor of the Cathedral of Brechin, who in 1377 resigned Inverlunan in favour of Alexander Stewart, son, by Mariota de Cardney, of Robert II. The King gave a charter of the lands to Alexander Stewart, in succession to his two brothers, John and James, whom failing, to return to the granter and his successors, Kings of Scotland, and constituting the lands into a free barony. The charter is dated at Dundee, 4th January, in the seventh year of his reign, 1377. On the death of Alexander, before 1399, without issue, the barony of Lunan descended to John, his brother, who probably retained it until about 1425, when he was imprisoned along with Murdoch, Duke of Albany. The lands appear to have then reverted to the Crown.

The charter of the lands of Brichty, in the parish of Murroes, by Richard Mowat of Ferne to Sir Alexander Lindsay, Lord of Glenesk, was signed at Innerlunan on 20th December, 1379. Sir John Lyon, knight, the King's son-in-law, and Chamberlain to the King, is one of the witnesses.

In 1428 the Convent of Arbroath was in possession of the barony, having probably obtained a grant of it from James I. On 14th December of that year, Abbot Walter Panter, with consent of the Convent, set in feu farm to William de Guthrie the whole of the lands of Lunan for the yearly feu-duty of three chalders of bear, two chalders of oatmeal, and fourteen bolls of bear and oatmeal. He was one of an assize who perambulated the marches between the lands of Menmuir and those belonging to the city of Brechin on 13th October, 1450. His granddaughter was married to Lord Menmuir in 1581. It is not known how long the family of Guthrie held

them, but in 1496 the lands of Lunan were again in possession of the Monastery of Arbroath.

In the year 1496 Sir David Lichton, the then Abbot, granted a lease of the lands of Lunan for nineteen years to Robert Guthrie. In 1512 Abbot George granted a lease of Lunan for nineteen years to James Guthrie, probably the son and successor of Robert Guthrie, as his lease had not been expired. In 1526 Abbot David (Cardinal Beaton) granted a lease of the same lands for nineteen years to John Guthrie, of the same family as his predecessors. These Guthries were of considerable standing in the district, as they intermarried with the Carnegies and other families of note. In 1527 Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird married Margaret, daughter of Guthrie of Lunan.

In 1544 Cardinal Beaton feued out Lunan to John Stewart, fourth Lord Invermeath, and Elizabeth Beaton, his spouse. The reddendo was forty bolls of bear, and forty bolls of meal, extending to five chalders, or for every chalders thereof the sum of eight merks Scots, and forty shillings Scots money as yearly augmentation of the rental. It is signed and sealed at the Monastery of Arbroath, 21st July, 1544. It is subscribed by the Cardinal and 21 monks, and witnessed by William Graham of Fintry; Archibald Beaton of Capeldray; James Ogilvy of Balfour, Chamberlain of the Monastery; Bernard Bailie, Rector of Lammington and Chamberlain of St Andrews; John Lawder, Archdeacon of Tevidale, secretary; and Andrew Oliphant, vicar of Fowlis. In implement of this charter, 21st July, 1544, Cardinal Beaton granted a precept of sasine of the same date, and upon this precept Lord Invermeath and Elizabeth Beaton were accordingly infeft on the 6th August, 1544. Instrument of sasine thereon under the hand of John Guthrie, notary public.

On 2d January, 1561, Queen Mary granted a charter under the Great Seal confirming the charter of Cardinal Beaton of the lands of Lunan. In this charter of confirmation there are several omissions from, and additions to, the original charter. Lord John had been appointed Sheriff of Angus 15th May, 1541, and an Extraordinary Lord of Session, 5th March, 1542. He was a Member of the last Parliament, 1560.

James Stewart, fifth Lord Invermeath, succeeded his father, 14th June, 1582. He received from Esme, Duke of Lennox, as Commendator of the Abbey of Arbroath, a precept of clare constat for infefting him in the lands of Lunan as heir of his father, and he was infeft on the 23d June, 1582. Lord Invermeath obtained a charter of resignation from the Duke of Lennox of the lands of Lunan, proceeding on his own resignation.

John, sixth Lord Invermeath, succeeded to the estates and honours of the family on the death of his father. On the death of John, fifth Earl of Athole, 1595, that Earldom having fallen into the King's hands, he bestowed the title upon Lord Invermeath, creating him first Earl of Athole, by charter under the Great Seal, 6th March, 1595, to him and his heirs male of his body, whom failing, to revert to the Crown. (Mag. Sil. L., XLI., No. 19.) He died 13th April, 1605. By Margaret, daughter of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell, he had a son and successor, James, second Earl of Athole. He married Lady Mary Stewart, second daughter of John, fifth Earl of Athole, but, dying without issue in 1625, his titles reverted to the Crown.

John, first Earl of Athole, sold the lands of Lunan to John Guthrie. The conveyance is dated 31st August, 1598, and he had sasine 26th July, 1600. The Earl's charter of the lands of Inverlunan was ratified by James, Marquis of Hamilton, 19th May, 1614, and sasine followed thereon, 2d July, 1614. John Guthrie married Margaret Keith. He died in 1653, and was succeeded in the lands of Lunan by his nephew, John Guthrie, who is designed in Retour No. 326, dated 4th November, 1653, as follows:—John Guthrie of Over Dysart, heir of John Guthrie of Inverlunan, his father's brother, in the town and lands of Inverlunan, with the teind sheaves in the parish of Lunan—E. 40 bolls bear, &c., of feu farm. Sasine upon the precept following, registered 11th February, 1654.

John Guthrie disposed the lands and teinds of Lunan to Sir Francis Ogilvy of New Grange; sasine registered the 8th September, 1667. Sir Francis, designed of New Grange, Easter Braikie, and Lunan, became embarrassed, and George Ogilvy, fourth son of Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, who had bonds over these properties, became proprietor of them in 1702, having purchased them at the judicial sale on 30th July, 1702, for £7000 Scots. He married Jane, sister of Sir Francis Ogilvy, and by her had a son, John Ogilvy of Balbegno, advocate, to which property he succeeded on the death of Robert Middleton, who had married Ogilvy's sister, and died in 1710 without issue, leaving the property to his brother-in-law. George Ogilvy died about 1717.

John Ogilvy of Balbegno succeeded to the barony of Lunan. On 30th October, 1723, he sold Lunan to Alexander Wyse, for 11,000 merks Scots, including all rights and privileges, but reserving liberty to erect a monument on his father's grave in the church, a reservation of which he does not appear to have taken advantage. Alexander Wyse is described in the title deeds as the only son of David, tenant in Mains of Laurieston. On 12th February, 1734,

he had charter of confirmation under the Great Seal, which was registered 22d August, 1735, and instrument of sasine dated 21st, and registered at Dundee, 28th April, 1736. He died in June, 1752, and was succeeded by

David Wyse, his eldest son. He was retoured heir to his father in the lands of Lunan, 9th May, 1754. Had sasine on 13th May, 1754, registered 9th July same year. He was an ingenious mechanician, invented a machine for cotton spinning, and erected a cotton spinning manufactory at Dundee. His eldest son, Thomas, went to Jamaica as a physician, where he made a large fortune, and on his return bought the property of Hillbank, Dundee. He is represented by his two sons—Thomas Alexander, M.D., Bengal Civil Service, and Josiah Patrick, merchant in India, who in 1858 purchased the extensive demesne of Rostellan, County Cork, formerly the ancient seat of the O'Briens, Marquises of Thomond, which became extinct in 1855. David Wyse of Lunan sold the estate to William Imrie in 1759. David Wyse died in September, 1803.

The disposition of the lands of Lunan to William Imrie is dated 27th November, 1759, and registered 18th February, 1760. He was the son of a wealthy farmer in Aberdeenshire. He died without surviving issue in 1790, his children having all died in infancy.

The following account of William Imrie is taken from Col. Blair Imrie's Historical Account already referred to:—

“ Under the apprehension that it was intended to bring him up as an agriculturist, he quitted, while quite a youth, his father's house without communicating his design to any one, and started for London, walking along the coast road until he reached Redcastle. Having mounted the hill on which the ruin stands, he lay down, fell asleep, and dreamt that he was laird of Lunan. He went to England, sailed several times to India, married a woman with money, and became the owner of a hotel in Fountain Court, Strand, London. This hotel, which was at that time the favourite resort of the Forfarshire lairds when in London, ultimately degenerated into the well known ‘ Judge and Jury ’ Tavern, over which for so many years presided that celebrated character, the Lord Chief Baron Nicholson, of facetious memory, whose fame, or perhaps that phase of fame which we call notoriety, was greater than his achievements, and whose dry judicial humour was more remarkable than the purity of his language.”

“ On 3d June, 1837, Nicholson started and edited a very equivocal weekly publication called ‘ The Town. ’ He ‘ admitted that many of the articles

“therein were neither intended for the eyes of ladies, nor to be read in the ‘refined circles of the drawingroom,’ but boasted that ‘it fearlessly grappled with, and exposed every description of imposition to be met with in the great ‘metropolis.’”

“On the 8th March, 1841, he established the ‘Judge and Jury Society’ at ‘the Garrickshead Hotel, Bow Street, Covent Garden. This strange forensic convention removed to the Coal Hole Tavern, Fountain Court, Strand, in July, 1851, and ultimately settled down on the 16th January, 1858, at the ‘Cyder Cellars. It was no uncommon occurrence to see the jury composed entirely of members of the upper ten, and in the judgment seat of his mimic court, with the gravity of Coke, and the authority of Blackstone, sat Renton Nicholson, better known to the world by the name of Baron Nicholson. He has been immortalized by Robert Ingoldsby in one of his legends—‘The Ghost.’”

“The incident in Redcastle left a deep impression on William Imrie’s mind, and, having become rich in London, he returned to Scotland, and there realized the dream of his youth.”

He took a great interest in the affairs of the parish, and subsequently in those of the county. He was sometimes rather caustic in his remarks to his brother lairds, and had ever a ready rejoinder to any uncourteous notice taken of himself.

William Imrie had a sister married to Simpson. Their only child, Agnes, became the wife of Alexander Taylor (whose mother was Jane Silver of Netherley) at Cushnie, in Fordoun. William left Lunan to the husband of his niece in liferent, and to their second son, William, in fee, by disposition and assignation, dated 19th November, 1785.

Alexander Taylor Imrie assumed the name and arms of Imrie on his succession to the property, in terms of the disposition, &c., by which it was left to him. He had sasine of the property on 22d May, 1790, registered at Dundee, 24th June, 1790. He died on 21st September, 1813.

William Taylor Imrie, second son of his father, the liferenter, succeeded in 1813. On 5th July, 1838, charter of resignation and confirmation under the Great Seal in favour of William Taylor Imrie of Lunan, and registered 15th August, 1838, sasine following thereon, dated 1st September, 1838, was registered 5th September, 1838. On 24th October, 1846, he executed a disposition and deed of entail of the lands of Lunan in favour of himself and other heirs of Tailzie. He died on 11th March, 1849, in his 70th year, unmarried, the

property being entailed on his nephew, Lieut.-Colonel and Brigadier James Blair, eldest son of his eldest sister, Elizabeth, who married Captain James Blair of the 8th Forfar and Kincardine Militia, &c., who died at Tynemouth in 1812.

Brigadier Blair, who predeceased his uncle (1847) married Charlotte Cecilia, seventh daughter of Brigadier General Jacob Vanrenen. In acknowledgment of his public services in India for 36 years, the Home Government proposed to confer the honour of knighthood upon him, but he died before this intention could be carried out.

Near Buckie Den a monument upwards of forty feet high, in the form of an obelisk, has been erected, bearing the following inscription:—"To the memory of Lieutenant-Colonel James Blair, of the Bengal Army, born on the 7th November, 1792. He died at sea, on board the ship Madagascar, during a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, undertaken for the recovery of his health, on the 12th of August, 1847. High in the estimation of the supreme government of India, he had for the last twelve years of his life commanded the cavalry division of His Highness the Nizam's army, and this monument was erected by his brother officers, European and native, to commemorate their admiration of his character as an officer, and their affectionate recollection of him as a friend."

William Thomas Taylor Blair Imrie, the second, but eldest surviving son of Colonel Blair, by Charlotte Cecilia, daughter of General Jacob Vanrenen, of the H.E.I.C.S., born 1833, succeeded his granduncle in the lands and barony of Lunan in 1849, and, in terms of the entail, assumed the name and arms of Imrie. He is the present lord of the barony of Lunan, a J.P. and Commissioner of Supply for the County of Forfar, and Hon. Lieut.-Col. of the Forfar and Kincardine Militia Artillery.

The heir presumptive to the barony is his brother, Henry Francis Blair, Lieut.-Colonel Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, born 1837, married, 1868, Sophia Grace, daughter of the late Captain John Bott of the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, and stepdaughter of the late Giles Loder, of Wilsford House, Wilts, and has issue, Hugh Francis, born 1873, and others.

The mansion house of Lunan stands in the immediate vicinity of the church. It was built in 1825, and enlarged in 1850. It has a fine southern exposure, overlooks the beautiful expanse of Lunan Bay, which terminates at the bold promontory of the Red Head. The view of the ruins of Redcastle, of part of the vale of the Lunan beyond, bounded by the heights of Ethie, Dickmont

Law, &c, is extensive and beautiful. The house is commodious, with noble trees around, a fine garden, and spacious lawn adorned with shrubbery and flower plots, and beautifully kept.

Colonel Blair Imrie very kindly placed at my disposal a historical account, which he has prepared with great care, of the various proprietors of the barony of Inverlunan from the days of King William the Lion to the present time, from which I have taken many of the details now given regarding the property and the barons who have possessed it. Colonel Imrie intends to have the manuscript printed for private circulation, and it will be an interesting and valuable volume. I have to express my obligations to him for his courtesy to me.

The houses in the Kirkton of Lunan have each a flower garden in front, filled with choice selections of flowers from the Laird's garden. He has also caused the sides of the highway leading to Montrose, for a considerable distance from the mansion, to be ornamented with rows of flowers, care being taken that their bloom contrast well with each other. There are few public roads so decorated, but the idea is excellent, the lines of flowers pleasing, and the effect upon the rustic inhabitants and wayfarers is instructive and humanizing. Other proprietors might, at little cost, follow so good an example, and thereby elevate the tastes of their dependants and others. Colonel Blair Imrie deserves much credit for thus contributing to the happiness of those residing upon his property. He holds that landed proprietors have duties imposed upon them as such, the discharge of which is incumbent upon all, and he performs them stately. His own garden and grounds—kept up at very considerable expense—have been for many years thrown open to the public at all times, notwithstanding the damage which is occasionally done.

The barony of Redcastle in ancient times included lands on both sides of the river Lunan, those on the right bank being in the parish of Inverkeilor, and those on the left bank of the stream in the parish of Lunan. Some of the early charters appear to have embraced the whole lands on both banks of the river. In the beginning of the fourteenth century charters of the half lands of Redcastle are repeatedly granted, but without distinguishing their boundaries, or where situated. Details of the changes of the proprietary of the lands are given in the chapter on Inverkeilor parish. In the fifteenth century the portion to the north of the Lunan began to be called Lunan, to distinguish the lands from those of Inverlunan, both estates being in, and comprising the greater part of, the parish of Lunan.

The lands of Inverlunan were in possession of the Stewarts from 1377 till circa 1425. The family appear to have also possessed the Redcastle portion of the lands in the parish, and to have retained them some time after they had parted with those of Inverlunan. The family had probably ended in two co-heiresses, Euphame and Egilia Stewart, the one married to a Ruthven, probably connected with the family who subsequently owned Gardyne, and the other to Tyrie of Drunkilbo. In each of the above notices of the properties owned by these ladies, they are called, the one, "the half of the barony of Lunan," and the other, "the eastern half of the lands of Lunan, and half of the mill and mill lands thereof."

On 5th May, 1625, James, Marquis of Hamilton, heir of his father, Marquis James, was retoured (No. 154) in the lands of Easter Lunan, with the teinds. This was probably only as superior.

On 28th April, 1483, before Alexander Lindsay of Ochterlony, Sheriff Depute of Forfarshire (H. of C. of S., 522), a retour of the service of Walter Ruthven, as heir of Euphame Stewart, his mother, in the half of the barony of Lunan, was exped. It was then valued at 25 merks, and in time of peace at 20 merks. It was held of the King in blench farm, and it had been in the hands of the Sheriff for five months, since the death of David Ruthven, husband of the said Euphame. The jury consisted of seventeen barons, chiefly belonging to Angus.

On 30th April, 1606, William Ruthven of Ballindean, heir of Sir William of same, knight, was served heir (Ret. 51) in half the territory of Lunan, called Courthills, Drumbertnot, and half the mill of Lunan. On 3d March, 1621, William Ruthven, heir of Sir William, was again retoured (No. 131) in half the lands and half the mill in the barony of Lunan.

The Tyries of Drumkilbo had an interest in Lunan for a long period. Jervise says Egilia Stewart was designed of Lunan in 1476, and they must have owned the property for some time prior to that date. On 3d September of that year she granted a confirmation charter to her son, Walter Tyrie, of the lands of Lunan and others, all of which were held in warde. On the death of Walter Tyrie, in the end of 1531, William Tyrie, as heir of his grandfather, Walter Tyrie of Drumkilbo, succeeded him in the eastern half of the lands, mill and mill lands of Lunan—expede at Forfar, 13th April, 1532. On 19th July, 1610, William Tyrie of Drumkilbo, heir of his father, David, was retoured (No. 72) in the same lands in Lunan. These lands appear to have passed from the Tyries to the Hays. In 1625 Sir John Carnegie of Ethie

purchased these lands from Chancellor Hay. On 16th April, 1667, David, Earl of Northesk, heir of Earl David, his father, was retoured (No. 425) in half the territory and lands of Lunan, which belonged to William Tyrie of Drumkilbo, comprehending the lands of Hawkhill, Newton, Sunneast half of Drumbertnot, with half the mill and half the lands of Courthill (Cothill), Falsecastle, Hillend, &c.

On 26th October, 1693, David, Earl of Northesk, was served heir to his father in the same lands (Ret. 527).

On 1st April, 1662, George, Earl of Panmure, heir of Earl Patrick, his brother, was retoured (No. 384) in the town and lands of Easter Lunan. On 16th May, 1671, Earl George, heir of his father, Earl George, was retoured (No. 450) in same lands; and on 27th April, 1684, James, Earl of Panmure, was served heir (No. 502) to his father, Earl George, in same lands. The Earl of Dalhousie has no proprietary interest in the parish of Lunan.

Sir Peter Young of Easter Seaton, knight, acquired the half of the lands and mill of Lunan early in the seventeenth century; also the superiority of the town and lands of Arbikie, all in the barony of Lunan. On 17th October, 1628, Sir James Young of Invereighty, knight, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Bedchamber, was served heir to his father, Sir Peter (No. 176) in the half lands and half the mill of Lunan, and superiority of the town and lands of Arbikie. The Youngs did not retain their interest in the parish long after the date of the above retour.

The family of Montealt long possessed Arbikie. They resigned the property, and David II. granted a charter to Robert Widow, of the lands of Ardkegy (Arbikie), in the barony of Innerlunan, quhilk William Mowat resigned (In. to Ch., 57-33). We have not elsewhere met with the name of Widow as a proprietor in Angus. The next proprietor whose name we have ascertained is Alexander Ardbeky de eodem (of Ardbeky). This family had assumed their surname from their lands, but we do not know when they had acquired them. They had not retained them long after that date. Walter Ramsay of Arbikie was a juror on 28th April, 1483 (H. of C. of S., 522.). James Ramsay of Ardvekie, and James Ramsay, junior of same, are mentioned on 20th August, 1533. (Reg. Ep. m., 235.)

The lands at an after period came into possession of a family named Mudie. John Mudie of Gilchorn, living in 1570, had a son, John Mudie of Brianton, living in 1600, who was ancestor of the Mudies of Brianton and Pitmuies. On 20th April, 1664, James Mudie of Arbikie, heir of his father James of

Arbikie, merchant burghess of Montrose, was retoured (No. 406) in the lands of Arbikie, as well as in the bina part, and in the eastern third part of same—A.E. £1 12s, N.E. £6 8s; John Mudie of Arbikie, end of seventeenth century (H. of C. of S., 363). John Mudie of same married Lady Magdalene Carnegie, latter half of seventeenth century (do. 362). Ochterlony, 1684-5, says the house was then new. The line of the Mudies has failed, and the estate of Arbikie was left by the last of the Mudies to Leonard Lyell of Kinnordy, Pitmuies, and Arbikie.

There are only three freeholders in the parish of Lunan, viz. :—The Earl of Northesk, who possesses the barony of Lunan; William Blair Imrie, the proprietor of the barony of Inverlunan; and Leonard Lyell of Kinnordy, who succeeded to the lands of Arbikie on the death of John Mudie of Pitmuies. In the Valuation Roll of 1683 the parish was divided among four proprietors. The estates are there called—

Earl of Northesk,	£900	0	0	In 1882	Earl of Northesk's lands.
Arbikie,	300	0	0	„	Arbikie.
Sir Francis Ogilvy,	116	13	4	„	Lunan.
Earl of Panmure's feu,	233	6	8	„	Lunan.
—————					
	£1550	0	0		

The parish of Lunan contains 1981·576 acres, of which 7·503 are water, and 63·653 foreshore.

In 1723 David, fourth Earl of Northesk, became embarrassed in his circumstances, and was compelled to dispose of his lands of Lunan, Redcastle, and North Tarrie, with their pertinents, excepting the North and South Mains of Ethie, &c., to trustees for behoof of his creditors. On 13th February, 1728, they were exposed at public auction in Edinburgh at twenty years' purchase. The lands and barony of Lunan were bought for John Carnegie of Boysack, John Fullerton of that ilk being security, and Lord Dun was supposed to furnish the money. The transaction appears to have been arranged for the purpose of keeping the family of Northesk in possession of Lunan, and it still belongs to the Earl of Northesk.

By the conditions of sale it appears that Lunan was held blench of the Crown, “one half for payment of one penny money, and the other half likewise blench, for payment of one penny silver money at the term of Whitsunday, if asked allenary.”

The ground rises somewhat abruptly from the ocean, and then more gently

till it attains a height of about 400 feet above the level of the sea at the northern boundary of the parish. Much of the land has a fine southern exposure. Lunan Bay is the eastern boundary, the coast being sandy for some distance, and then bold rugged perpendicular rocks. Buckie Den is both romantic and beautiful, the burn which runs through it forming pretty cascades in its course, the falls varying from a few feet to twenty or thirty feet in height. The banks of the ravine are, where not perpendicular, clothed with shrubs and moisture-loving vegetation, flowers, &c.

The North British Arbroath and Montrose Railway crosses Buckie Den by a handsome lattice girder bridge of four spans, about seventy feet high. Travellers will thus have fine glimpses of the den up and down as they pass along. This part of the county has hitherto been all but unknown to those residing outside of it. The new line will open up a picturesque and beautiful district of country to the travelling public, and increase the value of the lands through which it passes. A great part of the lands of Inverlunan are well adapted for villas. There the pent-up denizens of the towns in the county would have grand views of scenery of various descriptions—land and water, pure air, and a mild climate. The district is within easy reach of each of the burghs, and comparatively little time will be required for the journey.

The southern boundary is the Lunan, which separates the parish from Inverkeilor. It is bounded by Kinnell on the west, and by Maryton and Craig on the north. In some parts of the parish the lands are light thin soil, but the large proportion of it is good deep loam, which produces heavy crops. The principal farmers are intelligent men, who cultivate their lands in a scientific, business-like manner. The names of some of the farms in the parishes of Lunan and Inverkeilor recall to remembrance the days when the baron had the power of life and death over his people and uninvited strangers.

In Lunan there is the Courthill, where the baron held his feudal courts; the Hawkhill, where the falcons were kept in the days when falconry was the favourite sport of the laird; the Cothill, where the cattle and other bestial belonging to the baron were housed, and it was the most useful of all the baronial appendages. In the adjoining parish of Inverkeilor there was the Courthill, and the Gallowshill of Redcastle where the drama terminated with the death of the victim of baronial law and justice. The Gallowshill is on the farm of Ironshill. The latter name is where the baron's smith work was done, and the fetters for the prisoner forged, and it is only another name for Gallowshill. The Gallowshill of Redcastle is said to be as complete a

specimen of the ancient Gallowshill as now exists. It is well for the nation that sac and soc, tol and tehm, infangenethef and pit and gallows, and other feudal terms were long ago abolished, as they would not have been submitted to in modern times. Farmers would not now submit to be imprisoned, at the will of the laird, in the twenty-five feet deep dungeon in Redcastle, nor submit to be hung to please the laird.

Two forts called Tappy Castle and Fast Castle were on the farm of Court-hill, but no part of them now remains. Fast Castle is supposed to have been the prison of Redcastle, perhaps for those committing less flagrant crimes than these for whom the deep dungeon was reserved.

Two Witch Pools in the Lunan may yet be traced. One of them is a little south of Gallows Hill, and the other a short distance to the north of Redcastle.

By the contract of marriage between David Carnegie, son of Sir John Carnegie of Ethie, with Jean Maule, daughter of Patrick, first Earl of Panmure, Sir John became bound to infest her in the barony of Lunan, &c., in liferent, and agreed to build a sufficient house for her upon the lands of Courthill, and to give her the house and mains of Boysack, to be laboured with her own ploughs, until the new house should be built.

Alexander Gavin, sexton and beadle, or kirk-officer of this parish (both of which offices had been hereditary in the family from at least 1679), and Elizabeth Jamieson, his spouse, in 1733 presented to the Church of Lunan a baptismal font and hour glass, which are fixed, the font on the pulpit, and the hour glass on the precentor's desk. They also presented a hand bell. Upon each of these articles there is an inscription mentioning by whom they were given. He, in addition to his parochial duties, kept a small shop, first at Peatlock, and then at Denhead of Lunan, and in the inscriptions he is called "merchant," although his mercantile dealings were of trifling extent. He afterwards went to Montrose (before 1750), and was a merchant there. He was four times married, the fourth wedding having been in 1764. By his first wife, mentioned above, he had a large family. Some account of the son of the beadle has been given in the chapter on Kinnell.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROGRESS OF LUNAN FROM 1189 TO 1883.
SUPERIORS.

1. The Crown prior to 1189.
2. 1189-1428.—The Crown.
3. 1428-1496.—Abbey of Arbroath.
4. 1496-1544.—The Crown.

5. 1544-1561.—Abbey of Arbroath—to Reformation.
6. 1561-1579.—The Crown.
7. 1579-1582.—Esme Stuart, Duke of Lennox, Commendator of the Abbey.
8. 1582-1585.—The Crown.
9. 1585-1604.—Lord John Hamilton, Commendator of the Abbey.
10. 1604-1625.—James, second Marquis of Hamilton.
11. 1625-1636.—James, third Marquis of Hamilton, and first Duke of Hamilton.
12. 1636-1642.—William Murray, afterwards first Earl of Dysart.
13. 1642-1661.—Sir Patrick Maule, first Earl of Panmure.
14. 1661-1671.—George, second Earl of Panmure.
15. 1671-1686.—George, third Earl of Panmure.
16. 1686-1715.—James, fourth Earl of Panmure.
17. 1715-1719.—The Crown.
18. 1719-1735.—The York Building Company.
19. 1735 onwards.—The Crown.

PROPRIETORS.

1. Prior to 1189.—The Crown.
2. 1189 to 1247.—Abbey of Arbroath.
3. 7th July, 1247.—Anselm of Camelyne.
4. Circa 1275.—Sir David of Innerlunan.
5. 1309.—The Crown.
6. Before 3d July, 1328-1333.—Hugh, fifth Earl of Ross, and Maude, sister of Robert I.
7. 1333 to after 1359.—William, sixth Earl of Ross.
8. Prior to 1377.—Richard de Montealto.
9. 1377 till before 1399.—Alexander Stewart.
10. Before 1399 to circa 1425.—John Stewart.
11. Before 1428 to 1428.—Abbey of Arbroath.
12. 1428 to 14 —William de Guthrie.
13. Before 14 to 1544.—Abbey of Arbroath.
14. 1544 to 1582.—John Stewart, fourth Lord Invermeath.
15. 1582 to 15 —James Stewart, fifth Lord Invermeath.
16. 15 to 1598.—John Stewart, sixth Lord Invermeath.
17. 1598 to 1653.—John Guthrie.
18. 1653 to circa 1667.—John Guthrie.
19. 1667 to 1702.—Sir Francis Ogilvy of New Grange.
20. 1702 to about 1717.—George Ogilvy.
21. 1717 to 1723.—John Ogilvy.
22. 1723 to 1752.—Alexander Wyse.
23. 1752 to 1759.—David Wise.
24. 1759 to 1790.—William Imrie.
25. 1790 to 1813.—Alexander Taylor Imrie.
26. 1813 to 1849.—William Taylor Imrie.
27. 1849 to —William Blair Imrie.

CHAP. XL.—LUNDIE.

The Church and Chapel of Lundy (Lundie) were in the diocese of St Andrews, and were rated in the Old Taxation at 24 merks. (Reg. de Aberb., 238.) The church was dedicated to St Lawrence, martyr. In 1574 one minister served Lundie and four other parishes, and George Cochrane was schoolmaster or reader at Lundie. (Mis. Wod. Socy., p. 353.)

The Church of Lundie is an old plain building with a belfry, standing upon a rising ground at the Kirktown. This town, or rather village, is one of the most picturesque clachans in the district. There Lawrence Fair was held in the olden time. The manse is in the vicinity of the church, and there the minister resides.

The parishes of Lundie and Fowlis Easter were united in 1618. The union was effected by decree of the High Commission. Lundie parish is situated in Forfarshire, and Fowlis Easter in Perthshire, and the minister preaches in both each Sabbath. Each of the two parishes maintains its own church, and has its own officebearers, indeed the two have little in common except their minister.

The church and manse of Lundie are near to what remains of Lundie Loch, which is at the bottom of the Cliffs of Lundie (part of the Sidlaws), and the infant Dighty glides past the Kirkton on its journey to the Tay.

Lundie is a small parish at the head of the valley of the Dighty. It is bounded on the north by Kettins and Newtyle, on the east by Auchterhouse, on the south by Fowlis, and on the west by Fowlis and Kettins. Lundie is about three miles in length, by two miles in breadth, and contains 4296·265 acres, of which 107·839 are water. The division between Lundie and the two parishes on the north runs along the ridge of the Sidlaws, excepting the farm of Lederieff, which extends beyond the ridge, and runs down into Strathmore. Lundie stands high, some of the cultivated parts of the parish being about 550 feet above the level of the sea. Lundie Heights and Lundie Craigs, parts of the Sidlaws, are in many places very precipitous, and rise on the west and north about 300 feet above the general level of the parish. At the foot of these heights and craigs lie, or rather did lie, a chain of four lochs, but the two southmost and lowest of the Lundie Lochs have been almost wholly drained. The northmost two, Long Loch and Pillyal Loch, have not been drained,

indeed the area of the former has been largely extended within the last quarter of a century for the purpose of forming a storing reservoir for the bleachers whose works are on the Dighty. The water is collected in the winter months, and sent down the stream in summer and autumn. From the two former lochs the western branch of the Dighty flows, and out of the two latter the eastern branch. After running two or three miles they mingle their waters. The high elevation of the parish and the water in the lochs make the climate moist, but the thorough draining of the land of late years has greatly improved the salubrity of the district.

Two derivations of the name of the parish of Lundie are given. Both suppose it of Gaelic origin, the one from *Linn-dubh*, the black linn or pool; and the other from *Linn-de*, the water or pool of God.

Before the year 1203 Walter of Lundin gave the Prior and Canons of St Andrews twenty acres of land and a toft, which were tenanted by Gillemure, and situated near the Lake of Lundin. They cannot be identified.

The Church of Fowlis Easter and surrounding graveyard stand upon a knoll near the top, and on the north side of the pretty Den of Fowlis, on the Braes of the Carse of Gowrie. The situation is fine, and the surrounding scenery picturesque.

The Church of Fowlis is of considerable antiquity, some parties ascribing its erection to the middle of the twelfth century, when the Mortimers were Lords of Fowlis; and others to the fourteenth century, when it was built by the Grays. The church is of the purest Gothic architecture, 88½ feet in length, by 29 in breadth. It is a fine specimen of the architecture of the fifteenth century, and it is believed to have been built by Sir Andrew Gray of Fowlis, afterwards Lord Gray, in the early part of that century.

The first notice of the Church of Fowlis occurs in 1180, when William of Maule made a gift of the church and the titles of certain lands to his nephew, Thomas of Maule, out of which he was bound to pay a merk yearly to the Canons of St Andrews. The Church of Fowlis is rated at 15 merks in the Old Taxation. (Reg. de Aberb., 238.)

In 1574 Fowlis, Benvy, and Longforgund were served by Nicholl Spittal, stipend £116 Scots, this parish having its own reader, Patrick Mortimer, salary £13 6s 8d. (Wod. Mis. Soc., 353.)

The belfry, a modern structure, is upon the west end of the church. It appears to bear an inscription, but we do not know the account it gives of

itself. The offertory plate is made of copper, and highly ornamented. In the boss is a rude representation, in relief, of Adam and Eve at the Forbidden Tree, surrounded with the words, WART DER IN FRIDE—*i.e.*, stay there in peace—which are repeated four times. The bell bears date 1508.

Billings gives two engravings of the church. He says it “wants but the bell turret to make it as perfect a specimen of the fifteenth century as Dalmeny is of a village church of the Norman period.” It is decorated with the arms of the families of Gray and Wemyss, the first Lord Gray, who is the reputed founder of the church, having married a daughter of Sir John Wemyss of Reires and Kincaldrum in 1418.

Sir Andrew Gray, a zealous friend of The Bruce, had a gift from him of lands in Roxburghshire, and of Longforgan, the third of Craigie and Pitkerro. A descendant, also Sir Andrew Gray, married the heiress of Sir Roger de Mortimer, in 1377, and with her he obtained Fowlis Easter. He was the father of the first Lord Gray, the supposed builder of the church. The burial aisle of the Lords Gray is within, and at the east end of the church, from the area of which it is separated by the rood screen and an iron railing. Within the enclosure are an awmbry and a curious baptismal font.

A window of three lights contains paintings illustrative of the Last Day, and over each compartment are the arms of the Mortimers, the old Lords of Fowlis, the Grays, and the Ainslies. Along the base is the following inscription in black letters (old English):—In memoriam Johannes, xvi Domini de Gray, nat maii 12, 1798, denat Jan. 31, 1857, ætat suæ 69.

The rood screen, which now forms the partition between the body of the church and the Gray aisle, presents curious paintings of the Crucifixion and other religious subjects. In addition to the usual accompaniments of the Virgin, Mary Magdalene, St John, and many people on foot and on horseback, the picture of the Crucifixion, measuring about fifteen by seven feet, contains some quaint figures, including the souls of the two thieves, in the shape of dolls, which are being taken out of their mouths, the one by an angel, and the other by a dragon. Caiaphas, on a white horse, occupies a prominent place on the left of the cross, between Herod and the Centurion, the latter of whom points to a scroll on which Christ's testimony is written. Over the shoulder of the King, who appears downcast, and a little farther to the left, are the head and shoulders of a Court jester, which some suppose to represent the Evil One, with a fool's cap, and having a merry expression.

The second picture, about twelve feet in length by twenty inches in height,

which appears to have been made up from several pictures, contains fifteen separate portraits, including a bishop, some of the apostles, and saints.

The third picture, which is the panel on the right of the entrance to the Gray aisle, is about six feet by six and a-half feet in size. The figures of the Virgin and Child, St John, and the Lamb are upon the right, and a large head, surrounded with rays of glory, is on the left. Upon the lower part of the panel is a Pieta with all the heads, the wood upon which they were painted having been stript off. The picture is otherwise much defaced.

These curious specimens of early art are all upon oak panels. They were probably painted by desire of the second Lord Gray. He was one of the hostages for the payment of the ransom of King James I. of Scotland, and was, with several others, long detained in England.

According to Scott's *Fasti* it is certain that between 1610 and 1613 these pictures were offensive to the Provincial Synod, who ordered Mr Mourtoun, the minister, to see "that the paintrie quhilk is vpon the pulpitt and ruid laft, being monuments of idolatrie, sal be obliterate bi laying it over with green colour." This injunction was not complied with so speedily as the Synod wished, and a Commission was appointed "to pass to the said kirk and abolish altogether the foresaid monuments;" but before the Commission visited Fowlis Mr Mourtoun informed the Synod that "my Lord Gray will demolish such of the paintrie as is offensive."

A considerable part of these "monuments of idolatrie" appear to have been destroyed about that time, but those we have described had been spared, and we trust they will be carefully preserved, as they are most interesting specimens of the progress which had been made in art four to five centuries ago, and in some respects they are unique.

There is a painted inscription upon a strip of oak fixed to the base of the picture of the Crucifixion, but it is partly obliterated. The following is so much of it as can be made out:— . . . ndo . hor . templu . mernoro
rostruxere . beato . Si . quaeras . quoto . semel . M . C . quad . t iii . anno . quo
fuit . is . rome . cen . dus . pegre . . . T

The inscription is in old English or black letters. It appears to convey some such meaning as that the church was once built in 1143 in honour of the Blessed St Marnoch or Merinocus, the same year in which the saint was at Rome representing the King or the kingdom. There is no mention of any such incident in the life of the saint given by Butler. The inscription does not appear to be old, and it had probably been copied incorrectly from an

older and partly obliterated version, so that the date "MC quad. t iii," may have been placed instead of "MC quad t ii." The long mark over the C being equivalent to CC, making in this way the date of 1242. This is the year in which it is recorded the Bishop of St Andrews dedicated the Church of Fowlis Easter to St Marnoch.

The church is a splendid specimen of mason work, the walls on all its sides being built of finely hewn oblong stones, each stone having upon it the mark of the mason who dressed it. The stones appear as entire and fresh-looking as if they had only now been erected, instead of several centuries ago. The length of the church is eighty-eight feet ten inches, and twenty-seven feet nine inches in breadth.

The principal door of the church is decorated with sculptures of animals, figures, flowers, &c. Other sculptures, and the heraldic bearings of the Grays and others, adorn the interior of the church. In the graveyard there is an upright monument, having a floral cross in the centre, and on one side a large sword and hunting horn. A large stone font, formerly used for baptismal purposes, and other articles once used in religious worship, are to be seen.

We have mentioned that the Church of Fowlis Easter is supposed to have been founded by Andrew, second Lord Gray, in the latter half of the fifteenth century. We think it right to mention that some parties assert, and it is the popular belief, that the church was erected during the crusade in the twelfth century, and the story of its erection is thus related:—"One of the remote ancestors of Lord Gray having joined the crusaders, and gone to Palestine to assist in driving the infidels from the Holy Land, his devoted lady vowed that if her lord returned in safety from the Holy War she would build and endow a church." It appears that her lord had returned, and that she had faithfully fulfilled her vow, for about the end of last century a large oaken beam was removed, which at one time supported the gallery. On this beam the following was legible—*HOC TEMPLVM STRVCTVM FVIT ANNO MILLESIMO CENTESIMO QUADRAGESIMO SECVNDO AB AGRAY*, which signifies—"This church was erected in the year one thousand one hundred and forty-two by A. Gray." Unfortunately for this story the first Gray who owned lands in Perthshire was Sir Andrew, who obtained Longforgan, Craigie, Pitkerro, &c., from Robert I., the charter being dated at Arbroath, 12th February, 1315. And the first Andrew, Lord Gray, in the time of James II., formed the church into a college, with a Provost and several prebendaries, and endowed it sufficiently for their sustenance. The gallery and organ were probably erected at this

period to make the choral service more effective, and lead the singing boys, customary in such an establishment.

William, son of Thomas Maule, who was at the Battle of the Standard in the year 1138, had for his services at it a grant of the lands of Fowlis. He gave to the Prior and Canons of St Andrews the Chapel of Fowlis, also the pasture of eighteen cattle, three horses, and one hundred sheep. There is no Chapel of Fowlis mentioned in the Old Taxation Roll in the Reg. de Aberb., but in p. 238 the Church of Fowlys is entered, and rated at xv. merks. The Chapel of Fowlis gifted to the Priory of St Andrews may therefore have been the Church of Fowlis, and built on the site of the existing church.

The Castle of Fowlis stood on the south side of the Den of Fowlis, a short distance to the west of the church. It was long occupied by the family of Gray. Lamont's Diary contains the following:—"1658, April 29.—The young laird of Euelick, in the Brae of the Carse of Goury (in the parish of Kilspindie), married Fotheringame, sister to the deceased the laird of Poury; the marriage feast stood at Fowlls, the Mr of Gray's house in Angus."

In 1448 James I. dated a charter at Fowlis. James IV. was at Fowlis, 19th December, 1497, and 14s were given to the harpar thair at the King's commands. The Castle was then the Palace of the King. The Castle was occupied by the family of Gray until after the fine mansion of Gray was erected. It was then allowed to fall into decay, and it stood for a long time in a ruinous state. It was rebuilt a few years ago, and it is now the bothy of the hinds of the neighbouring farm, and the dwellings of a few cottars.

The lands of Fowlis came to the Grays by the marriage of Sir Andrew Gray with Janet, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Roger Mortimer, knight, Lord of Fowlis. With her he obtained the barony of Fowlis Easter, which included the lands of Liff and others. This marriage was sanctioned by King Robert II., whose license is dated at Dundee, 20th June, 1377. In 1669 the family sold Fowlis to William Murray of Ochertyre, with whose descendants it still remains, and Sir Patrick Keith Murray is sole proprietor of the parish of Fowlis, which is in the south-eastern district of Perthshire, and well up on the Braes of the Carse of Gowrie.

Some time after the baronial fortalice of Fowlis ceased to be occupied by the lords of the soil it became the village inn. As such it was often the scene of boisterous mirth, when the "drouthy cronies of the clachan" met to discuss the French War, or what to them was of more importance, the state of the crops, the merits of their respective horses and cattle, or the gossip of the dis-

trict. The change house has been closed, but the Royal Palace of James I. in 1468, and James IV. in 1497, is now the residence of a lowly set of daily labourers as stated above.

In the churchyard of Lundie there is an obelisk with this inscription:—

“To the memory of Andrew Rutherford, schoolmaster in Lundie, who died 4th May, 1841, in the 60th year of his age, and 27th of his incumbency. This monument, as a tribute of respect to his worth, is erected by a number of his grateful pupils.”

Mr Rutherford was maternal uncle to the brothers Geekie who owned Baldowie, Rosemount, and Balbrogie.

The church bell of Lundie is inscribed as follows:—

MICHAEL BVRGERHVYS. ME. FECIT, 1617.

In the reign of Malcolm IV. (1153-1166) two brothers, Philip and Malcolm de Lundin, from England, received grants of land from the King. The former the lands of Lundie, in Fife, and the latter those of Lundie in Angus. Thomas, the natural son of the King, married the heiress of Philip, got Lundie in Fife, and assumed the name “de Lundin.” Sir Thomas de Lundin, the son of Malcolm of Lundie in Angus, held the office of *ostrarius*, *hostiarius*—door-keeper, or durward, or usher to King William the Lion, and to Alexander II., and hence the family took the name of Durward or Dorward. Thomas Durward, who was also possessed of Lintrathen and Glenisla, conveyed part of his barony of Lundie, with the Parish Church, to the monks of the Abbey of Cupar, in *frank almoigne*, or free alms, and these gifts remained with the Monastery until the Reformation. He also gave to the monks of Cupar Convent one merk of silver yearly out of his lands of Balmerino, in Fife.

Before the time of Thomas, and some time before 1203, Walter of Lundin gave the Prior and Canons of St Andrews twenty acres of land and a toft, which were tenanted by Gillemure, and situated near the Lake of Lundie. We can neither identify the land nor the toft.

The most notable member of this powerful family was Alan the Durward, or Hostiarius, who was one of the most accomplished knights of the period, and acquired a great military reputation. Alan succeeded as durward on the death of his father, Thomas, in 1231. He was Justiciary of Scotland. He married Marjory, a natural daughter of King Robert Bruce. He was proprietor of many lands in Angus besides those of Lundie. By Marjory he had a daughter, Ermengarde, who married one of the Soulis family, and his grand-

son, Nicholas de Soulis, subsequently became one of the competitors with Baliol, Bruce, and others for the Crown of Scotland.

Alan died in 1275, leaving three daughters, heiresses, who carried his large estates, with his blood, into other families (Caled. I., p. 535), but who these families were has never been ascertained. It is probably in this way that Lundie came to the old Earls of Strathearn. After the death of Jane, Countess of Strathearn, John Iles (ancestor of the Lords of Lile), had a charter of the barony of Lundie in the time of David II. (In. to Ch., 51-21). John Lyell had from King Robert III. a charter of the barony of Lundy.

The Queen of Alexander III. died in the same year as Alan the Durward (Hostiarius).

The Lauercoast Chronicle contains a curious passage which shows the subtle politician and accomplished soldier in a new light. The Scottish farmers were then yearly tenants, and the farms were then, as now, often let to the highest bidder. On one of his rent days Alan informed a tenant that he had received a higher offer for the land than the farmer paid, giving him the option of keeping the land at the higher rent, or leave the farm. The tenant consented to pay the higher rent if his lord would insure him against any further rise in the rent. "My right hand on it," answered Alan, and the agreement was concluded "according to the custom of the country." The same scene was re-enacted again and again, the rent being raised, the right hand pledged, and the promise broken each year. At last the farmer, when his lord again offered his right hand in confirmation of the bargain, exclaimed before the whole assembled company, "The left hand this time, my lord; the right has so often deceived me." The laugh was turned against Durward, who "in modest confusion" (the chronicler's own expression) hastily dismissed the farmer with a promise to keep his faith for the future. The Durward had many farms in Angus, and it may have been an Angus farmer who turned the laugh against this great hereditary State officer of Scotland.

The portion of the barony of Lundie not granted to the Convent of Coupar appears to have come into possession of Robert, Steward of Scotland and Earl of Strathearn, but the history of the barony from the death of Alan till it is found in possession of the Earl is not known. David II. granted a charter to John Isles of the reversion of the barony of Lundie after the decease of Jean, Countess of Stratherne (In. to Ch., 51-21). John Iles was ancestor of the Lords of Lile. About the year 1400 a charter of the barony of Lundie was granted by King Robert III. to John Lyell (Lile). (In. to Ch., 139-16).

Robert, second Lord Lyle, made a settlement of his estates. A charter in terms thereof was granted on 6th May, 1495, to Robert Lyle, his son and heir. It included the barony of Lundie (Doug. II., p. 164). John, fourth Lord Lyle, gave his wife, Grissel, daughter of Archibald Beaton, a charter of Lundie in liferent, and their son, John, in fee, on 9th June, 1513. The title ended with the fourth lord (do., p. 165).

On 27th September, 1412, Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Auchterhouse, Sheriff of Angus, had a charter from Archibald, Earl of Douglas, for his services, of the lands of Pitlyell, in the barony of Lundin. On 13th November, 1454, Alexander Ogilvy, son and successor of Sir Patrick, gave a charter of these lands to William, Earl of Errol. (Bal. MS. III.) In 1683 they belonged to the Earl of Strathmore—valuation, £233 6s 8d. They were subsequently acquired by Lord Duncan, and form part of the Camperdown estate.

Andrew, third Lord Gray, had charter of the lands of Lundie, forfeited by Robert, Lord Lyle, on 29th June, 1489. The barony subsequently came into possession of the Campbells; Thomas Campbell, second son of Colin, first Earl of Argyle, born about 1450-60, being the ancestor of this branch of the family. Lord Kintyre, a brother of the Earl of Argyle, was owner at one time. Sir John Campbell of Lundie married Isobel, second daughter of Patrick, fourth Lord Gray, widow of Sir Adam Crichton of Ruthven, and had a charter of the lands of Lundie on 8th November, 1539. He was Lord High Treasurer in the reign of James V. It is supposed that it was Sir John who erected the Castle of Lundie. It stood about a mile east from the church, and was occupied by the parents of Admiral, Viscount Duncan, but it became ruinous, and has been removed, no vestige of it being now visible, but a farm around the place where the Castle stood is called "The Castle," and it keeps the old fortalice in remembrance.

A short time before the secularization of the religious houses, Donald Campbell, fourth son of the second Earl of Argyle, and last Roman Catholic Abbot of Cupar, gave to his cousin, John Campbell of Lundie, the part of the barony which Sir Thomas de Lundin, the Durward, had, several centuries before, given to the monks, and the grant was confirmed to him by Leonard Leslie, who succeeded as Commendator of the Abbey. In 1583 John Campbell, the then proprietor of Lundie, was slaughtered by Sir David Lindsay of Edzell. His brother of Balhall and two of his cousins were concerned in the outrage. The assailants afterwards, on 7th August, 1583, got a remission for their base crime. In 1627 the dignity of a baronet was conferred upon the then Camp-

bell baron of Lundie, but the title has not been used for upwards of a century. On 12th December, 1636, the barony was acquired by the Hon. James Campbell, only son of the seventh Earl of Argyle, by his second wife, and he was created Lord Campbell of Lundie and Earl of Irvine by Charles II. on 28th March, 1642. He died without issue. Shortly after the middle of the seventeenth century the barony of Lundie passed from the Campbells to the Duncans.

In 1683 the barony of Lundie was valued at £1000. It then belonged to the Duncans. On 30th April, 1810, Lederieff was sold to the laird of Halyburton. With the exception of Pitlyell, mentioned above, the whole of Lundie has remained in possession of the noble family of Duncan, as Duncan of Lundie, Viscount Duncan, and as Earl of Camperdown. The kirk lands of Lundie belonged to Inverieghty (Lord Gray) in 1683—value, £40. They are now part of Camperdown estates.

The first Duncan of Lundie was a merchant and burgher in Dundee, who bought the property of Seaside, in the Carse of Gowrie, about 1662. He also purchased the barony of Lundie from the Argyle family. His oldest son married Ann, daughter of Drummond of Megginch. They resided at Lundie. A slab with A.D.: A.D. dated 1677, which was in the old castle, and is now built into the mill of Lundie, is a memorial of them. Duncan of Lundie is included among Edwards' Roll of Barons in 1678. Alexander Duncan died in 1696, and Ann Drummond, his spouse, in 1693. Alexander Duncan, their son, who was Provost of Dundee, died at Lundie Castle, 2d January, 1719, aged 42, while he was Provost. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir Patrick Murray of Ochertyre. Jean, a sister of the Provost, was married to John Scrymgeour of Kirkton, ancestor of the Scrymgeours of Tealing. Provost Duncan left two sons, Alexander, his successor in Lundie, and William, who was physician to George II., who on 9th August, 1764, created him a Baronet of Great Britain.

Sir William married a daughter of the Earl of Thanet. He died in 1789 without issue, and was buried at Lundie. His widow left many articles of vertu, &c., to the first Earl of Camperdown.

Alexander Duncan of Lundie married a daughter of John Haldane of Glen-eagles, M.P. for Perthshire. By her he had Alexander and Adam Duncan. Alexander was a distinguished officer in the army during the American War, and rose to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He married a daughter of Smyth of Methven, but, dying without issue at Lundie, 31st August, 1796, his brother,

Admiral Duncan, succeeded to the estate of Lundie. This narrative is given to show the connection of the family with Lundie. A further account of the family is given under Historic and Noble Families. (Vol. I., p. 436.)

The following particulars from the printed retours show some changes in the proprietary of the lands, and the names of the lands, which are interesting:—

On 29th November, 1546, John Scrymgeour, Constable of Dundee, as heir of his father, James (Ret. No. 561), in the lands of Adamston, in the barony of Dronly—A.E. £10. On 15th June, 1676, Colin Campbell, heir of his father, Colin of Lundie (No. 468), in same lands of Adamston. On 18th August, 1604, Andrew, heir of his father, Andrew, in Bulzeon (No. 43), in half the lands of Balshando. These lands passed to the Campbells. On 23d April, 1674, Colin, heir of Colin, his father (No. 460), in the lands and loch of Balshando, land of Kirkton and loch, dominical lands of West Dronly, loch of Lundie and fishings, Pitermo, Brewlands, Easter Keith and Long Loch and fishings, Ledyatt of Ladycreff and Ardgath, lands of Nether Smithston, lands of Pittendreich, Dron, &c.—A.E. £12, N.E. £48.

On 18th June, 1678, John Graham, heir of Master George of Claverhouse, his father (No. 474), in the barony of Lundie, including Mains of Lundie or West Dronly, and the others, as in No. 460 above. On 29th October, 1695, John, Earl of Strathmore, heir of Earl Patrick, his father (No. 536), in the lands of Wester Keith, Pitlyell, Brewhouses, and Clushmill, with mill and mill lands. On 9th December, 1695, Archibald, Earl of Argyll, heir of Earl Archibald, his father (No. 539), in the barony of Lundie, as in 460 above.

Rental of the barony of Lundie, whereof the victual is half bere and half meill. It is from a MS at Panmure, dated 1633, and relates to the time of the Campbells.

The Maines payes yearly, xi. bolles, viij. dussone poutrie.

Pitermo, lvij. bolles, vj. dussone poutrie.

The Kirkton, xl. bolles, iiij. dussone poutrie.

The Milne, xl. bolles, xij. capons and a milne swine.

Bashando, xlvij. bolles, viij. dussone poutrie.

Nether Smistoun, xxxvj. bolles, iiij. dussone poutrie.

Argathet, x. bolles, xij. capones, ij. dussone poutrie.

Ladcriff, xij. bolles, xij. capones, ij. dussone poutrie.

Brewland, viij. bolles malt, xij. capons, ij. dussone poutrie.

Ladyett, xxxij. bolles, iiij. dussone poutrie.

Easter Keith, ij^c. mks. ; but payed evir till this last sett twa chalderis off vittuall.

Pendriche, ij^{cl}. mks. ; bot payed evir befor this last sett in the hee yeeris three chalderis of vittuall.

Summa of fearms payit out of the lands of Lundie is—iiij^cxvj. bolles, half bere half meill.

Summa of the silver duetic is iiij^cl. mks.

Summa of capones and poutrie xliij. dussone.

There were four heritors in Lundie in 1682, and of the whole valued rent at that period, amounting to £1540 Scots, £1000 belonged to Duncan of Lundie, who was at the same time proprietor of Easter and Wester Adamston, in Auchterhouse. (Contem. Val. Roll MS.)

The following old lines refer to the district of Lundie, and others south of the Sidlaws —

“ When Craig-owl has on his cowl,
And Coolie Law his hude,
The folks o’ Lundie may look dool,
For the day will no be gude.”

About the middle of the eighteenth century the yearly wages of a ploughman in both parishes was £2, and of a maid servant 20s with bounties. In 1791 they were from £8 to £10 for a ploughman, and for a maid servant £3 with bounties. These appear to have varied a little in some districts. Here they were two yards of liuen and an apron, with ground for two lippies of linseed. A day’s wages of a man employed in agriculture was 1s without, and 8d with his victuals; of a wright, 10d; a mason, 1s; and a tailor, 8d with their maintenance. It is added—“ These wages are found sufficient for the support of themselves and families while in health, and when in distress they are aided from the funds.” The price of provisions had risen greatly in both parishes; beef, mutton, veal, &c., from 2d to 4d per lb.; hens, from 6d to 1s each; butter, from 4d to 9d per lb.; wheat, from 14s to 21s per boll; barley, from 10s to 15s; and meal in proportion.

The report says “ the names of several of the villages in the parish are derived from the Gaelic. *Balshando*, the old black town on the back of the hill; *Lincriff*, a town on the side of a hill, with trees, and the like; others from their situation, as *Smistoun*, because mists lie long upon it, &c.”

In the old Statistical Account it is said “ the Lundie Loch, which is about a

gunshot from the church, covers $72\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and is 60 feet deep in some parts." This must refer to the Long Loch, and not to Lundie Loch. "There were then four lakes in the parish, all of which abound in pikes, perches, and eels, but there are no trouts or any other kind of fish in them. These lakes are the fountains of Dighty Water, which is so beneficial to the country in general, particularly to Dundee."

The Account further mentions that "at a small hill about 60 feet above the lake of Pitlyell there is a remarkable echo. When a person stands upon this hill, the surrounding mountains of Sidlaw forming a kind of amphitheatre, he will find a loud cry distinctly repeated three times at least, if not four." It is added in a note—"The following anecdote strongly marks the simplicity of country people:—One summer evening a young fellow sat down on this hill to divert himself and some friends by playing on the shepherd's pipe, an instrument upon which he was reckoned a good performer. But he had hardly played a single tune, when, hearing his music distinctly repeated three times over, he got up in great terror, averring that the Devil was certainly in the place; that he had never before engaged with Satan, and he was determined he never would again; whereupon he broke his pipe in pieces, and could never afterwards be prevailed upon to play any more."

CHAP. XLI.—MAINS AND STRATHMARTINE.

The ancient name of the church and parish of Mains was Strathectin, Stradectyn, or Strathectyn comitis, ecclesia, or Earl's Strathdichty. In the rental of the lands belonging to the Priory of Resteneth (Ald. Mis., 359-62) the entry for the mill of the Mains is *de molendino de manys de Stra' dechty comitis xxxijd.*; and the parish of Strathmartine was called Strathectyn Martyn. In the Old Taxation the former parish is rated at x. merks and the latter at xvj. merks (Reg. de Aberb., p. 238), but it is there suggested that the figures are transposed, and that the Mains should be the larger amount. Both parishes were in the diocese of St Andrews. The Church of Mains, under the name of Strathechty, was dedicated to St Ninian, a disciple of St Martin, in 1242, by Bishop David. In 1249 he dedicated the Church of Strathmartine to St Martin. The two parishes were united in 1794.

Both the churches were gifted to the Abbey of Arbroath by Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, between the years 1200 and 1207. It was from him that the Church of Mains took the name of Earl's Stradichty. Abbot David Lichton gave

Robert Graham of Fintry and his eldest son a tack of the teind sheaves of the parish, described as *le manys Stradechyne comitis*, and from this the parish took its abbreviated name of *Mains*. After the church was gifted to the Abbey of Arbroath it was served by a vicar-pensioner under the Abbey Chapter. The name Strath-dighty is descriptive of both parishes, which are in a valley or strath through which the stream of the Dighty runs, the one parish being the boundary of the other in the strath, but it is not clearly known how the western parish came to be called Strathmartine. It may be because the church was dedicated to St Martin.

Strathechtyne Martyne or Strathmartine was an independent rectory in Popish days, dedicated to the honour of St Martine. When Mary of Gueldres, Queen-relict of James II., formed the College or Provostry of the Holy Trinity of Edinburgh, she conferred this church and the emoluments of the parish upon her new foundation, which consisted of a Provost, eight prebendaries, and two singing boys. By the foundation charter, which was dated 25th May, 1462, the profits and emoluments of this parish were assigned in equal proportions to the four senior prebendaries for their maintenance, the fourth being styled Prebendary of Strathmartine. The Church of Strathmartine was taken down after the parishes were united.

The old Church of Mains stood on a rising ground on the north side of the pretty picturesque dell through which the Gelly Burn runs. The only part of the church now remaining is the south transept, which the Grahams reserved as a burial aisle when they sold the lands. The burial ground and aisle were long neglected by those whose duty it was to attend to them, and building and gravestones became dilapidated.

A few years ago the graveyard was put into decent order, and surrounded by a stone wall. The aisle was also re-edified, and ornamented with a carving of the Graham arms. The south gable is pierced by three lancet windows. Upon the west side of these, within the aisle, a laver for holy water, in a late style of the perpendicular, projects from the wall. While digging a grave in 1868, a carved stone, embellished with a representation of the Annunciation, was found, and it has been built over the lancet windows. The pot and lily rest upon a shield charged with the Graham arms. On the right stands the Virgin in the attitude of prayer, and the lily is held by an angel kneeling on the left. The legends are effaced. This stone may have formed a part of the altar of the old church, which had probably been erected by Sir David Graham and his wife, Margaret Ogilvy, who, as shown

below, had probably erected the oldest portion of the Castle of Mains in 1556.

When the old church of Strathmartine was demolished, after the new church for the united parishes was erected, in the end of last century, the burial ground was much larger than it now is, the public road, and the site for several cottages which were erected on the north side of the road having been taken off it. The site of the present graveyard is a rising ground on the north bank of the Dighty. It is enclosed with a stone wall, and surrounded by some old trees. If properly attended to it would be a beautiful spot, the situation being pleasant.

In course of the operations in lessening the churchyard and enclosing what was left of it, and in the course of opening graves, several fragments of sculptured stones were found. The largest of these was found in the bottom of a deep grave in 1813. On it is the representation of two serpents, and a border of scroll work. On another was a nude boy; and interlaced work on a third; while on others were animals in relief on the obverse, and symbols incised on the reverse. These stones were built into the wall in front of the manse garden for preservation, but they have all disappeared excepting the largest, which was set up as a termination to a stone wall. It has recently been removed to the garden of a new mansion erected close to the site of the old parish manse by the Laird of Craig Mill. These sculptured stones are evidence that Strathmartine had been the seat of an ecclesiastical establishment in the time of the Picts, there being little doubt that the sculptured stones are the work of that people.

In 1574 the two parishes, Manis and Strathmartyne, together with Auchterhous and Teilling, were served by one minister, Alexander Tyrie, who had a stipend of one hundred pounds Scots and the kirk lands. Maister Niniane Cuke, reidare at Manys, and David Tyrie, at Strathmartyne, had each a salary of sixteen pounds Scots and the kirk lands. (Mis. Wod. Soc., 352.)

In the old Statistical Account of the parish it is called Mains of Fintry, from the old family seat of Fintry, which is near the church. The parish of Mains is four miles in length, and three broad about the middle, but becomes narrower toward the extremities. The parish of Strathmartine is two miles long by two broad. The united parish is six miles long, by from one to three broad, and contains 6320·970 acres, of which 19·946 are water. It is bounded by Tealing on the north, Murroes and Dundee on the east, Dundee on the south, and Liff and Auchterhouse on the west. The water of Dighty flows

through the entire length of the united parish from west to east, and from the banks of the stream the ground rises gently to the north and to the south.

In the old Account the Dighty is called "This beautiful stream," and it says, "the face of the country has a sweet and delightful appearance, being all enclosed with thorn hedges, which are in a very flourishing state. The soil in the haughs is a deep loam, and produces excellent crops. The rest of the parish, with some little exception, is a pretty deep mould upon till, and is very fertile." "The old manse was built in 1760, and the castle is said to be of great antiquity, having been built in the year 1311, but by whom is uncertain." The reverend gentleman who wrote the account of the parish does not say where he learned that the Castle was built in the year he mentions. He nearly doubled its age, the oldest portion having been erected in 1556, as shown below. He says, "there had been a Popish chapel belonging to the house, as a farmer, in digging up part of the foundations of the castle, found a fount, altar-piece, &c." The value of land was rising, and it was then generally sold at 28 to 30 years' purchase.

By some parties it is supposed that Gilchrist, the famous Earl of Angus, had lands in Strathdichty, now Mains, and resided on them, but, so far as has been ascertained, there is no positive evidence of this. Boece says that Gilchrist strangled his wife, a sister of King William the Lion, at Mains, because he suspected her fidelity; but implicit reliance is not to be placed in him as a historian, there being a good deal of romance in some of his statements. The names of the early proprietors have not been discovered. In Gilchrist's time the district was known as Strathdychten-comitis, or Earl-Strathdichty. That he must have possessed the lands in both parishes at a very early period is certain from his having gifted both churches to the Abbey of Arbroath in the beginning of the thirteenth century. It is therefore probable that he had a castle as a residence in the district, but where it was is unknown.

The Earl's estates were forfeited, and the lands of the Celtic Earls of Angus must have been very extensive, and in many districts of the county, as has been incidentally brought out in the proprietary history of some of the lands we have given. Gilbert, the third son of the second Earl of Angus, got in gift from King William the Lion the lands of Powrie, Ogilvy, and Kyneithein. These lands were then in the Crown, and may have been part of those which belonged to Earl Gilchrist when he was outlawed, and now given back to a descendant of his.

The lands of Powrie were at an early period much more extensive than they

now are, and, when gifted by the King, may have included the lands down to the Dighty, and for some distance to the west of the Dundee and Arbroath highway.

Whatever may have been the extent of Powrie as gifted by King William the Lion, there is no doubt that the lands now known as Claverhouse, and others to the north and west of them, belonged to the Earls of Angus many centuries ago. On the forfeiture of the Umphraville Earls of Angus early in the fourteenth century, the Angus portion of their lands was gifted by The Bruce to William of Lindsay (Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 17). The lands of Mains had probably been acquired from the Lindsays by Sir Malcolm Ramsay, probably of Auchterhouse, as he owned Mains about the middle of the fourteenth century. The Ramsays were succeeded by Adam Irvine. Part of the lands of Mains appear to have been acquired subsequently by the Douglas Earls of Angus, who, as will be shown in a later part of this chapter, gave a charter of them to John Graham and Matilda Scrymgeour, his spouse, in 1480. The Constables of Dundee also owned part of these lands. On 4th December, 1529-30, James Scrymgeour, Constable of Dundee, had a charter of the lands of Earl's Strathdichty. He died in 1546. James Scrymgeour of Kirkton married one of his daughters.

We now continue the account of the Ogilvys of Inverquharity, the first portion of which is given in the parish of Kirriemuir (p. 113).

Sir John Ogilvy, fifth Baronet, and fourteenth Baron, and last of the name of Ogilvy in Inverquharity, sold that property, including the lands of Kinnordy, which formed part of the barony of Inverquharity, to Charles Lyell about the year 1790-5. We have given details of this transaction, and some account of the family of the purchaser, *supra* p. 113-5.

Sir John served a few years in the "Greys," and was wounded at the Battle of Val de Flanders. In 1754 he married Charlotte, elder daughter and co-heiress of Walter Tullidelph, LL.D., of Baldovan and Balgay, and of estates in the Island of Antigna, descended from the last male representative of the old Aberdeenshire family of Tullidelph. The father of Dr Tullidelph was the Very Rev. Principal Tullidelph, Principal of the United College of St Leonard's and St Mary's, St Andrews, 1744. With her Sir John obtained Baldovan. Her younger sister, Mary, married Lieut.-General the Hon. Alexander Leslie, and with her he got Balgay. Sir John had the choice of Baldovan or Balgay. It would have been well for his posterity had he chosen Balgay. Sir John

Ogilvy had by Charlotte, his wife, nine sons and two daughters—1st, Walter, his heir; 2d, John, successor to his brother; 3d, David, Lieut.-Colonel, killed leading his regiment, 44th, at the Battle of Alexandria, in 1801; 4, William, who succeeded his brother John; 5, James, in the army, died in the East Indies; 6, Alexander, married Maria, daughter of Major-General the Hon. Mark Napier, and died 2d November, 1846, leaving surviving issue—David, married, 1841, Eliza, daughter of Abercrombie Dick, B.C.S., and has issue; and Charlotte, married first, Robert Macfarlane of Donavoured, Perthshire, by whom she has no surviving issue; secondly, to her cousin, Mark Napier, Sheriff of Dumfriesshire, by whom she has issue; 7, Thomas, in the army, died in India; 8, Ramsay, Lieutenant 44th Regiment, killed at the capture of the Island of St Lucia from the French; 9, Adam, also an officer in the army, died in the West Indies. Sir John died in 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

XV. Sir Walter, sixth Baronet. He served a short time in the "Greys," but, at the age of twenty-one, met with an accident which deprived him of the use of his limbs for the remainder of his life. He died unmarried in 1808, and was succeeded by his brother.

Walter Ogilvy of Tullidelph Hall, as the mansion was called about 1790, enclosed a great part of his lands with stone fences, and built some good houses for his tenants. His farms were let at from one to two pounds an acre, and the old report says, "People who understand the art of farming doubt if the produce of so light a soil will enable farmers to pay so high a rent."

XVI. Sir John, seventh Baronet. He served some years in his uncle's regiment, 13th Foot. He died unmarried in 1819, when the title devolved upon his brother,

XVII. Sir William, Rear-Admiral, R.N., eighth Baronet, who married Sarah, eldest daughter of James Morley, B.C.S., and some time of Kempshott, Hants. He entered the Royal Navy, and rose to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and dying in 1823, left issue by her, who died 26th May, 1854—1, Sir John, present Baronet; 2, Walter, late Major, 69th Regiment, married, 26th September, 1861, Caroline, eldest surviving daughter of the Rev. George Thomas Prettyman, Chancellor of Lincoln, and Canon of Westminster Cathedral; 3, William, B.C.S., died in 1837; 4, James Balfour, B.C.S., married, in 1838, Anne, only daughter of Thomas Kinloch of Kilrie and Logie House, and dying 14th July, 1848, left issue—(1) Arthur James, married 8th August, 1861, Mary Camilla Letitia, elder daughter of William Needham of Linton

House, Notts; (2) William Lewis Kinloch, Captain 60th Royal Rifles, and Anne; 5, David, late Captain in the Bengal Army, married Caroline, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Carter of the 16th Regiment, died 1877; 6, George Keith, Commander R.N., died 20th September, 1846; 7, Thomas, Bombay Civil Service, married, 16th April, 1840, Georgina, third daughter of the late Samuel Bosanquit of Dingeston Court, County Monmouth, and died 16th June, 1871; 8, Alexander Charles; and Charlotte.

Rear-Admiral Sir William, in one of his encounters with the French ships of war, captured two pieces of fine brass ordnance, which the Government permitted him to retain. They are kept at Baldovan House. Both are excellent guns, and one of them is a beautifully finished cannon.

Sir William, at his death in 1823, was succeeded by his eldest son,

XVIII. Sir John Ogilvy, as ninth Baronet of Inverquharity. He was born in 1803, and educated at Harrow, and at Christchurch, Oxford. Sir John was lieutenant in the 2d Life Guards, 1826-31. He is a J.P. and D.L. for, and Convener of the County of Forfar, and Hon. Colonel of the 1st Dundee Rifle Volunteers. He was Member of Parliament for Dundee from 1857 till 1873-4. Sir John married, first, in July, 1831, Juliana Barbara, youngest daughter of Lord Henry Howard, brother of Bernard, Duke of Norfolk. She died in 1833, leaving issue, Reginald Alexander, born 1832. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, is a Dep.-Lieut. and a Magistrate for Forfarshire, and Lieut.-Colonel in the Forfarshire Militia, married, 1859, Hon. Olivia Barbara Kinnaird, daughter of George, ninth Baron Kinnaird, and by her, who died in 1871, has issue a son, Angus Howard Reginald, born 1868, and other issue. Juliana, born 1833, married in 1858 to Sir Nelson Rycroft, fourth Baronet of Calton, Yorkshire.

Sir John married, secondly, in 1836, Lady Jane Elizabeth Howard, third daughter of Thomas Howard, sixteenth Earl of Suffolk, and ninth Earl of Berkshire. She died on 28th July, 1861, leaving issue—Henry Thomas, born 1837; Rev. Charles William Norman, born 1839, Rector of Barton-le-Street, married, 1870, Hon. Emily Priscilla Marcia Ponsonby, daughter of Charles Frederick, second Baron de Mauley; and three daughters—Fanny Henrietta, Edith Isabel, and Evelyn Constance Maud. Seat, Baldovan House, Forfarshire.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th argent, a lion passant-guardant gules, gorged with an open Crown, and crowned with a close imperial one or, *Ogilvy*; 2d and 3d,

argent, an eagle displayed sable, beaked and membered gules, *Ramsay of Auchterhouse*.

Crest—A demi-lion gules.

Supporters—Two wild men wreathed about the head and temples with leaves, and holding branches in their exterior hands all proper.

Motto—Over crest on a ribbon—Forward Terrens Pericula Sperno (I despise earthly dangers).

We were very much gratified with a visit made to the Baldovan Asylum and Orphanage. The Asylum and Orphanage adjoin and communicate, but the two establishments are quite distinct in their object and in their management. Everything in and about the Asylum and Orphanage is well arranged, in excellent order, and scrupulously clean. The domestic arrangements are admirably adapted to ensure the comfort and health of the patients, and to ameliorate their sad mental and physical condition.

The maximum number of patients allowed in the Asylum by the Board of Lunacy is seventy, and on our visit there were within three or four of that number present.

The Orphanage is for the support and education of female orphans and other destitute girls in connection with the Episcopal Church in Dundee and neighbourhood. There are generally about twenty-five children in the Orphanage, and they are educated, instructed in religious knowledge, and trained for becoming useful members of society. The Orphanage is an excellent home for the girls.

The Governor and Matron know their work, and perform it with zeal and care, and with much success.

The combined Asylum and Orphanage is a handsome building on the north bank of the Dighty, with a southern exposure, and protected on the north by high ground. There is a neat lodge, and the grounds are tastefully laid out, and have a pleasing appearance.

The Lady Jane Ogilvy was abundant in good works. She regularly visited the sick and indigent in the district around Baldovan House, and her ministrations and charitable deeds were highly appreciated.

The Baldovan Asylum and Orphanage, of which we have given a short account above, were established mainly through the instrumentality of Lady Jane, and they are a standing memorial of her worth. The Asylum is under the patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN. The Earls of Strathmore, Southesk, and Dalhousie are patrons of the Asylum.

The Lady Jane Ogilvy lived beloved and died lamented.

Baldovan House, the handsome mansion of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. of Inverquharity, is pleasantly situated on a gently rising bank on the left of the Dighty. The site was happily chosen, the scenery around being rich and beautiful. The views obtained from the house of the vale or strath through which the stream flows are very fine.

The front of the house consists of a centre and two wings. It is of three storeys, the principal rooms, which are large and elegant, being on the first floor, which is reached by a double flight of steps in front of the mansion. The style of architecture is plain, but the building is chaste and pleasing. It stands in the centre of an extensive park, with a beautiful lawn in front, a fine garden to the east, pretty parterres gay with flowers to the west and north, behind which the ground rises rapidly, and is adorned with a plantation of large trees. Some splendid trees on other parts of the park add greatly to the amenity of this fine mansion, and make it a very desirable residence. It is quite protected from northern winds by the wooded hill behind, and the air around the mansion is mild and balmy.

The noble trees which stud the grounds show that the soil, instead of being light, as in 1790 it was said to be, must be rich and deep. Sir John pointed out several Spanish chestnut and other trees, planted by himself in his younger years, which have already attained a good height, and measure from seven to eight feet in circumference. The many large evergreen shrubs about the house and the approaches to it attest the kindly nature of the soil.

The ancestral burial place of the Ogilvys of Inverquharity is within the Church of Kirriemuir, but Sir John Ogilvy has erected a burial vault upon the site of the old Church of Strathmartine. There the Lady Jane, second wife of Sir John Ogilvy, and daughter of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, was interred.

The present estate of Baldovan had no doubt been included in the territories of the Celtic Earls of Angus in early times, and it is probable that the whole of the lands in the parish of Strathmartine had been owned by the same parties after passing out of the hands of the Earls of Angus, as were the lands in Mains parish, already related, but we have not found positive evidence of this.

The lands of Baldovan, like those in Liff and others, were divided into a number of small properties in early times. In the latter half of the sixteenth century the lands of Baldovan and Strathmartine, with the mill, belonged to Henry Rickerton of Cash, in Strathmiglo parish. He was succeeded by his

son, Andrew, 27th April, 1603 (Ret. 35). Walter Drummond possessed the fourth part of the town and lands of Baldovan in the sixteenth century. On 18th February, 1604, James, son of Walter Drummond, portioner of Baldovan, was retoured (No. 42) in same lands—O.E. 20s, N.E. £4. John Scrymgeour, Viscount of Dudhope, was proprietor of the lands of Baldovan and Strathmartine in the first half of the seventeenth century. On 25th April, 1643, James, Viscount of Dudhope, succeeded his father, Viscount John (No. 280), in same lands; and on 4th November, 1644, John, Viscount of Dudhope, succeeded his father, Viscount James (No. 287), in Baldovan, Strathmartine, including the lands of Balmydown, Kirkton of Strathmartine, lands of Hillhouse, Baldragon, Auchinharrie, and Bridgend of Auchray, united in the barony of Baldovan. The Scrymgeours appear to have disposed of Baldovan shortly after the date of last retour.

Ochterlony, 1684-5, states that Baldovan was possessed by a person called Nairne, whose predecessors were lairds of Sandfoord, in Fife. In the Valuation Roll of 1683 the parish of Strathmartine is stated thus:—Strathmartine, including Baldovan's purchase, £550; Robert Bultie's acres, £80; Baldovan, £550—£1180. In 1882 the lands are called Strathmartine and Baldovan; before 1748 divided thus:—Strathmartine, £713 14s 4d; Baldragon, £80. These portions were acquired by Admiral Laird, value £793 14s 4d; Baldovan, acquired by Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., £386 5s 8d—£1180.

David Wedderburn of Wedderburn, born 1710, acquired the estate of Baldovan, then called The Bank, but, disliking it for a residence, he sold it to Walter Tullidolph, LL.D., but we do not know the year. David Wedderburn died in 1761. (Act. of Wed. of Wed., p. 24.) Dr Tullidolph gave the mansion house the name of Tullidolph Hall, but it was subsequently changed to The Bank. For many years it has been known by the old name of the lands, viz., Baldovan.

We have already stated that it is not positively known whether Sir Walter Ogilvy of Lintrathen or Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquharity was the elder brother of the two. We are not able to decide this doubtful, but, to the respective families, very important matter, but the following details bearing on the subject are interesting:—

It is noticeable that in the charter to Walter Ogilvy of the lands of Carcary, in 1400, the brother John is passed over in the reversion in favour of Alexander, the Sheriff, the eldest brother. There must have been a reason for this. It could not have been that John was a needy younger brother, but

rather for the contrary reason, as he was at this time considered as being well provided for, as holding, it may be assumed, the lucrative and important office of Under-Sheriff, an office that was for life, by Royal favour only, and one requiring the King's confirmation, and one, too, that was eagerly sought after by Walter Ogilvy of Oures and Beaufort, the other brother of Alexander, Sheriff of Angus.

If there be any difference between the offices of *Under* and *Deputy*, we apprehend it would be in favour of the former, in this respect—that whereas there might be one or more deputies to a Sheriffdom (there were two in 1513, 1514, and 1535), there could be but one Under-Sheriff. In 1540, at a time when Walter of Beaufort was undoubtedly Sheriff, we find Sir John Ogilvy of Lintrathen, Kt., a person of large possessions, acting as Depute-Sheriff in a subordinate manner. From the death of Sir Walter Ogilvy, the Sheriff, in 1392, to the death of John Ogilvy of Inverquharity, in 1432-3, no one appears as Under or Depute Sheriff except the said John; it is likely, therefore, that he held this office for all that period. Such an office would naturally fall to the nearest agnate of the Sheriff of a hereditary Sheriffdom, of age and capability. This, then, is a strong presumption that John was elder than his brother Walter.

We have not ascertained through whose hands the lands of Strathmartine passed prior to the sixteenth century, but early in that century, if not previously, they came into possession of a family named Winton.

On 23th May, 1559, Andrew Wintoun of Stradichy-Martin granted ane precept of sasine to his dear friend, James Scrymgeour of Balbeuchly, to infest his wife, Elizabeth Scrymgeour, daughter of John Scrymgeour, Constable of Dundee, in terms of the contract, in half the lands of Strathdichy-Martin, with pertinents, in the barony of Rescobie and regality of St Andrews, given to her in her pure virginity. This precept was subscribed at Dudhope prior to the marriage of Andrew and Elizabeth. She was to have the income of the lands during all her life.

On 21st September, 1699, Thomas Wynton of Strathmartine, heir of Patrick, his father, was retoured (No. 555) in the lands of Strathmartine, Auchincharie, Gulhouses, Balmydown, Baldragon, and Pitempen; lands of Kirkton of Strathmartine, of Bridgend of Auchray; lands and mill of Fallaws; lands of Pitpointie, all in the barony of Rescobie and regality of St Andrews, and united in the tenandriam of Strathmartine.

The Rev. David Maxwell, who was one of the last descendants of the old family of Maxwell of Tealing, was minister of Eassie and Nevay, from which parish he was translated to Strathmartine, in 1751. Besides being minister, he was also chief heritor of the parish of Strathmartine. He died on 6th June, 1774, leaving the interest of £100 for the education of four poor scholars in the parish. The money was dissipated or lost many years ago. Several such bequests have been left by charitable people in the county, but, through mismanagement or misappropriation, few of them are now available.

It was probably from the family or trustees of the minister that the estate of Strathmartine was acquired by the succeeding proprietor.

The estate of Strathmartine was purchased by Admiral Laird in or about 1785. He was the son of a corn merchant in Dundee, entered the Navy, distinguished himself during the American War, and rose to the rank of Admiral. He paid £15,000 for the property, and expended about as much in its improvement. He kept the lands in his own hands for some years, and enclosed the greater part of them with substantial stone fences. He also enclosed about 200 acres of Clatto moor lying on the south side of the parish of Strathmartine with an earthen fence, planted about one-fourth of it with hardwood trees, and brought the estate into a high state of cultivation. At thirty years' purchase on the present rental of the estate, it is worth four times the sum the Admiral paid for it and expended upon it. This shows how rapidly land has risen in the neighbourhood of Dundee. Admiral Laird died in 1811, and was buried within an enclosure in the old churchyard of Strathmartine. His descendants, to whom he left so valuable an estate, have forgotten to put up even a plain headstone to mark the spot where his remains lie. Colonel David Laird, of the Forfar and Kincardine Militia, succeeded to the estate on the death of his grandfather, the Admiral.

Colonel Laird took down the old Castle of Strathmartine, and built a good mansion with offices and garden at a little distance from it. The farm on which it is built continues to be called the Castle.

By the exertions and public spirit of David Laird of Strathmartine two bridges were erected on the Dighty, one on the road leading from Glamis to the Carse of Gowrie, at Rosemill; and the other on the road leading from the Sidlaws to Dundee, at Brigfoot. Another was built at Westmill of Baldovan, and the Baker Incorporation also built a bridge across the stream close by their flour mills at Baldovan. On his death, about 1872, his daughter, Catherine, succeeded to the estate. In 1874 she was married to Augustus

Beaty Bradbury. He died in 1875, and she is Lady of the barony of Strathmartine.

Balmuir was, in early times, part of the wide territory of the Earls of Angus, and was in the barony and regality of Kirriemuir. The Fotheringhams of Powrie appear to have possessed Balmuir in the fifteenth century. The Grahams had not been long in Balargus when questions arose between them and Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie and Balmuir, about the marches of Balmuir and Balargus, and on 5th and 20th May, 1508, an agreement was entered into by them on the subject. The Fotheringhams continued in possession of Balmuir for a long time after that date. On 29th June, 1655, Elizabeth-Cecilia, and Jean Fotheringham, heirs portioners of Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, their father, were retoured (No. 346) in the lands of Balmuir, with the corn and waulk mills of the same, within the lordship and regality of Kirriemuir—O.E. £3, N.E. £12.

The Grahams of Meathie had probably acquired Balmuir from these ladies, as they were proprietors of Balmuir long before the end of the seventeenth century, and tenants of Powrie some time thereafter. Son succeeded father in Balmuir for several generations. James Graham of Balmuir is mentioned in 1754, another of the same name in 1769, and other lairds of the Graham family afterwards.

James Graham of Balmuir commenced a book in 1683, into which he entered many interesting details regarding his purchases and sales; the dates when he commenced to sow and to reap; the produce of his crops and the prices obtained for them; the bestial bought and sold; the servants, male and female, employed, and the wages and perquisites given them; annual inventories of his stock, heritable property, and money, and many other particulars regarding the management of his estate, and his intercourse with neighboring proprietors and farmers. We intended to give these particulars, but for want of room can only give a few of them.

By the death of a relative in London named Webster, and in compliance with his will, James Graham of Balmuir took the name of Webster. After Balmuir and Whitfield (which, united, were called Powrie in the 1683 valuation) were divided, before 1748, Balmuir was rated at £266 13s 4d, and James Webster was the name of the laird in 1822. His son James was proprietor in 1864, and sold the estate to John Sharp, merchant, Dundee, whose father was a flaxspinner in Dundee, and one of the pioneers of the staple trade of the

town. The house of Balmuir is an old, plain, but comfortable building, which the proprietor generally occupies for a short time in summer, as he has a handsome mansion, Fernhall, West Ferry, in which he resides.

Farm servants wages from Martinmas, 1689, to do., 1690:—

Pat. Mitchall, on sout of yld cloathes, and on shirt, and in money for shous and fed,	£26 13 4
Rob. Dargie, four ells of gray, twa shirts, and two pare shous, and money fee,	12 0 0
James Stuart, four ells gray, two shirts, two pair shous,	11 0 0
Jno. Sinvowd, four ells gray, two shirts, two pair shous,	03 0 0
And. Millar, four ells gray, two shirts, two pair shous, no fee,	0 0 0
Elsplit Anderson, on pair of shous, and in money,	12 0 0
Janet Brown, on pair shous, on ell of linen, and on westcoat, providing she brew, in money,	10 0 0
Joan Skirling, four ells plading, on shirt, on ell linen, and on pair shous,	6 13 4
Mar. Malcolm, six ells plading, on pair shous, four ells of harn, and half an ell for bodies, on ell linen,	0 0 0
Do. from Martinmas, 1690, to do., 1691—	
22d Sep., 1690, agreed wt Pa. Fleming, for on year, for fea and Buntois, and all, won pair old shous,	20 0 0
James Stuart, ane pair shous, two shirts, and four ells of gray, and in money,	22 0 0
Alex. Strok, two pair of shous, two shirts, four ells of gray, and in money,	09 0 0
Alex. Mackie, two pair of shous, two shirts, on bonnet, four ells gray to mend and mack,	00 14 0
Margaret Blair, money for all is	10 0 0
Margaret Hutton, an westcoat, an shirt, and in money,	07 0 0
Isobell Dargie, four ells of plading, six quarter for bodies and gloves, an pair of hose, an pair of shous, four ells of harn, from Whitsunday 1690 to 91 is to be mynded.	

Do. from 1697 to 1698.—A. doge of fea and ordinar buntes, £12; And. Hill, four ells gray, two pairs shoues, two shirts, and money, £1 10s. On 3d April, 1698, And. Hill, fead to Martinmas, 1699, is on pair old britches and ordinar buntes and money, £1 10s; Geo. Porter, a pair of old stockings, and £1 6s 8d. Hill and Porter had been young lads. In 1701 Hill had ordinar

buntes and fea of £6 for the year. The money mentioned is all Scots. Twelve pounds Scots was only equal to one pound sterling.

August 30th, 1770.—This day I began my harvest at Balmure at breakfast time, feed hooks, five men, and four women. October 5th, 1770.—This day my maden was taken, and there is 1030 threves of oats and 575 threves bear ; and there is 7 staks of bear, and 15 staks oats, and one put in the barn, 5 staks of pese and two of white wereof one thrashed out, and there was 30 threve and 1 stowk.

The wages paid the five men were, three at 17s 6d each, and two at 16s 8d each, in all,	£4 5 10
And the four women, 13s 4d each,	2 13 4
	£6 19 2

The 7 staks of barley were infield, and the oats outfield. He then describes the position of the different descriptions and qualities of the grain in the barn-yard. "The southmost of the second row is my changed seed, and above that is the other. The uppermost of the second row is the corn growing in Berrq bols for seed, and another two above the stak, clover hay, so that I have in all 30 staks." He sold of crop 1770, about 1840 stons hay to various parties at 4½d per stone, the total amount received for it being about £35.

The laird imported his grass seeds from London, per George Petelluo. In 1771 he received—

24 bushels ry grass, at 3s 6d per bushel,	£4 4 0
100 red clover seed cost,	2 18 0
3 bags and one sack and shipping,	0 7 9
Commission on these £7 9s 9d at 2½ per cent.,	0 3 9
	£7 13 6

Besides freight and carriage to the packhouse, which are not given.

Packhouse rent and cartage out,	1 7½
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The first notice of potatoes we have seen in the account book is in May, 1771, a firlot petato to the oxnplew men, 1s 8d.

August 17th, 1771.—Account of things bought for Charles, viz. :—

Eight pair shows from Mr Sped at 3s 6d per pair,	£2 4 0
Twelve pairs stockings from Aberdeen cost,	2 3 8
A dozen shirts, with making of do.,	3 0 0
Six pairs stokings cost wrking,	0 9 0
Paid for a cloth clock at London,	3 17 6
	£11 14 2

Inventories of stock, viz., the lands of Balmuir, after deducting stipend, and valuing the victual at 6 per boll at 22 years' purchase:—

	Merks.
Lands of Balmuir,	29,860
Lands of Meathie at 22,	15,400
On Trade,	25,200
Stocking,	9,000
Lowr by two bills 200,	3,600
Mr Laird and Reat by bill,	9,000
Wedderburn by bond,	5,400
James Arnot by bill 50	
Ac. for 2 shares of the Linen Company's strips (? stocks) 53,	1854
<hr/>	
21st December, 1754,	Merks, 99,314 (Scots)
	or £66,209 6s 8d do.
8th July, 1765.—This day I have taken an inventor of my stock, viz.:—	
Powrie, by bond at Whitsunday, 1766, with a year's rent,	£600
Lour, by bond at Whitsunday, 1766, with a year's rent, .	600
Laird and Edie, by bond at Martinmas, 1765, with a year's rent,	500
Chaple, by bond at Martinmas, 1765, with a year's rent, .	200
Mr Laird by bills,	236
Do., for barley,	78
Stocking on Powrie,	500
Do. on Balmuir,	90
Balmuir valued at	3,000
Meathie valued at	1,200
<hr/>	
	£7,004
3 shares of the Dundee Bank,	60
<hr/>	
	£7,064 stg.

These accounts of stock are by James Graham of Balmuir and Meathie, son of Alexander Graham of Balmuir and Meathie. He was tenant of Powrie.

We have shown (Vol. II., p. 2) that Sir Robert Graham of Strathcarron was the ancestor of the Grahams of Fintry in Angus, and of Claverhouse. He

married Janet, daughter of Sir Richard Lovel of Ballumbie, by whom he had two sons, Robert Graham of Fintry, and John; also two daughters, married respectively to Erskine of Dun, and Halyburton of Pitcur. On 27th November, 1456, Robert Graham of Old Montrose (No. 3 Graham charters in Duntrune) had charter from George, Earl of Angus, of the lands of Balargus, with the waulk mill in the parish. Robert Graham appears to have resigned these lands into the hands of the Earl of Angus for new infeftment on 9th May, 1480, and on 10th May, 1480, Archibald, Earl of Angus, granted a charter of the same lands to John, second son of Robert Graham and Matilda Scrymgeour his spouse; confirmed 18th February, 1482, under the Great Seal.

We are not able to define the boundaries of Balargus. It lay between the lands of Claverhouse and Balmuir. There was a mill and a moor attached to Balargus, and a common to Claverhouse. In 1508 some proceedings took place between Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, and John Graham of Balargus, regarding the marches between Balmuir and Balargus Moor, when Powrie renounced his right of common to the west half of Balargus Moor, which had adjoined Balmuir. In 1513 decret was given on the subject. In 1485 John Graham, and his father, Robert, received from David Lichton, Abbot of Arbroath, a lease of the teinds of Balargus and Finlarg in Tealing. John was called young Balargus, and from him the Grahams of Claverhouse and Duntrune were descended.

John Graham, son of John Graham and Matilda Scrymgeour, succeeded his father in the lands of Claverhouse, Balargus with the mill and moor, and the Myreton. He married Margaret, daughter of John Beaton of Balfour. Precept of clare constat by Archibald, Earl of Angus, for infefting him in these lands, as heir of his father, charter of same dated 31st July, 1511, and sasine on 7th August, 1511. On 31st August, 1511, John Graham had a gift from the King of an annual of ten merks furth of the lands of Kirkton, to be held of the Earl. In Douglas, Vol. I., p. 468, it is said that John Graham acquired the lands of Claverhouse about March, 1530, but that must be a wrong date, seeing that the first John Graham of Balargus owned them at his death in 1511, and the family afterwards had their title from them. In 1542 John Graham had charter under the Great Seal of Claverhouse and Balargus, mill and moor. In 1552 William Graham, upon precept by Archibald, Earl of Angus, the superior, had sasine of said lands. The Fintry branch of the Grahams appear to have had some interest in Claverhouse. On 2d July, 1566, David Graham of Fintry resigned to William Graham of Claverhouse all right

he had to lands, steadings, and specially to the lands and common of Claverhouse.

In 1572 charter by Archibald, Earl of Angus, to William Graham of Claverhouse, heir of William, his father, in Claverhouse and Balargus, mill and moor. In 1593 tack of the lands of Claverhouse, called Easter and Wester Balargus, granted by John, Lord Hamilton, Commendator of the Abbey of Arbroath, for twenty years, at ten merks yearly. In 1614 a disposition was given by James, Marquis of Hamilton, to William Graham of Claverhouse, of the lands of Claverhouse and Balargus. In 1645 precept by William Graham of Claverhouse to require the Earl of Angus, his superior, to receive him as son and heir of George Graham of Claverhouse, his father, in the lands of Balargus and Claverhouse, mill and moor of Balargus.

We have not met with *Balargus* after 1645.

Balargus and Claverhouse must each have been properties of considerable extent in early times. There is not room for two large estates between the Dighty and the ridge which rises between the vales of the Dighty and the Fithie, and we think that Balargus, with the moor and common, must have extended to the north of said ridge. The present farm of Whitewalls was formerly a muir. These lands were, and still are, part of the Balmuir estate. The lands of Powrie and Balmuir touch there. The adjoining farm of Emmock was formerly a moor or common, and was only reclaimed in the early part of this century. The Myreton, which also belonged to the Grahams of Balargus, adjoins these others, which goes to confirm the opinion that they were part of Balargus. Emmock and Myreton are part of the Douglas estate forfeited on the death of Viscount Dundee.

We have gone at some length into the account of this branch of the Grahams, and of their lands of Balargus and Claverhouse, as both subjects are conjoined, and we wanted to give what details were available about Balargus, no lands of the name in the parish having been known for the last two centuries. In the Valuation Roll of 1683 the lands in Mains consisted of four estates, named thus—Fintry, £900; Kirkton, £200; Powrie, £400; Claverhouse, £433 6s 8d. Fintry included Mains, Loughaugh, and Parkhead. Powrie was Balmuir, called Powrie because in Scotch fashion the lands belonged to the laird of Powrie; and Claverhouse in the same way.

Fintry was divided on 30th April, 1789. Loughaugh was acquired by John Pattullo, yearly value, £133 6s 8d. He or his successor sold the property to Thomas Anderson, who was liferenter of a farm on the Panmure estate, and

died in 1841. John Pattullo's mother, who was liferented in Longhaugh, and had an annuity out of the property, twitted her son for selling it. He replied he "was sorry for having done so, but would never do it again." She responded, "There is no fear of that, for Thomas Anderson won't let you." The estate is on the left or north bank of the Dighty, below Dundee Bleachworks, and now belongs to Alexander Anderson of Grange of Monifieth. Parkhead, yearly value £47, was acquired by James Guthrie. It has passed through several hands, and now belongs to Cargill & Co., the proprietors of Dundee Bleachworks.

The Mains, the remainder of Fintry, was of the yearly value of £719 13s 4d. Of this a small portion to the west of the old Glamis Road was sold in 1806 by Erskine's trustees, who had acquired the Mains, to Sir Walter Ogilvy, yearly value £147 3s 4d. The Mill of Mains was sold by the trustees to Graham of Balmuir at same time, leaving in possession of the trustees the remaining lands of Mains, of the yearly value of £572 10s, which now belong to James E. Erskine of Linlathen.

Sir W. Graham of Claverhouse was one of the witnesses to the contract of marriage between James, Earl of Montrose, and Magdalene Carnegie, daughter of David, Lord Carnegie, 10th November, 1629 (H. of C. of S., 131). William Graham of Claverhouse, eldest son of William Graham of Claverhouse and Marion Fotheringham, married Lady Magdalen, daughter of the first Earl of Northesk, contract dated 7th, 15th, and 24th February, 1645. George, his father, became bound to infest William, the son, in contemplation of the marriage, in the lands of Balkello, Polkemback, Poleack, Tealing, Balgray, and Sheilhill, in the parish of Tealing. There were two sons of the marriage, John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, and David Graham (H. of C. of S., 357).

In Vol. II. p. 19-21, we gave a short account of the career of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, who fell at the Battle of Killiecrankie, fighting for James VII., on 27th July, 1689. His opponent, General Mackay, commanded the army of William III. In the first charge Lord Dundee was shot in the right side by a musket ball and soon expired. His men continued the fight and routed Mackay with great loss, one half of his troops having been slain, but the death of the brave Dundee was the death blow to the cause of James, and William got peaceable possession of the British Throne. Lord Dundee had a son by Jean, daughter of William, Lord Cochrane, son and heir of the Earl of Dundonald, who died in infancy. David, brother of Lord Dundee, was with him at the battle, but escaped to France, and was honoured by King James, but he died unmarried in 1700. He had been outlawed, and

the estates forfeited, and Claverhouse was given by King William, along with Lord Dundie's other estates, in 1694, to James, Marquis of Douglas, and they still form part of the Douglas estates in the county, the Earl of Home being the present proprietor.

ARMS OF VISCOUNT DUNDEE.

Or, three Pyls waved sable within a double Tressure counter-flowered gules, on a chief of the second ; three escalops of the first.

(The three Pyls are for Lord of Balumby.)

On a small slip of paper about six inches long by four broad is a letter from Viscount Dundee in the following terms :—

Sir,—Thes day I recved a letter of yours writ the Last of May. I admer it was so Loing of coming to me I hop the men hes ben with you to recue the oxen what mony thay ar mor Let me know and you shall have it for gave thes truball from sir your aSured frind and Servaut

J. DUNDIE.

June 21 (? 24, 1689). The day is indistinct.

Found amongst the papers of Alexander Graham of Balmuir, Kincaidrum, and Meathie. On 25th April, 1688, Alexander Graham of Balmuir received from Bailie Graham, 4020 lib. as three years' rent of 3000 and 500 merks, due be Claverous preceding Candlemas, 1688 years.

Copy of account of corns delivered for the use of Claverhouse's horses from 15th August, 1685, by Alexander Graham of Balmuir :—

Impremus, 15 day of August, four bolls of ots,	4
The fors ^d day on boll of pies,	1
The 26 of August, three bolls of oitts is	3
Ittem, 3 of September, three bolls oittes,	3
The s ^d day on boll of pies,	1
Ittem, 14 of September, 1685, four bolls of oittes,	4
The s ^d day on boll of pies,	1
Ittem, 24 of September, tuo bolls of oittes,	2
Ittem, 28 September, four bolls of oittes,	4
The fors ^d day on boll of pies,	1
Ittem, 12 of October, five bolls of oittes,	5
Ittem, 26 of October, four bolls of oites,	4
Item, 2 of Nov ^r on boll of pies,	1
Item, 10 Nov ^r five bolls of oittes	5
Ittem, 17 Nov ^r on boll of oits in grots for ye hous usse,	1

Mor 23 Nov ^r , five bolls shd oittes,	5
Mor 2 Dec ^r , four bolls oitts,	4
The s ^d day on boll of new pies,	1
	—
So that the fors ^{ds} for going accompt doth amount to oittes and pies,	50
Bolls whereof sym of prices is 217lib. 13sh 4d.	

There has been no little controversy regarding the age and the builder of the Castle of Mains, which has long been a picturesque ruin at a short distance to the north of Dundee. It stands near the south bank of a romantic though small dell through which runs the Gelly, a tiny burn. On the north bank of the ravine, opposite the castle, are the remains of the old church of Mains and graveyard. The burn was at one time called Syvan. A copious spring of clear water issues from a crevice of the rock below the castle, which is known as Sinnivie, perhaps a corruption of St Ninian, the patron saint of the parish. In the vicinity of the castle, and on the south bank of the dell, are a number of old trees, including several large walnut trees. On the south side of the castle in former times stood a very large beech, known as *the tree of the Mains*, but the wind played sad havoc with the noble tree, one huge branch after another having been blown down, and now it is all gone.

Whether or not the old castle of the Earls of Angus had been built on the site of the Castle of Mains cannot be answered. Probably the older portion of the castle had been built by Sir David Graham, who married Margaret Ogilvy, as traces of the initials D. G. and D.M.O., and date 1566, appear upon the outer entrance to the house or courtyard arch. A slab built into a later portion of the castle has the following:—

PATRIÆ . ET . POSTERIS . GRATIS . ET . AMICIS . 1582.

The Tower or Castle of the Mains, when entire, consisted of a slender, square tower, from 50 to 60 feet in height, adjoining to which on the north were the family apartments. The outer wall enclosed a court of considerable area, the entrance to which and to the castle is by a wide arched doorway in the west wall. On the wall there are three small semi-circular turrets, one being at the south-west angle, one at the north-west, and one above the gate or entrance. The apartments in the tower were reached by a narrow staircase.

The tower was entire and inhabited by the Laird of Fintry until the erection

of Linlathen House, about , when the family left the castle, and it was allowed to fall into decay. The castle has been sketched and painted by David Roberts, and by several other painters. The castle and its surroundings are excellent subjects for a painting.

About twenty years ago an old carved stone was discovered at the Castle of Mains. It appears to be a coffin slab, and to have belonged to the Grahams of Fintry. It is ornamented round the edges with fine carved work, and there is a floral cross, on the shaft and arms of which are the words "Maria, Jehesus, Maria," in old English characters. On the upper part of the shaft there is the single letter "M," perhaps for "Maria." The arms of the Grahams of Fintry are displayed on a shield on the left of the shaft, and on the right is another shield with the Graham and Lovel arms impaled. The carving upon the stone is beautifully executed, and in fine preservation.

The stone had probably stood before the altar in the old church at Mains, and been built into the wall of the castle by one of the last of the Grahams who owned the property. It was found in the outer wall of the castle, and about twelve feet from the ground, and is now preserved in the aisle of the Grahams in the old churchyard.

Robert Graham, the father of John, the first of Balargus, was the first Graham of Fintry. His eldest son Robert succeeded him in Fintry. He married a daughter of George Douglas, Earl of Angus, and by her had a son and successor, who was knighted. His grandson, Sir David, married Margaret Ogilvy, a daughter of Airlie. His eldest son and heir having taken part with the Earls of Angus, Huntly, and Errol, about 1592, in the "Popish Plot," was beheaded at Edinburgh in 1592. His son, who married a daughter of Halyburton of Pitcur, became a Royalist. He probably built the square tower of the castle. The Graham arms are on a skew-put stone, with the date, 1650. He was the ninth Graham of Fintry, and his descendant is the representative of the family, but none of the name of Graham is now proprietor of lands in Angus. The last Graham of Fintry sold that property, now again called Linlathen, and his lands in the parish of Mains, about 1804, to David Erskine, advocate, Edinburgh.

On the north side of the Dichty, is a dovecot, built in imitation of a quasi-Gothic ruined castle, near to the ancient village of Trottick, and to the reputed birthplace of the celebrated John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee. According to the old session records of Mains, there were branches of the

Grahams designed of Fintry, of Claverhouse, of Kirkton, and of Balmuir, all in the parish of Mains.

The lands of Kirkton of Earls Strathdichty were in early times owned by the Earls of Angus, as also were the other lands in the parish. On 14th April, 1425, Thomas Clerk, burgess of Dundee, had sasine of the lands of Kirkton of Strathdichty, in the regality of Kirrymuir, on precept by William Douglas, Earl of Angus. Bond by the Earl of Angus, whereby he obliged himself to receive James Scrimzeur, his cousin, to be his tenant in the said lands. Dated 20th January, 1444. Assignation by the said Thomas Clark to John Scrimzeur of Dudhope of the foresaid lands. Dated 6th March, 1450 (His. Man. Com., 5 Rep., 612).

John Graham of Balargus married Margaret Beaton of Balfour. They had charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Kirkton of Strathdichty on 14th March, 1529-30.

Besides the lands of Kirkton of Stathdighty, there were also lands in the parish called "Little Kirkton," and others called "Kirkton of Strathmartine;" and as the lands of Kirkton are often mentioned without description, we are unable to say which is meant. On 2d March, 1541-2, James Scrymgeour, late of Kirkton, Strathmartine, is mentioned. John Scrymgeour of same is mentioned, 15th November, 1587. John Scrymgeour of Kirktoone was Member of Parliament for Dundee, 1702-4. Little Kirkton, Mains, was acquired by Scrymgeour, a merchant in Dundee, in 1684 (Ochty).

George Palmer acquired the lands of Kirkton. On 30th April, 1789, the lands of Kirkton were divided, and he sold his half of the lands to Graham of Fintry, from whom they passed to Thomas Erskine and to James E. Erskine. The other half of the lands belonged to Frederick Gourlay, and Gershom Gourlay succeeded Frederick in the possession. He was proprietor in 1822. The lands in 1683 and also in 1822 were valued at £200, each half being £100. Robert Haldane acquired the Gourlay's half of the lands, and they now belong to his trustees. A considerable part of the lands have been given off in feus and buildings erected upon them.

The lands of Whitfield originally formed part of the estate of Drumgeith, but they were given off in the first decades of the 17th century, if not at an earlier period. They were in possession of Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie early in that century. He died on 5th December, 1654, and was succeeded

in Whitfield, in the parish of Mains, by his brother, John Fotheringham of Powrie (Ret. 340), E 5m. of feu-duty. He had not possessed the property long, as on 6th August, 1657, his nephew, David Fotheringham of Powrie, heir of Thomas, was retoured (No. 358), in the lands of Whitfield, within the regality of Kirriemuir. Feu-duty as above. Under the name of Powrie, Balmuir and Whitfield together were valued in the 1683 Roll at £400. They were divided before 1748, when Whitfield was entered at £133 6s 8d. The lands came into possession of John Wilson, and he was laird in 1822. The estate was subsequently acquired by Andrew Keill, who was succeeded by George Keill, the present laird of Whitfield.

At the battle of Arbroath, fought by the Ogilvys and the Lindsays, January, 1446, the Ogilvys wore their clan tartan, which had a considerable quantity of green in it. To this circumstance they attributed their defeat, and shortly thereafter they changed their tartan, choosing a pattern without green, which they have ever since worn.

At the battle of Brechin, fought by the royal forces, under the Earl of Huntly; and the Lindsays and Douglasses, under the Earl of Crawford, the Lindsays were mostly attired in uniform with a good deal of green in it. The Lindsays ascribed their defeat to this cause, took a dislike to this unlucky colour, resolved never again to wear it, and vowed that henceforth

“ A Lindsay with green
Should never be seen.”

The new Ogilvy tartan is called by manufacturers “the Ogilvy,” and the discarded pattern “the old Ogilvy.”

In 1790-1 the Dighty was said to drive more machinery for its size than, perhaps, any stream in Britain. Every fall upon it turned a mill, so that within the parish of Mains, though not above four miles in length, there were no fewer than 33 mills erected for different purposes. They included a flax-spinning mill, several corn mills, barley mills, mills for washing and cleaning yarn, nine bleachfields, three of which were carried on upon a large scale. There were also upon the Dighty a waulk mill and a snuff mill.

The banks of the Dighty are still studded with works of various descriptions, but they barely number half as many within the parish as given above. They consist of about five bleachworks, most of which are extensive concerns, about as many meal or flour mills, a manure work, and two or three for other

purposes. The water in the stream has to do service in moving machinery before it enters the parish, while passing through, and after leaving it.

John Grant, Esq., the proprietor of Craigmill, on the Dighty, has recently acquired as much land adjoining the mill as forms a compact small estate, on which he has erected a good dwellinghouse, in the garden attached to which he has placed for protection the sculptured stone above-mentioned, and described in Vol I., p. 32. It can now be well seen by those who feel an interest in such memorials of a long past age.

Tradition ascribes the name of the parish to the legend of a man named Martin, who in the olden time performed an act of wondrous bravery in the parish. The farmer of Pitempton had nine daughters, and being thirsty one summer evening he sent one of his daughters to a neighbouring well fed by a living spring of cool water. She went, but not returning when expected, another daughter was sent to hasten her home-coming. Neither returned, and a third was sent in quest of the others, then a fourth, and so on until all the nine sisters had gone. At last, when none of them came back, the farmer went himself to see what delayed them, and on reaching the well he was horrified to see the mangled remains of his nine daughters around the spring, and beside them an enormous dragon or serpent, who had attacked and destroyed them as they arrived at the well. He fled from the terrible spectacle, and alarmed the district. A large assemblage speedily reached the spot, armed with such weapons as came most readily to hand, including a young man named Martin, the lover of one of the maidens, and gave chase to the monster. Strong and agile, and thirsting to be revenged for the loss of his beloved, Martin soon overtook and attacked the monster, on seeing which the people encouraged him by simultaneously crying out "Strike, Martin;" and he struck so leally that he wounded the serpent, and following up his advantage he slew the terrible monster before it got much beyond two miles from the fatal well. The parish is still locally called Strick-martine, though written Strathmartine, and this is the commonly received origin of the name. In support of the tradition there is an old upright stone close by the side of the road leading to the Sidlaws at Balkello called Martin's Stone, upon which is a representation of the reptile, locally called a dragon. Some old stone monuments in the neighbourhood have serpents and other figures upon them, which are traditionally believed to have some reference to the tragic event, and the farm adjoining the well is called Baldragon.

Referring to the legend, we may mention that the church of Strathmartine

was dedicated to St Martin, which may have given the name to the parish. There was a chapel in the parish of Strathmartine which was inscribed to the saints known as the *Nine Maidens*. The site of the chapel is unknown, but it may have stood at *Pitempan*, as the Irish words *Pit-teamp-an* signify a small church, or place of worship situated in a hollow. *Baldragon* may be *Bal-dreighan*, also an Irish word signifying a town or place abounding in blackthorn or sloe bushes. The nine maidens' well is in a hollow on the north side of the railway, about 50 yards west from the road leading down to West Mill of Baldovan, which passes Pitempton.

The well was about four feet square, bound round with rough stones to the sandy bottom, through which four strong springs bubbled up. The water was deliciously cool, of crystal purity, and pleasant to the taste. The water was carried off by a pipe for a short distance to the east to an open well at the side of the road above-mentioned. The well was about ten years ago covered by a flagstone, over which about two feet of soil was placed, as the many visitors in their way to and from the well trampled down the crops around it.

The following doggerel shows the place where some incidents in the fight took place:—

“ Tempted at Pitempton,
Draigled at Baldragon,
Stricken at Strathmartin,
And kill'd at Martin's Stane.”

The Glen of Ogilvie has also its tradition of nine maidens, and these are not the only places celebrated for a “ nine maidens' well.”

On the south side of the Dighty, in the western part of the parish, is Clatto Moor, an elevated plateau, which is quite four hundred feet above that stream. Here, tradition says, a portion of Agricola's army encamped for a short time during the Roman invasion of the country. Here, also, Sir William Wallace and his army lay encamped previous to the siege of Dundee; and, it is said, the meal for his brave Scots was ground at the Mill of Fallaws, a short distance north from the moor. A portion of the west side of the moor is popularly called “ Wallace Trenches,” but the name of the elevated ground is Tothil Hill. An old rhyme says:—

“ Wallace encamped on Tothil Hill,
And ground his corn at Falla Mill.”

The old Statistical Account gives the lines thus :—

“ Wallace pitch'd his camp on Clatto-hill,
And ground his corn at Philaw's Mill.”

The same ground was occupied by General Monk before his capture of Dundee in 1651, and it was from his camp here that the General sent the detachment of his army to Alyth, which surprised and captured a number of the nobility, gentry, and clergy who were holding a meeting there at the time. Among the prisoners were James Sharp, subsequently Archbishop of St Andrews, Mr Andrew Auchinleck, parson, and Mr John Robertson, vicar of Dundee. A portion of Clatto Moor was recently acquired by the Dundee Water Commissioners, and they have formed it into a reservoir for storing as much of the water from Lintrathen as will supply the town for a few days, in the event of a burst or other casualty interrupting the regular flow. Parts of the moor to the west of the reservoir still show the appearances of trenches or other defences. On the north side of the hill a quarry was opened some years ago. The rock is basaltic and columnar, the columns standing side by side, but each distinct from the others which surround it. The rock was found to be very friable when exposed to the air, and quarrying was discontinued.

The Rev. David Maxwell, minister and laird of the parish of Strathmartine, mentioned above, married a daughter of Duncan of Lundie. His daughter and heiress, Isabella, was married to James Morrison, fourth of Naughton, in the parish of Balmerino, in Fife. With her he had the estate of Strathmartine after the death of her father in 1774.

A large amorphous stone has from time immemorial stood on an elevated field on the south bank of the Dighty, on the Balmuir estate. It is locally called *Hare Stone*, and it has given its name to the farm on which it stands, and to the adjoining bleachfield. The origin of this name we do not know, but its grayish appearance may have made it be called *hoar stone*, which the local doric changed into *Hare Stone*. We have never heard any legend about the stone, but it had been raised to commemorate some important event. (Bound Stones ; Stones of Memorial ; Landmarks in the Bible.)

The Industrial School for boys was removed from the Ward Road, Dundee, to a new building which had been erected for the purpose on a field a little to the north of Baldovan Station, on the Dundee and Newtyle Railway. It is an extensive structure, with a handsome front to the south, in which are the Board Room, with other necessary office accommodation, and a residence for the superintendent. Behind this range is a large quadrangle for playground

for the boys, around which, on the ground floor, are ranged large, airy rooms occupied as workshops, in which the boys are instructed in the trade each desires to follow. Over these are the dormitories for the boys and the officials. There is a neat lodge at the entrance to the grounds, which in front are ornamental and pretty. Around the other sides of the building are some acres of land occupied as kitchen garden. The manual labour required for the land is supplied mainly by the boys who wish to follow an agricultural life. The building is licensed for 200 boys, and when we visited it there was nearly the full complement in the Institution. Everything in and about the building was clean and in good order, and the Institution appears to be admirably conducted by the superintendent and other officials, and it does great credit to the Industrial School Society.

In the old Statistical Account there is a comparative statement of the parish in 1760 and 1790, which is interesting, as showing the great progress of manners which had been made in 30 years. The following abstract gives some of the details:—

1760.	1790.
Land rented at 6s per acre.	Land rented at 30s per acre.
Only two small farms enclosed.	Land all enclosed.
No grass nor turnips sown, nor potatoes or kail planted on fields, and only half an acre of wheat sown by the minister.	Three-fifths of the ground under grass, turnips, potatoes, and kail, and about 100 acres wheat sown.
Land ploughed with oxen. Horses only kept for harrowing and harvest. £7 was thought a high price for a horse.	No oxen employed. Farmers' saddle horses worth £24 to £30, and work horses £20 to £25 each.
Ploughman £3, maid servants £1 10s a-year.	Ploughmen £8 to £10, maid servants £4 a-year.
Labourers 6d, tailors 3d, wrights 6d, and masons 10d a-day.	Labourers 1s, tailors 1s, wrights 1s 2d, and masons 2s a-day.
No English cloth worn but by the minister, and a quaker.	English cloth in common use, and cotton vests common use.
Men's stockings made of plaiding. Women wore coarse plaids. No cloak or bonnet worn in the parish by any woman.	Cotton and thread stockings worn by both sexes. Some have silk ones. Women's plaids fine, and faced with silk. Silk plaids, cloaks, &c., numerous.
Only two hats in the parish, men wore cloth bonnets.	Few bonnets worn. The bonnetmaker trade in the parish given up.
One eight-day clock, six watches, and one teakettle in the parish.	30 clocks, above 100 watches, and at least 160 teakettles in the parish.

The people never visit each other but at Christmas. Entertainment, broth and beef. Ale obtained from the village ale-house. Merry over it without ceremony. Beef and mutton 2d per lb., butter 5d, cheese 2s 6d per stone, eggs 1½d per doz. One bleachfield, which employed 10 persons.

Children at school had a piece of pease bread with them for dinner.

Every person in the parish in health attended Divine service on Sunday, which was regularly and religiously observed. There were only four seceders in the parish.

Few were guilty of any breach of the third commandment. The name of God was revered and held sacred.

Visit each other often. Dinner parties of neighbours. 6 or 7 dishes on table. Rum punch after it, then tea, then supper, and what was called the grace drink.

Beef and mutton 4d, butter 10d per lb. cheese 5s 4d per stone, eggs 6d per doz. Nine bleachfields, which employ about 100 persons.

Children have wheaten bread, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, &c., with them for dinner.

Much lukewarmness with regard to religious instruction, and indifference as to worship and ordinances. Sunday ill-observed. Seceders have increased tenfold.

The third commandment seems to be almost forgotten, and profane swearing abounds greatly.

CHAP. XLII.—MARYTON.

In the Roll of 1683 the lands of Maryton were divided into four estates, called Earl of Middleton, £1433 6s 8d; Bonnyton, £466 13s 4d; Provost Coutts, £466 13s 4d; Over and Nether Dysart, £633 6s 8d—in all £3000. The first of these was subsequently called Old Montrose, the second and third Bonnyton. These all belong to the Earl of Southesk. The fourth, Dysart, was on 23d April, 1808, divided into two parts, Over or Little Dysart, &c., £418 19s 10d; and Meikle or Nether Dysart, &c., £214 6s 10d = £633 6s 8d. They now belong to the same proprietors as Craigo (Supra, p. 239).

The Church of Maryton (Marinton) was a vicarage of the Cathedral of Brechin. The patronage and tithes of St Mary's of Old Montrose, with its lands, were gifted by King William the Lion to the Abbey of Arbroath after he had founded it. In a confirmation by him dated at Selkirk 25th May, the year not given, but between 1211 and 1214, of various lands and churches given to that monastery as a free and perpetual alms, this kirk, with the lands thereof, which in Scotch is called Abthen, by its right divisions, and with its plenary tithes and all its just pertinents, are included. This church is similarly included in a confirmation of the preceding charter, granted by King Alexander II., dated 17th February, the year not given, but probably between 1214 and 1218.

A charter, without date, but between 1178 and 1198, was made by Turpin,

Bishop of Brechin, confirming to the Monastery of Arbroath the Church of Munros, and other churches, with their chapels, lands, tithes, oblations, and all their just pertinents, and granting to the monks of the said monastery for their own use and for their sustentation all the rents and profits of these churches, and to appoint in the same churches such chaplains as they pleased. Similar confirmations were made to the monastery of the Church of Old Montrose and others by subsequent Bishops of Brechin, viz.—Rudolph, between 1211 and 1218; Hugh, about 1218; and Gregory, between 1218 and 1222. Confirmations were also granted by Pope Lucius III. about 1182, and by Pope Innocent III. on 21st April, 1200, to the Monastery of Arbroath, of Old Montrose and various other churches, with lands, tithes, and pertinents. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. King William granted the Abbey lands of Old Montrose, in liferent, to Hugh of Roxburgh, Chancellor, to be held of the Abbots of Arbroath on the payment of three stones of wax yearly.

In 1574 Richard Melvil, eldest brother of Andrew Melville the reformer, was minister of Inchbrayock, St Skae, Maryton, and Lunan, and had a stipend of £100 Scots. John Melvill, another brother, was reader at Inchbrayock and Maryton, with a salary of £20 Scots and kirk lands. The present Church of Maryton was built in 1791, and St Mary's Well is in its immediate vicinity.

There was once a Church of Dysart, but its site is now unknown. The Church of Dysart is mentioned in a charter by King Malcolm IV. (the maiden), between 1159 and 1163, and it then belonged to the Priory of Resteneth, and also its teinds and the lands of Little Dysart. On the abolition of Papacy the teinds of Over and Nether Dysart were given by the King to assist in educating poor deserving youths who chose the Church as a profession. Until about the middle of the seventeenth century, when Over and Nether Dysart were annexed to the Kirk of Maryton, the inhabitants of Dysart, though about eight miles distant, were bound to communicate at the Kirk of Brechin, which was their parish church. The lands of Dysart were held under the superiority of, and belonged to, the Cathedral of Brechin, which may be the reason why the people were required to communicate at Brechin. After Over and Nether Dysart were annexed to Maryton the parishioners worshipped and communicated in the church there, but the lands of Dysart are an outlying part of the parish, and at a distance of between two and three miles from the parish church.

The Church of Maritun is rated in the Old Taxation, made in 1275, at 20 merks (Reg. de Aberb., 241). Dysart is not rated in it, and it is not known to what saint it was dedicated. The parish, which probably obtained its name

in honour of the Virgin Mary, is about three miles in length from north to south, and half as much in width from east to west ; but, as the parish consists of one large district and two or three detached portions, the length and breadth given is only an approximation. It is bounded by the South Esk, parish of Dun, and Basin of Montrose on the north, the parish of Craig on the east, the ocean and parish of Lunan on the south, and the parish of Farnell on the west. The parish contains 3686·905 acres, of which 40·974 are water, 84·334 foreshore.

The *Abthen* lands, gifted with the church to the Abbey of Arbroath, consisted of the lands of Over and Nether Maryton. Abthen was land the property of, or connected with, an abbot or abbacy, perhaps of a Columbite or Culdee house ; but whether any other quality or condition enters into its meaning we are without materials to say with certainty. There is little doubt that these lands had, at some period prior to the King's gift of them to the Abbey, belonged to a religious community.

The Parish Church is a very chaste but comparatively plain structure with two large pointed windows and two smaller rectangular ones in the front, which faces the south, with a very neat belfry on the west end of the building. The walls are well covered with ivy, which gives the church a very pleasing appearance. The church is to some extent surrounded by the graveyard, which is kept in a tidy state, and well-grown trees surround the whole. The manse and manse garden are a little to the east of the church, and both church and manse are on the north side of, but near to, the highway from Forfar to Montrose.

The present church replaced an older one erected, or supposed to have been built, in 1642, as the present bell, which was upon it, has this inscription "MICHALL BURGERHHYUS . M.F. 1642 . Soli Deo Gloria." There were galleries at the east and west ends of the church, and an aisle at the back, which is supposed to have been the burying place of the family of the Woods of Bonnington. No pews were provided for the church, it not having been the practice to fit up pews in the body of churches prior to this period, and in some districts until a much later time.

In those times it was the custom for parishioners who desired to sit during the service to bring their seats with them. It is not pleasant to stand long on one spot, hustled by a surrounding company of people, even in a church, and gradually pew after pew was erected by the lairds, farmers, and others, with the permission of the Kirk Session, at the expense of the erectors, who paid

an annual rent to the Session. Humbler parties took stools and left them in church, using them when present. These were sometimes misplaced, and the spot appropriated by another, which was the cause of constant disputes.

To prevent bickerings, the beadle was instructed by the Session, so late as 1727, to place the stools belonging to the women in such places of the church as they judged most proper, and afterwards no one was permitted to alter the position of any of them without the consent of the Session. All modern churches in Scotland are provided with seats by the proprietors of the buildings.

The seatless church is a relic of Romish times, and many large churches in Popish countries are still without seats. Many of the worshippers in them take hassocks, or small squares of carpet with them on which to kneel. The luxurious fittings of church pews, now so common in urban districts in Scotland, are a modern innovation. We have had considerable experience in letting church seats, and know that even in present times it is difficult to please every applicant for sittings.

A very handsome Free Church, with manse and other buildings, was erected on a prominent position in the vicinity of Old Montrose. This church is adorned with a neat spire, which is seen from a considerable distance. The surrounding scenery is beautiful, and the church and spire form a pleasing feature in the landscape.

Maryton Law is a short distance to the south of the church, but at an elevation of about 300 feet above it. The Law is supposed to be artificial, and raised upon a rock. It is said to bear signs of having been vitrified, but we did not observe them. The Law commanded a fine prospect of part of Strathmore, of Montrose, of part of the Mearns, and the front ranges of the Grampians. Some time ago trees were planted around the base and sides of the Law, and these have grown so high and so close that little is now seen from it.

A ridge of low hills runs through the parish from east to west, from the summit of which the land slopes to the north and to the south. The greater part of the northern section is comparatively level, and of no great height above high-water mark in the Basin. In this district there are some portions of more elevated ground, but in none is the rise great, and the highest point cannot be called a hill. Included in this division are the lands of Old Montrose, Powis, Fullerton, Maryton, Bonnyton, &c., which form an important portion of the Southesk estate.

The southern section includes the lands of Nether and Upper Dysart, &c.,

which form the Dysart estate, a small portion of which is now attached to the Dunninald property. This section slopes with a gradual inclination to the south. An outstretched arm of the parish of Craig half a mile in width, juts in between the northern and southern divisions of the parish, and completely separates them.

The soil of the parish varies materially in the several districts. In some parts it is strong deep clay, in others fine rich loam, while in others it is of a more sandy or gravelly nature. The Carse land is well adapted for wheat and other grain crops, and all descriptions of crop are at home in the loamy lands, the produce being abundant and the quality excellent.

The lands of Dysart are of a lighter description than those to the north of the ridge, but they are on the sunny side of the high zone, and are far from deficient in crop-bearing qualities. The entire parish of Maryton is farmed by an intelligent body of agriculturists, who cultivate their lands with much care, and in ordinary seasons the grateful soil yields them good crops in return. Farmers, like men in trades or professions, are spurred on to industry by necessity. The industrious and skilful farmer incites the ground to return an abundant increase for the seed sown.

King William the Lion paid two visits to the northern parts of Scotland, and each of them was to quell a rebellion there. In 1178 he led an expedition against a MacWilliam ; and, in 1197, he went with another army against an Earl of Caithness. Both these persons were usurpers, and wanted to rule the kingdom. The King was successful on both his journeys, and in the latter he brought the Earl back with him as a prisoner, and confined him in Roxburgh Castle.

The King in his journeyings on these expeditions had probably rested with his troops at Montrose, where there was a royal castle, as he dated charters at it between 1178 and 1198. The gatekeeper of the castle was a man named Crane, for which he had the heritable fee of the lands of Iny-aney, situated on the south side of the South Esk, in what is now the parish of Maryton. His son Swayne, and grandson Simon, successively succeeded, and on the death of the latter without male issue, his five daughters made a joint claim to these lands. Their right was questioned, but an inquest was instituted in 1261-2, and an assize, consisting of eighteen of the chief barons of the county, gave decision in favour of the five co-heiresses. The barons were Munros, Rossyn, Fithyn, Kynel, Inverkilerd, Inverlunan, Kinbladmund, Lexyn, Dun, Brechyn,

Kinabir, Parva, Pert, Melgund, Pannemor, Pannebride, Tunryn, et Rescolbyn. The most of these lands can be distinguished by their present names.

The next person whose name we have found in connection with these lands is Augustine, son of Cristiane, who resigned them at Dunbarton, 17th March, 1326. King Robert I. granted to Henry of Rossie a charter of the lands of Inyoney, with pertinents in the shire of Forfar. It was granted at Berwick-upon-Tweed, 23d May, 1328. It is witnessed by Bernard, Abbot of Arbroath, Chancellor; Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray; James, Lord Douglas; Robert of Keith, Marischall of Scotland; David of Lindsay, Alex. de Setoun, and Sir David of Barclay (Reg. de Aberb., 338; and In. to Ch. 18-84).

Walter Schaklok appears to have acquired the third part of the lands of Inieney, probably from The Bruce. However obtained, he, in 1328, granted a charter of the third part of the lands of Inieney to Henry of Rossie. The charter is witnessed by several churchmen, including John de Cadiou, rector of the church of the Island of St Braoch; Patrick of Ogilvill, William Gourlay, Henry of Fethy, Galfride of Fullerton, &c. (Reg. de Aberb., 339.) That charter was confirmed by King Robert I. at Arbroath, 21st September, 1328.

Robert III. granted a charter to Bernard Rossie, of the baronie of Rossie, of the lands of Inene, between the years 1398 and 1406 (In. to Ch., 141-55). These lands lay between Fullerton and Bonnyton. Robert Crawmont acquired the third part of the lands of Fullerton, Ananie, Little Carcary, and Kinnaird, and the sixth part of half a merk of the annual rent of Balnamon, in the first half of the fifteenth century. James Crawmont, as one of the nearest and lawful heirs of the deceased Robert, was, on 16th May, 1447, infeft in these properties in virtue of a precept of the Sheriff of Forfar. Before 1530 the third part of these lands had come into possession of the Durhams of Ardestie, as this portion was in that year sold by Durham to the Woods of Bonnyton. The name of the lands was kept up until towards the end of the seventeenth century. Until a recent date the Den of Fullerton was called by the name of Ananie, but for many years the name has not been given to any lands in the parish, and it is now extinct.

On 8th February, 1617, Archibald Wood of Craig, heir of Sir David Wood, knight, his father, was retoured (No. 97) in the lands and town of Annanie (A.E. 20s., N.E. £4), also in several lands in the parish of Craig (E. £31 10s 8d feudifirmæ).

The Fullertons were proprietors of the third part of Ananie, which they sold to the Grahams of Old Montrose, and the Lady Magdalene Carnegie was life-

rented in them, in Maryton, Old Montrose, &c., in terms of her marriage contract with the Earl of Montrose, dated 10th November, 1629.

The Rev. William R. Fraser, minister of Maryton, in his interesting account of the landed proprietors of the parish from the twelfth century, says Patrick of Inverpeffer and his wife Margaret Fassington were proprietors of Bonnyton about 1330. There are lands of that name in several parishes. In the In. to Ch., 58-7, Patrick and Margaret received from Margaret of Abernethy, Countess of Angus, a charter of the lands of Bondington and Newton, and in same, 87-225, David II. confirms same in 1369, but these appear to have been lands in Inverarity parish.

The first proprietor of Bonnyton in this parish with whose name we have met is William de Capella, who received from Robert I. a charter of the discharge of 40s sterling of his land in Bondington (In. to Ch. 18-64). On 13th March, 1377, Robert II. granted a charter to Waller de Tulach of the lands of Bondingtoun, which John de Capella resigned (In. to Ch., 118-15). This John was keeper of the King's Chapel. King Robert I. appointed this family keepers of the royal hunting forest of Montreathmont (Vol. I., p. 167), and on 11th November, 1399, Robert III. granted to John, son of William Tulloch, a charter of the office of keeper of that forest, with many privileges as therein enumerated.

The Tullochs held Bonnyton on the tenure of supplying fresh fish daily to the Royal table at Forfar when the King or the Court were there. The fish were taken from the old, and in early times famous, fishing station of Usan, past Bonnyton, through the forest of Montreathmont by what was known as the King's Cadger's Road, and onward to Forfar.

This family was probably cadets of, or connected with, the 'Tullochs of that ilk, in the parish of Dunnichen. About this time Walter Tulloch was Deputy Chamberlain of Scotland north of the Forth. He may have been Walter of Bonnyton. The family was, for a considerable period, of some note in the county. Walter Tulloch of Bonnyton is mentioned in the Reg. Ep. Bre. on 19th March and 21st July, 1450. The estate of Bonnyton remained in the Tullochs until towards the end of the fifteenth century, when the male line failed, and the property fell to two daughters of the last laird, co-heiresses of Bonnyton and Balnanon. One of these ladies, Dorothy Tulloch, some time before 4th January, 1493, was married to Walter Wood, and carried to him her portion of these lands.

On 4th January, 1493, James IV. confirmed a charter by Dorothy Tulloch, with consent of her husband, Walter Wood, designed "King's Armiger" of the lands of Bonnyton and Balnanon, which were hers hereditarily, to John Wood, their son, reserving their liferent. William Wood may have been a relative of Andrew Wood, *Hostiarius*, who is a witness to the resignation by Walter Tulloch of lands in the Mearns in 1488. John died without issue, and his brother William succeeded. William Wood of Bonnyton was at a retour in 1519 (Reg. de Pan., 292), and in 1520 he is designed the son and heir. He married Hon. Elizabeth Ogilvy, the eldest daughter of John, second Lord Ogilvy of Airlie. Some lands were resigned to him by the Earl of Montrose in 1532. Their daughter, Marjory, was married to William Ramsay of Balmain, and their only son, David Ramsay of Balmain, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird.

On 3d March, 1530, William Wood acquired from James Durham of Ardestie a charter of the sixth part of the lands of Fullerton, a third part of the lands of Ananie, and portions of the lands of Kinnaird and Little Carcary. In 1535 he disposed of part of these lands to Sir Robert Carnegie. William Wood had also a son, James, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Ruthven, and from them was descended John Wood of Bonnyton, who was knighted in 1549. David Wood of Craig, Comptroller of Scotland in the time of James V. and Queen Mary, was also of Bonnyton. He may have been a brother or a son of this William. On 4th April, 1547, this David Wood gave Sir Robert Carnegie a charter of certain lands. In that year Roger Wood, son and heir of David Wood, is mentioned.

Sir John Carnegie of Kinnaird, who succeeded on 5th January, 1565, married Agnes, daughter of David Wood of Craig, &c., by whom he had an only daughter, married to Patrick Kinnaird of Kinnaird, in Perthshire.

James, the son of William Wood, sold the lands of Balnanon, by charter, to the grandfather of the first Earl of Southesk. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of James, married George Ramsay of Banff. James Wood was a juror on 9th August, 1558 (H. of C. of S., 530).

At Montrose, on 23d November, 1498, Jonet Tulloch, "one of the Ladies of Bonnyton," resigned the lands of Balnamone and Bonnytoun, with her part of the mill thereof, for a certain sum of money. Confirmed at Stirling, 24th January, 1499, 11th of King's reign. Jonet Tulloch was married to David Garden of Connsith, and Lord Innermeath, on 30th January, 1508, conveyed back the lands in the charter (given with them) to David Garden, son

and heir apparent of David and Jonet, with reversion of their liferent. Confirmation of same is dated at Edinburgh, 29th February, 1508, 21st of King's reign. A similar charter of same lands to David and Jonet in liferent, dated 28th January, 1508, is confirmed of same date as the other (Ald. Mis., p. 392). These charters refer to her portion only of the lands of Bonnynton.

There is a hiatus in the account of the family of the Woods of Bonnynton here, which we have not been able to supply. The years preceding, during, and subsequent to the Reformation were so eventful ones in Scotland, that it need not occasion surprise although the records of a private family were not then kept, or, if written, preserved. Doubtless the family shared in the terrible struggle which was then carried on, in the blessings resulting from which we still partake.

In an Act of Convention of Estates in 1596, James, eldest son of the laird, is brought prominently forward. "The young laird of Bonitone" was declared an excommunicated Papist. The Bishop of Aberdeen was charged "to hear his offer, and finding them agreeable to the law of God, conscience, and quietness of the realm," to relieve him of the sentence of excommunication; otherwise to cite him to appear before the council within fifteen days thereafter. The family of the young laird appear to have adhered to the principles of the Reformation, but whatever the Bishop may have reported of James it fared ill with him, as the following from Chambers's Domestic Annals for 1601 shows:—

James Wood, fiar or heir of Bonnington, was a Catholic, and received sentence of excommunication some years before 1601. In March of that year he attended mass in Andrew Napier's house in Edinburgh, and it was alleged he had harboured a seminary priest. He had some quarrels with his father regarding the property. On 16th March, accompanied by his brother-in-law, William Wood of Lawton, and two blacksmiths named Daw, and other persons, he broke into his father's house and took therefrom certain legal papers belonging to Lady Usan, besides a quantity of clothes, napery, and blankets. The father made no movement to prosecute his son, and the circumstances connected with the act, did we know them, would probably extenuate the crime. He was, however, tried along with William Wood of Lawton before an assize in Edinburgh, and both were found guilty and sentenced to be executed. Lawton obtained a remission, and great interest was made for the principal culprit by the Popish nobles, Huntly, Errol, and Home; but the ministers opposed them, and the young man was beheaded at the Cross

at six o'clock on the morning of 27th April, 1601. Until the last he expected to be pardoned, and he regarded himself as suffering for the Roman Catholic religion.

It is not recorded whether the "two blacksmiths named Daw" were also punished. There is an inscription on a tombstone in Maryton churchyard to two men named Dall, which is the same under a different spelling as Daw. These may be the two blacksmiths. Upon the stone there is a crown and hammer, the blacksmith's arms, showing that the Dalls had been of that trade.

We have already mentioned that one of the Woods of Craig, probably the eldest son of David Wood, the comptroller, was knighted. The comptroller was proprietor of Bonnyton, and Sir David may have succeeded him in the estate. We have shown that he possessed Ananie at the time of his death, as Archibald Wood of Craig was retoured (No. 97) on 8th February, 1617, as heir of Sir David, his father.

The Woods appear to have got into financial difficulties shortly after this period. In 1626 he was Sheriff-elect of Angus. The laird of Dun was Sheriff the previous year, and on 24th August of that year the Privy Council wrote him requesting that he would continue to hold the office till next commission day, when it was hoped the horning against the laird of Bonnyton, Sheriff-elect, would be purged, and he would be able to enter on the office. The letter was signed by George, Viscount Duplin, chancellor, and Thomas, Earl of Melros, as Privy Seal.

In a letter from Patrick Maule of Panmure to Alexander Erskine of Dun, dated 10th March, 1633 (written in reply to one which he, at the request of the laird of Bonnyton, had written to Patrick Maule asking him to bestow his daughter upon the eldest son of Bonnyton), he states his unwillingness to bestow his daughter on the laird of Bonnyton owing to the youth of his daughter, the large number of children the laird already had, although yet a young man, and the encumbrances on his estate (H. M. C., p. 637). The two daughters of Panmure were married, one to the Earl of Kinghorn, and the other to the Earl of Northesk.

After the death of James Wood, as related above, his brother Henry became fiar of Bonnyton, and succeeded to the property on the death of his father. Henry died in 1642, leaving two sons, Patrick and John. Patrick Wood, the eldest son, referred to in the letters above-mentioned by Dun and Panmure, was knighted, and married Lady Anne, daughter of John, first Earl of Northesk. The contract was dated 8th November, 1634. He had by her

two sons and a daughter. Patrick Wood must have died before 1664, as Lady Anne, who died that year, gave directions in her will for her burial in the aisle of Maryton Kirk, beside the corpse of her deceased husband.

The younger son, John, a year after the death of his father, took an unusual step. On 27th July, 1643, he was charged by the Presbytery of Brechin, on the complaint of the minister of Maryton, with having "cum secretlie in ane morning, with ane or two at most, to his church, and baptised ane chyld, qlk is suspected to be his awn." On 5th October, two of the persons present at the baptism declared that Mr Johne not only acknowledged paternity, but allowed "two peck of meill weiklie for the maintenance of the mother and the chyld," though it was added, "the meill was not given in his name."

To this period belonged an Andrew Wood, described as of a knightly family in Forfarshire, who married Phillis, elder daughter of Archibald Adam of Fanno, in Rescobie, who sold these lands in the reign of King Charles I., and acquired those of Queensmanor, in the parish of Forfar. This Andrew Wood probably belonged to the family of Bonnyton; and, if so, he may have been a son of Henry Wood. His wife's mother was a daughter of John Hay, a merchant in Montrose.

In 1661 John Wood of Bonnyton was one of the jurors at an assize for the service of an heir (Reg. de Pan., 381). On 17th October, 1661, John Wood of Bonnyton, heir of Patrick Wood of Bonnyton, his father, was retoured (No. 379) in the lands of Bonnyton—A.E. £3, N.E. £12; in the lands of Ananie—O.E. 30s, N.E. £6; and in several lands in Inverkeilor, St Vigeans, &c. On 26th July, 1664, William Gray of Invereighy married Magdalen, daughter of John Wood of Bonnyton.

About 1640 Sir John Wood of Bonnyton married Lady Mary Ogilvy, third daughter of James, second Earl of Airlie. In 1666 the lands of Bonnyton were erected into a barony, and their proprietor was created a baronet by King Charles II. From these several references to John Wood, we are disposed to think there must have been two persons of the name. Perhaps Patrick Wood, who died before 1664, and John Wood, who usurped the functions of the parish minister, may each have had a son named John, one of whom was knighted, and the other created a baronet. The Ogilvys were loyal to the core, and the Earl of Airlie well deserved to have had his son-in-law raised to the baronetage. The fact of John Wood having married a daughter of the Earl of Airlie is good evidence that he was also loyal to the Royal House of Stuart.

When the chief of the Woods of Bonnyton was created a baronet, the family were also proprietors of Letham and Idvies. At that time prosperity appeared to attend them, but it was of short duration, as their affairs became embarrassed within a few years thereafter.

About 1682 their estates, including Letham and Idvies, were adjudged to be sold, and at the judicial sale, shortly thereafter, it seems that William Lyell had probably been the purchaser, as he is designed of Dysart and Bonnyton about the end of the seventeenth century. It was in the time of Sir John Wood that the lands were sold. He was succeeded in his title, and probably in part of the family property, by his eldest son, Sir James, who was alive in 1728 (H. of C. of S., 382). Sir James is supposed to have been residing at that time with some friends at or near Idvies. Colonel Wood of Bonnyton is mentioned in 1709.

The Rev. Mr Fraser of Maryton says the presumption, however, is that the Bonnyton estate continued to be held by the family after the loss of their other possessions, as there is a minute in the Session Records of 1727 which takes for granted the possibility of their returning to reside in the parish.

The old Castle of Bonnyton is supposed to have been erected in the year in which the baronetcy was created. Its site is well known, but no description of it is known to exist. It is said to have fallen down in 1785. It was surrounded by a moat. The only remains of the castle are two slabs, which are built into the farm offices. On one is a carving of the arms of Scotland, and on the other that of the family of Wood. Both are dated 1666.

A parishioner of Maryton, whose grandmother was a cottager in Bonnyton, has heard her speak of a report, which was common in her younger days, that the Woods disappeared somewhat mysteriously from the parish. One evening they were known to have sat down to supper, and next morning they had disappeared, never again to be seen in the parish, and very little heard of until Sir James, as it has been stated, was found to be sojourning in another part of the county.

This tradition so much resembles the story of the last descendants of the Murrays of Melgund, in Aberlemno parish (Vol. II., p. 321), that they probably have a common origin, and may be called legends.

If the Lyells acquired Bonnyton at the judicial sale, as mentioned above, they had not retained possession of it very long. The estate appears to have been acquired by the Mills, who also owned Fullerton. Mill of Bonnyton is mentioned in the Session Records in 1728. William Mill of Bonnyton was laird

for a considerable time. He died in 1771. He was succeeded in the estate by his nephew, James Mill. The lands of Bonnyton have for many years been in possession of the noble family of Southesk.

The lands of Drymme or Drum in this parish came into possession of a branch of the Wisharts of Pitarrow in the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century. Precept of sasine of charter in favour of George Wishart, in the lands of Wester Dodd, in the parish of Forfar, is granted in the hands of George Wishart of Drymme. The charter is dated 5th, and sasine on 14th, June, 1565. George Wishart of Drymme is a witness to the discharge of an assignation by the laird of Dun, dated 12th June, 1581.

It is stated that a royal charter of the Moor of Meinboy (Montboy) was granted to George Wishart, elder of Drymme; and that George Wishart, son of the preceding, sold the Moor of Meinboy, on 26th July, 1605, to Alexander Campbell, Bishop of Brechin, and Helen Clephane, his second wife, *George* appears to have been a very common Christian name in the family of Wishart. We do not know when the Wisharts ceased to be proprietors in the parish of Maryton. About the period of the Reformation, wherever members of the family of Wishart of Pitarrow were located, their influence in the district was for good.

We have already mentioned that Dysert was gifted to the Priory of Resteneth by Malcolm IV. The lands of Little Dysert paid an annual rate of v. lib. to the Priory (Ald. Mis.). This Dysart is not among the churches rated in the Old Taxation, but the Church of Dysart, in Fife, is rated at xx. merks (Reg de Aberb., p. 236). According to Joyce, the name signifies a hermitage, or the abode of a hermit or recluse. It will be seen from what we have said that the name has undergone various changes in the orthography.

The Melvilles are the earliest proprietors of Dysart we have been able to find. In a convention between Abbot John Geddy and the burgesses of Arbroath, anent the erection of harbour there, dated 2d April, 1394, Andrew de Melville is one of the witnesses (Arb. and its Ab., p. 48). This is the earliest mention of the name in this district with which we have met, but we do not know his designation.

The first Melville of Dysart we have any knowledge of is Sir Robert Melweill of Dysert, who fell at the Battle of Harlaw fighting against Donald of the Isles, 25th July, 1411. Johannes Malveyne de Disert is mentioned in 1457.

John Melville was proprietor of Dysart about the beginning of the seventeenth century. He was succeeded by another John Melville. This John may have been succeeded by Thomas Melville, who, in 1542 is reported as “fear of Disert.” He married Janet Scrymgeour. Frequent intermarriages took place between members of the families of Melville and Scrymgeour, branches of the Scrymgeours, Constables of Dundee. James Melville, in his diary for 1575, mentions having “buried guid auld Thomas Melville of Dysart, the mirrie man.” He had been of a cheerful disposition, and he lived to an old age.

Thomas was succeeded by a son who had previously acquired the property of Lawgavin, in Glenbervie. There is a confirmation charter, dated January, 1572, “ratefieand ye Charter donation and gift in it contenit, maid be his lovitt Thomas Melville of Dysart to James Melvill of Liegavin, his son and apperande air, his airs and assignais, of all and hail ye landis and baronie of Dysart, &c., lyand wytin ye Scherifdam of Forfare.” His wife was Isabel Douglas, eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie, by his second wife who was a daughter of Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum. Her half-brother, Sir William, succeeded to the earldom of Angus, as heir-male, in 1588.

William Morreson, minister of Benholm (1577-1589), married a daughter of James Melvill of Dysart, and had an only child, Isobel. Whether he had other children, or how long the property remained in his hands, we do not know; but the initials I. M., with the date 1594, are on a stone in the garden wall. The following extract from an “Act Buik of the Commissariat of St Andrews” relates to a brother:—“Feb. 7, 1595, caus persewit be David Melvill, burges of Dundie, agt David Melville of Baldovie, and Mr James Melville, his tutor. Makand mention that upon 24th April, 1586, the said David Melville of Baldovie became obliet to have payit to Thomas Melvill, now callit Mr Thomas Melvill, lauchful sone to umqle Thos. Melvill of Dysart, 100 merks, or an annual rent of ten merks furth of the lands of Baldovie, &c.”

The Melvilles appear to have begun to decay about this period, and about the beginning of the seventeenth century they had probably parted with the greater portion of the lands of Dysart. We have not ascertained when the whole of the estate passed finally from the family, but it was not before the fourth decade of that century, and it may have been after it. On 8th January, 1631, Robert Melville, heir of James Melville, feoditario of Dysart, his brother, was retoured (No. 196) in the dominical lands of the Mains of Meikle Dysart in the barony of Dysart—A.E. £3 6s 8d, N.E. £13 6s 8d.

The principal part of the estate had doubtless been sold some time before the date of this service, and it is probable that Robert Melville had not retained the dominical lands long after they came into his possession. This is the last mention of the Melvilles as proprietors of Dysart with which we have met.

James Melville, son of the minister of Maryton, was born at Baldovie on the 25th July, 1556. He was sent early to a school at Logie, along with his brother Andrew. While in his fourteenth year he partook of the holy communion. He returned home to Baldovie in 1571, and was at once employed on the farm, but his heart was bent on learning, and he was sent to the University. While there he was a frequent hearer of John Knox. After an absence of four years he returned home and found that his father wanted to make him a lawyer, but he wanted to be a minister.

John Finheaven, a carrier between Montrose and Edinburgh, did the whole carrying business between those places then. Part of his returning load was books and ballads which thirty years previously it would have been death to read. The ballads were then the bearers of public intelligence as newspapers now are, but as John could not make many journeys in the course of a year, the news came seldom, and was long on the way.

While at Montrose Melville and his companions played golf on the links. They, "for archerie and goff, haid bow, arrose, glubs, and bals." He got through with his studies, went to Glasgow, preached his first sermon at the age of 18, and at 19 became a professor in the University there. Then he went to St Andrews to fill the chair of Hebrew and Oriental languages. On 1st May, 1583, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Drury, minister of Edinburgh. He became minister of Anstruther Wester, with Pittenweem, Abercromby, and Kilrenny attached. Next to Knox and Andrew Melville, there was none who did more for the establishment of the Protestant religion in Scotland than James Melville. For his labours he was banished a prisoner at large to Newcastle and Berwick. There he was offered a Bishopric by way of a bribe, but declined. He died at Berwick in the eighth year of his exile, and the fifty-ninth year of his age.

The Guthries appear to have succeeded the Melvilles in part of Dysart ; or, if there was an intermediate laird between the Melvilles and the Guthries, he had retained the property for a very short time.

On 4th November, 1653, John Guthrie of Over Dysart, as heir male of his uncle, John Guthrie of Innerlunan, was retoured in Innerlunan. The sasine upon the precept following on this retour is registered 11th February, 1654.

We have not ascertained when the Guthries acquired Dysart, nor when they parted with it. They were succeeded by the Lyells, who, after having acquired the estate, were designed of Dysart.

The ancestor of the Lyells of Dysart was laird of Balmaleddie, in the Mearns. The family was of considerable position, judging from their inter-marriages with the principal families of Angus and Mearns. The first proprietor of Dysart is believed to have been Walter Lyell, who was the son of James Lyell, the fifth laird of Balmaleddie, by Jean Hay, daughter of the laird of Urie. He was born in 1595, and it is supposed that he purchased Dysart towards the close of his life. His father got into financial difficulties, and he had to dispose of Balmaleddie. From the Balmaleddie family the Lyells of Gardyne, Kinnordy, and the others of the name in this county are descended.

Walter Lyell had probably studied for the law, as he received an appointment to the office of hereditary Town Clerk of Montrose, which was held by himself and his son in succession until the Revolution in 1688. Walter Lyell married, first, a lady named Hamilton, by whom he had one son, David, who was minister in Montrose, and laird of Balhall; secondly, a daughter of Finlayson of Gagie, Provost of Dundee, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who inherited Dysart, and was Town Clerk of Montrose. Thomas Lyell married Jean Maria Lindsay, daughter of the Hon. Colonel Lindsay, brother of the Earl of Crawford, and cousin to Lindsay of Edzell. Her father was killed at the siege of Braedaw. Thomas Lyell died in 1689, leaving a son to succeed him.

On 21st June, 1698, William Lyell, heir of Thomas Lyell of Dysart, his father, was retoured (No. 548) in the lands and dominical lands of Meikle Dysart, with mill, multures, and pendicles called Crookward, Balstote, Geightieburne, Westward, Eastward, in the barony of Dysart—A.E. 40s, N.E. £8; lands of Over Dysart or Little Dysart, in the parishes of Brechin and Maryton—E. 7m. &c., feudifirmæ, united in the barony of Dysart.

William Lyell of Dysart is said to have owned Bonnyton for some time. He had three sons, the second of whom was the founder of the Gardyne family. The affairs of William Lyell having got into disorder, Dysart was sold about 1715.

The purchaser of Dysart appears to have been John Milne, a magistrate of Montrose. He is mentioned as proprietor of Dysart in the parish records in 1719, but he may have owned the lands several years before there was occasion

to have his name inserted in the records. In a minute of 1727 there is reference to a bond by John Milne of Dysart, dated Montrose, 2d December, 1719. The minister was recommended "to converse with Bailie Milne about the interest, which had not been paid since the date of the bond, many years before." John Milne had died before 1731, and been succeeded by his son, for that year it was reported "that the minister and three of the elders had waited upon James Milne of Dysart in order to have the bond granted by his father for the behoof of the poor of this parish," and the said bond was put into the box.

James Milne's ownership had not been prosperous, and the Kirk Session were summoned to a meeting of his creditors on 3d January, 1739. Some days after a bill was delivered to them on his behalf, "accepted by James Scot of Logie, John Scot of Hedderwick, Archibald Scot of Rossie, Alexander Mill of Ballachie, Alexander Turnbull of Nether Woodtown, and James Mill, ship-master in Montrose, and in December, same year, a discharge was granted to his trustees.

Previous to the discharge being granted to the trustees of James Milne, David Carnegie had acquired possession of the lands of Meikle and Little Dysarts through his wife, Margaret Dempster, heiress of Logie and Dysart, the nature of whose connection with the properties, or the families who owned them, has not been discovered. A year or two afterwards James Milne, then a merchant in Montrose, made good to the Session the loss which they had sustained in accepting the composition offered to his creditors.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century the property was owned by the Dempsters. David Carnegie of Craigo married the heiress on 26th October, 1704, and got a charter of the lands of Meikle and Little Dysarts on 28th April, 1739. This family became extinct on the death of Thomas Carnegie of Craigo on 12th June, 1856. He left a will bequeathing his estates, including Dysart, to his cousin, Thomas Macpherson Grant, W.S., Edinburgh. He died on 23d September, 1881, without issue, and was succeeded in Dysart, in terms of that settlement, by the sisters of Thomas Carnegie.

King James VI. gifted the teinds of Meikill and Littill Dysart to John Stewart, son of John Stewart, servant to Lord Dun, for seven years, to support him at school. The first gift was signed at Holyrood House on 24th December, 1583, extended on 6th January, 1585, and confirmed 13th December, 1588 (Reg. Ep. Br.).

In 1820 Col. the Hon. John Ramsay of Dysart is included among the free-

holders of Forfarshire in the Edinburgh Almanac for that year. We do not know who he was. The Ramsays of Balmain are descended from a daughter of Provost Mill, who was nearly related to the Mills of Dysart, and he may have been a member of the Balmain family, but we have not otherwise heard of a Ramsay in connection with Dysart.

In 1327 King Robert the Bruce granted and confirmed to Geoffrey of Foullertone and Agnes, his wife, the lands of Foullertone, in Forfarshire, with the office of King's falconer within the shire of Forfar, and entertainment in the King's house at Forfar, when the King or his court were there, for the falconer himself, a servant, a boy, and two horses. The King's fowler was, in early times, an important office at the court of the King. The family assumed their surname from the office to which they had been appointed, and from their office was their lands called.

The estate of Fullerton remained for a considerable period in the family to whom they were gifted by Robert I. David of Fullerton is mentioned on 12th February, 1374-5. Adam Fullerton of that ilk is mentioned in 1392. William of Fullerton on 22d March, 1420. David of Fullerton was a witness on 20th March, 1446. Robert Fullerton of Fullerton, whose mother was Margaret Ogilvy of Lintrathen, is mentioned same year. On 23d March, same year, William and David of Fullerton are mentioned. Alexander Fullerton got a grant of the hermitage of Kilgarie on 16th February, 1454. Robert of Fullerton and William of Fullerton of Abriven are mentioned 21st July, 1450. Most of these references are from the His. of the Car. of So. Some of these parties, although designed of Fullerton, may have been only members of the family of the laird.

Although we have shown above that the Fullertons retained an interest in, and were designed of, Fullerton until about the middle of the fifteenth century, they had begun to dispose of portions of their lands at an earlier period. As mentioned above in the account of Ananie, the second Crawmont succeeded his relative in the third part of Ananie, Fullerton, and other lands in 1447, and his predecessor may be supposed to have possessed those properties for a number of years before that date, and James, the heir, after it.

In 1447 the Fullertons sold what remained of the lands of Fullerton, the third part of Ananie, and others to the Earl of Montrose.

The lands, or part of them, which belonged to the Crawmonts, appear to have passed from them to the Durhams of Ardestie, in the parish of Monikie.

They were a branch of the old family of Grange of Monifieth, an account of whom will be given in the chapter on the parish of Monifieth. The family were proprietors of lands in several parishes in Angus. On 3d March, 1530, on the resignation of James Durham of Ardestie, William Wood of Bonyton obtained a charter of the sixth part of the lands of Fullerton, a third part of the land of Ananie, a sixth part of an eighteenth part of Kinnaird, and a sixth part of an eighteenth part of Little Carcary. Two years later he received charters of the same lands, with the exception of Fullerton, upon the resignation of William, Earl of Montrose (MS at Panmure).

The Fullertons of Fullerton, after having sold Fullerton in Maryton, left the district, and acquired lands in the eastern portion of the parish of Meigle, which they called by their own name, Fullerton. These lands they retained for a considerable period. They subsequently intermarried with the Carnegies of Boysack, Kinblethmont, &c., left Fullerton, and settled in Inverkeilor. An account of the family has been given in the chapter on the parish of Inverkeilor (Vol. III., p. 439-41). The lands of Fullerton in Meigle have passed through many hands since the Fullertons parted with them, but they still retain the name given to them by the posterity of the Fowlers.

Fullerton of that ilk, descended from Ranald or Reginald Fullerton, whose son, Sir Adam, obtained, *denova*, a charter of these lands from James, High Steward of Scotland in 1240 (Geneal^r. of the Wedder^{rs}, p. 116).

In 1535 William Wood disposed of part of the lands acquired in 1530 to Sir Robert Carnegie, and on 4th April, 1547, David Wood of Craig and Bonnyton gave Sir Robert a charter of other lands. On 1st February, 1617, Archibald Wood of Craig, son and heir of Sir David Wood of Craig, knight, was retoured (No. 97) in the lands of Balkeillie, Fullerton, and Demini Easter, united in the barony of Hilton—A.E. £12 16s, N.E. £50 4s.

Archibald Wood may have disposed of Fullerton shortly after having come into possession, as that property appears to have been acquired by the Earl of Montrose, it being one of the estates conveyed in liferent to the Hon^{ble}. Magdalene Carnegie, in terms of her marriage contract with the Earl in 1629, and she retained possession of all the lands of which she had charters from the Marquis for many years after his untimely death, as shown by the Deed of Gift given below. The Marquises of Montrose appear to have retained the lands of Fullerton after the death of the Marchioness.

John Coultts of Phalertoun (Fullerton) was appointed a Commissioner of Supply in Forfarshire in 1686. He was a merchant in, and Provost of, Mon-

trose. By a charter under the Great Seal he was infeft in the lands of Fullerton, 1st March, 1678. He died in April, 1707. William, eldest son of Provost John Coutts, baptised 20th June, 1661, is described of Fullerton on being appointed a Commissioner of Supply in 1690. He appears as Commissioner of Supply in 1704. He married Catherine Pearson, by whom he had four sons and four daughters (Fam^r. of Coutts, p. 15-16).

The family of Robert Mill of Balwyllo acquired several estates in the county. One of them, William, was laird of the barony of Bonnyton, including the lands of Fullerton. There is evidence in a parish document, dated 1768, that "all and hail the toun and lands of Fullarton, and manor places thereof, with the miln, miln lands, and pertinents of the same," belonged to William Mill of Bonnington. This William appears to have owned these lands from about 1725 until his death in 1771. He appears to have left no issue. His initials and those of his wife, W. M. and M. W., with the date 1766, are still on the cart shed of Fullerton.

The lands of Fullerton and Ananie were purchased by Sir David Carnegie in 1789, and since then they have remained in possession of the noble family of Carnegie of Kinnaird.

A small outlying section of the parish is in the old Moor of Montreathmont, and there is a tradition that the union was formed in the following somewhat romantic manner. When Lady Magdalene Carnegie was espoused to James Graham, the first Marquis of Montrose, she claimed from her father, the Earl of Southesk, something for pin money, in addition to her dowry, and he agreed to give her as much of the moor as she could walk round within a given time. The lady, perhaps with the view of getting a large slice of it, walked too far in a direct line, and found, when half the given time was almost gone, that to reach the starting point within the time she could not make a long lateral diversion, and her perambulation, therefore, included a long narrow stripe, which is the description of Grahamsfirth to the present time. There is a more prosaic account given of this land, but it is uninteresting. The marriage took place on the 10th November, 1629.

In the beginning of this chapter we mentioned "the lands which in Scotch were called Abthen." King William gifted these lands, with the Church of St Mary's of Old Montrose, to the Monastery of Aberbrothock. The lands so gifted in free and perpetual alms were those of Over and Nether

Maryton, or the farm of *Maryton* proper, in this parish, together with the glebe.

The abbot and convent may have retained the Abthen in their own hands for a series of years, letting it to a tenant or husbandman, and receiving the produce in kind, or partly in money and partly in kind. We have referred to the subject of the labouring church lands at some length in the chapter on Cupar Abbey, Vol. II., p. 91, &c.

The religious houses appear to have begun to give off their lands in perpetuity for a fixed annual rent or feu at an early period, and the Convent of Aberbrothock had probably so given off the Abthen lands. The Fullertons of that ilk had acquired a part of these lands, but we do not know when. There is a deed of resignation of the lands of Maryton by William Fullerton of that ilk in 1447. It was at this time the family sold the remainder of Fullerton and the third of Ananie, to the Grahams, Earls of Montrose.

The abbot and monks appear to have given off another portion of these lands to the Ogilvys, who possessed lands in various parishes in the eastern district of the county at a pretty early period. We do not know when they were given off, but it probably was about the same time that the Fullertons acquired part of them.

On 2d June, 1446, Janetto Ogilvy, with consent of her sons, Robert, Richard-John, and John Fullerton, sold Maryton to Wat of Carnegie. The consent of her eldest son, Pattown Fullerton, had not been obtained to the sale, and Sir John Ogilvy, of Lintrathen, knight, with the three sons of Janet—Robert, Richard-John, and John—bound themselves to obtain the evidence of the said Janet that she held the land without right thereto, “bot anerly of tholance of the previous and present bishop;” and they obliged themselves that if Pattoun of Fowlartown, or any of his sonnys, &c., should object to the sale, that they would defend and sustaine the purchase, &c. (Reg. Ep. Br. I., 108.

The reference to the Bishops of Brechin in this sale of Maryton implies that the chapter of Brechin Cathedral had acquired the lands of Maryton, or an interest in them, from the Monastery of Aberbrothock some time prior to 1446. John de Carnoth was then Bishop, and his predecessor was Walter Forrester.

After the Reformation Alexander Campbell, a kinsman of the Earl of Argyle, was, through the influence of his chief, the Earl, appointed Bishop of Brechin. In token of his gratitude to his patron and chief, he bestowed upon the Earl a great part of the property belonging to the See of Brechin, including the church lands of Maryton and many others. He also invested the Earl in the

office of bailie of the whole lands under the jurisdiction, We have already referred to this boy Bishop and his actings, Vol. II., p. 84. The yearly rent of the whole lands gifted to the Earl by the Bishop amounted to £357 10s 8d Scots, or £29 15s 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d sterling, but it was a large sum in 1556, when the lands were given away "without money and without price." The present rental of the lands is of considerable amount.

It is not known how long the Earl of Argyle was a proprietor in the parish, but the entire Abthen, with the exception of the glebe and the church pertinents, had been acquired by the Grahams prior to the time of the first Marquis. Since they came into possession of this family they have formed a part of the estate of Old Montrose, and the names of the owners of Maryton will be given in the proprietary history of the lands of Old Montrose.

The earliest notice we have met with of the lands of Monros is the following—John, thayne of Monros, was one at an inquest anent the lands of Inverpeffer on 12th February, 1250 (Reg. de Aberb., 190). These lands had then been in the Crown, and under the charge of John, the thane.

The lands of Old Montrose had been Crown property in the beginning of the 14th century. They were granted by King Robert I. to his devoted follower Sir David Graham. He was one of the bold barons who subscribed the famous letter to the Pope in 1320. The King, at Scone, on 5th March, 1325, issued a warrant to Bernard, Abbot of Arbroath, Chancellor of Scotland, to expedite a charter under the Great Seal, in favour of Sir David Graham, senior, knight, of the lands of Old Montrose, according to the tenor of a charter which Sir David had obtained thereof, under the King's private seal. The charter is of the same date as the warrant, and it bears to have been granted by the King to Sir David for his homage and service, and in exchange for the lands of Cardross in Dumbartonshire, of the whole lands of Old Montrose, to be held of the King and his heirs in feu and heritage for performing the Scottish service pertaining to these lands.

The King was then worn out with the hardships he had undergone, and wished Cardross, which was situated in a beautiful and healthy district, as a place of retirement and rest. At same time he wished to reward the services of his attached subject, Old Montrose having been a much more valuable property than Cardross. The King died in the Castle of Cardross on 7th June, 1329, in the 24th year of his reign, and Sir David did not long survive his

royal master. The charter of King Robert was confirmed by King David II., 11th January, 1358.

A controversy arose between Sir David of Graham, knight, the friend of The Bruce, and Sir John, son of Sir David of Lindesay of Thuristoun, regarding the lands of Auldminros. The case was brought before the Parliament of King Robert II., held at Scone in March, 1372. The Parliament decreed, 23d July, 1374, that Sir David ought to remain in possession of Old Montrose, no satisfactory documents for setting aside his rights having been produced by Sir John, and that the King ought to support him in the defence of his rights against Sir John.

At the feast of St Luke, in 1394, Patrick Graham, Lord of Kincardine, in Strathearn, son of the last-mentioned Sir David, by an indenture between him and John of Stane, Provost of the burgh of Montrose, mortified 110 merks sterling money of Scotland, to be raised annually from his lands of Old Montrose, for the sustentation of the Chapel of St Trinity of Montrose, and of the chaplain there celebrating Divine service.

In 1451 the lands of Old Montrose were erected into a barony. By a charter granted by James IV., under the Great Seal, 3d March, 1504, in favour of William, first Earl of Montrose, Lord Graham, the lands of Old Montrose were erected into a free barony and earldom, to be called in all time coming the barony and earldom of Montrose, to be held of the King for rendering three suits at three head courts held yearly in the Tolbooth of Forfar, and the services of ward, relief, and marriage.

On 28th March, 1627, James, fifth Earl of Montrose, afterwards the celebrated Marquis, was retoured (No. 168) heir of his father, John, fourth Earl, in the lands, barony, and earldom of Old Montrose, salmon fishings of South Esk, and advocation of the Church of Maryton—A.E. £20, N.E. £100. The young Earl was a near neighbour of the Carnegies of Kinnaird, and there he wooed, won, and wed the Lady Magdalene, the youngest daughter of David, first Earl of Southesk. In accordance with the marriage contract, the Hon^{ble}. Magdalene Carnegie was infeft in liferent in the lands and barony of Old Montrose.

The earldom of Old Montrose continued the property of the Grahams till towards the end of the seventeenth century, with the exception of the period they were under forfeiture.

James Graham, fifth Earl of Montrose, was for some time a zealous Covenanter, as we have shown, Vol. II., p. 3; but having deserted his covenant-

ing friends and espoused the cause of Charles I. in 1644, his whole estates were forfeited.

On the marriage of the Earl with the Hon^{ble}. Magdalene Carnegie, he received a dowry of £40,000 with her, and he gave Lady Magdalene a charter of the lands and barony of Old Montrose, with the tower, fortalice, &c., &c., fishings on the South Esk, the lands of Fullerton, the third part of the lands of Ananie, and the lands of Maryton in liferent.

The Earl appears to have had large debts. Acts were passed reserving the rights of the creditors of the proprietors whose properties had been forfeited to participate in the proceeds of the forfeited estates. The creditors of the Earl made claims to his estates, and after years of delay and many enquiries, the estates which had belonged to the Marquis were handed over to William Graham of Claverhouse for behoof of the whole of his creditors.

The interest of the Marchioness in the Angus properties was specially reserved to her, and the eldest son of the Marquis subsequently succeeded to these properties.

From the original Deed of Gift, in favour of William Grahame of Claverhouse, of the whole lands which belonging to the Marquis of Montrose, forfeited for high treason, we have taken the following particulars:—

The Deed is in the shape of a continuous roll, consisting of five sheets of paper, each sheet being 14½ inches long by 12 in breadth, the upper overlapping the following about half an inch. On this half inch of the lower sheets there is no writing, the writing of the Deed being thus continuous from the top to the bottom of the roll.

The writing of the deed is confined to three-fourths the width of the paper, or 9 inches, a border of 3 inches wide being on the left side of the sheet. The total length of the roll is 6 feet 4 inches, and the bottom of the roll is attached to a small wooden roller, round which it is wound.

The Deed sets forth that FÖRSAMKILL as be the threttie third Act of the first session of the laite trienniel Parliament upon the twentie sevent day of July, Jaj VI^c. and fourtie four yeiris (1644), Inittillit Act in favores of vassales, creditores and caw^{res} of forfalted personnes. The estates of his said Parliat. fand and declairit that the true creditores and caw^{res} of forfalted personnes sall na wayes be prejudgit be the forfaling of the saidis personnes anent the payment of the saidis creditores of thair heall, just, and true debtis owing to them, and anent the saidis caw^{res} their relieff of thair just and true ingadgementis and caw^{res} under the provisiones and restrictiones mentionit in the

said Act of Parliat., as the samyn at length beires. AND James Grahame, some tyme earle of Montrois being forfalted be the estaites of Parliat. for the crymes comittit be him, and the landis, estaites, guides, and geir ordaineit to be applyit for payment of the publict debtes of this Kingdome in manner mentionit in the decreit sentence and doome of forfaltur, deduceit, and pronunciat againes him yeranent upon day of Jaj VI^c and fourtie yeirs, as the samyn at length beires.

LYKEAS, in the month of January, 1645, *Creditors*, being a petition given in at the instance of the said cautioners and creditors therein named of the said James Grahame, some tyme earl of Montrose, desiring warrant from the said estates to those who had commission for uplifting the rents of the said late earl's estates for the public use, to pay them to the petitioners, in accordance with an inventory of the debts, &c., given in with the petition, in terms of the Act above-mentioned.

The supplication was referred to a Committee of the Estates to inquire whether the debts and obligations given in were just and true, and whether they were contracted before the crimes for which he had been forfeited were committed. Also to get an account of the various estates which belonged to the Earl, and ascertain the rent and value of them. These inquiries occupied much time, and it was ultimately found that the debts and obligations for which the parties sought relief were contracted before the commission of the crimes, and that the debts and obligations upon the estates, which included the liferent of Dame Magdalene Carnegie, Countess of Montrose, of the estate of Auld Montrose and others, far exceeded the value of the lands and goods which belonged to the said late Earl of Montrose at his forfeiture, which were not nearly enough to pay his creditors and relieve the cautioners of the obligations under which they had come on his behalf.

It was therefore agreed to hand over the estates and other assets which had been forfeited to the creditors, and it was agreed that they should be desponed to William Grahame for behoof of the whole just creditors and relief of the cautioners, to be by him realized and divided rateably among the whole parties entitled to share therein. And therefore for this purpose the Committee have sold, assigned, and desponed, as they hereby sell, assign, and despone to William Grahame of Claverhouse, his heirs male, and assigns for themselves and for the use and behoof, &c., &c., the lands and baronies, &c., as detailed in the disposition.

The lands and baronies so conveyed included the barony of Aberuthven, and

the barony of Kincardine, in Perthshire, with mills, multures, commonties, tenandries, service of free tenants, salmon fishings upon the water of Earn, with right to erect cruves thereupon, with the castles, towns, fortalices, woods, advocacy of benefices, &c., &c. Also the lands and baronies of Mugdock and Dundafmure, in Stirlingshire. Many of the lands are named, but it is unnecessary to give them here.

The rest of the properties conveyed by the Deed we give verbatim as in the Deed. “The landis and baronie of Auld Montrois, w^t the salmon fischingis and vyres fischingis thairof, on the water of Southesk. The toune and landis of Fullartoune. The thrie pairt landis of Annanie. The landis of Maritoun, w^t the aikers thairof, and salmond fischingis of the samyn, upon the said water of Southesk; with the tower, fortalice, manor place, houses, bygingis, zairdis, orcharddis, milnes, wodis, fischingis, comientis, tennendries, service of frie tenentis, pairtis, pendicles, and pertinentis, q^tsumever, Lyand w^tin the Sheriffdome of Forfar, which were all haldin by the saide laite earle of Montrois, and lately of his matie.”

The description of other properties in Dumbarton, Perth, and Stirling shires follow. It is also mentioned that the Deed conveyed the teind sheaves, and other teinds, both parsonages and vicarages, of all and sundry the lands and baronies above-mentioned, hereby desponed as said is.

After the whole of the properties conveyed are detailed, the Deed goes on to say: And that in full payment and satisfaction to the said whole creditors and cautioners of the said James Grahame, late Earl of Montrose, not only those mentioned in the said Inventory, but also others (if any be) that ought to have payment and relief by the said Acts of Parliament, concluded in favour of the creditors and cautioners of forfeited persons, of all just and lawful debts due to them by the said James Graham, to be divided proportionally amongst them according to the amount realised for the lands, &c., hereby disponed and assigned to the said William Grahame of Claverhouse, in manner foresaid by the said Act, and in name and behoof of the whole creditors. He was authorised to take possession of all the properties, excepting that part thereof life-rented by Dame Magdalene Carnegie, and also with it after her decease. The Deed ends with the clauses customary in such documents. No composition was to be charged, it having been passed gratis.

In witness whereof thir presents written by George Olyphant, servitor to Francis Hay of Balhoussie, writer to His Majesty's Signet, are subscrit with their hands the second month and day of February, Jaj VI^c and fourtie aught

yeiris (1648). Before these witnesses Go. S. Primrose, Clerk of Counsell, and James Dunlop, his servant. Signed by

LOUDOUN, CUNNINGHAM,
 CASSILLIS, MORTON, TRAQUAIRE,
 SINCLAIR, CALANDER, A. FALCONER,
 WEALIAME OF CLAVERHOUSE, S. FLETCHER,
 D. WEDDERBURNF,
 SMITH, PORTERFIELD,

and other three names we are doubtful about.

S. PRIMROSE, Witness.

JAMES OLYPHANT, Witness.

On 30th May, 1665, James, second Marquis, son of the first Marquis, was served heir to his father (Retour No. 415) in the lands, barony, and earldom of Auld Montrose, with the salmon fishings on the Southesk, and advocation of the Church of Maryton—A.E. 20 merks, N.E. 80 merks; united with the lands in Stirling, Perth, and Linlithgow; in the barony of Auld Montrose; the lands of Fullerton—A.E. £3, N.E. £12; the third part of the lands of Ananie—A.E. 10s, N.E. 40s.

On 24th June, 1669, James, third Marquis of Montrose, heir of Marquis James, his father, was retoured (No. 440) in the lands, barony, and earldom of Montrose, with advocation of the church and chapel of the same, lands of Fullerton, and third part of Ananie. This Marquis was not long spared to enjoy his estates and honours, as he died in the flower of his age in 1684. He appears to have sold Old Montrose shortly after he was infeft in the property. We have not ascertained the year in which it was sold, but it must have been sometime before 16th May, 1673. The purchaser was Hay of Balhousie, and he seems to have died shortly after he acquired the barony, as of that date Francis Hay of Balhousie, heir of Master George Hay of Balhousie, his father, was retoured (No. 459) in the lands and barony of Auld Montrose, with salmon fishings, in warrandice of the lands of Peill, &c.

On 5th May, 1675, Thomas Hay, heir of Francis Hay of Balhousie, his brother, was retoured (No. 462) in the lands, &c., of Auld Montrose, fishings, &c., &c., in warrandice of the land of Peill, in Perthshire—A.E. 20m., N.E. 80m.

Old Montrose and the other adjoining properties are said to have been held by the Hays in warrandice of other lands. They may not, therefore, have

been the actual proprietors of Old Montrose, &c. The Deed of Gift of the forfeited estates of the Marquis of Montrose was made by Francis Hay of Balhousie, a Writer to the Signet. He was of the noble House of Kinnoull, and it may have been from his connection with the gift that he had an interest in Old Montrose.

The estate of Old Montrose was acquired by John, Earl of Middleton. He had a charter under the Great Seal dated 6th May, 1668, to him and his heirs male, whom failing, to his heirs and assignees whatsoever, of the barony of Auld Montrose and other lands in Angus which had belonged to James, Marquis of Montrose, and had been disposed by him to John Graham of Fintry.

The surname of Middleton was assumed from the lands of Middleton, in the parish of Laurencekirk, in the Mearns. The family can be traced from the time of William the Lion onward. Gilbert of Middleton was Sheriff-Depute of the County of Forfar in 1516. The lands of Middleton and others were conveyed by John Middleton, the son of Gilbert, to David Falconer of Halkerton, in exchange for the lands of Netherseat of Halkerton or Kilhill, and two-thirds of the lands of Bent. This exchange was confirmed by two charters under the Great Seal, dated 27th January, 1539-40. The son of John, of the same name, sold the lands, charter dated 3d November, 1606. He was the same day infefted in the lands of Caldhome or Caddame. John died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Robert, who married Catherine Strachan of Thornton, and was the father of John, the first Earl of Middleton. Robert was murdered, while sitting in his chair at the Castle of Caldhome, by the soldiers of the Marquis of Montrose when passing in one of their rapid marches in 1645.

John Middleton, after serving a short military campaign in France, returned to England, entered the service of the English Parliament, and was engaged in the civil wars in 1642. He afterwards returned to Scotland, and received a command in General Lesly's army. He was present at Philiphaugh, when the Marquis of Montrose was defeated, and for his share in that battle he received a gift of 25,000 merks. In March, 1646, he attacked and took the Castle of Kincardine, which belonged to Montrose. After the surrender of the small garrison, he ordered twelve of their number to be shot—the others being sent to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh—and the castle burned. Soon thereafter, by his active efforts in the north, Montrose capitulated, and was exiled.

Two years thereafter he had become a leader among the Royalists, was taken prisoner at the Battle of Preston, and was sent to Newcastle, from which he escaped, and soon thereafter appeared in the Highlands at the head of a party of Royalists, who were defeated.

When Charles II. came to Scotland in 1651, Middleton joined the King, was appointed commander of the horse in the Royal army, distinguished himself highly at the Battle of Worcester, was wounded, taken prisoner, and sent to the Tower of London. There he run the risk of being executed as a deserter from the Parliamentary army. He afterwards joined the King in France, and in 1653 he returned to Scotland to command the Royalists in the Highlands. In 1654 he was defeated by Monk at Lochgarry, but escaped and joined the King at Cologne. Next year, 1655, he was created Earl of Middleton, Lord Clermont and Fettercairn. He remained in France until the Restoration. On returning to Scotland he received the patent of his earldom, which was dated 1st October, 1660.

He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Scotland, Governor of Edinburgh Castle, and Commissioner to the Scottish Parliament, offices which he filled with splendour, but with a severity which made him odious to the people, and for his bad character and unpopularity he was deprived of his high offices, and appointed Governor of Tangier, in Africa. This was a genteel mode of banishment, and the noble Governor died there in 1673.

The Earl was twice married, first to Grissel Durham, daughter of the laird of Pitkerro (she had previously been married, first to Alexander Fotheringham of Balluderon, and next to Sir Gilbert Ramsay, fiar of Balmain). She died in September, 1666. In December, 1667, he married Lady Martha Carey, daughter of the Earl of Monmouth. By the first marriage he had a son, Charles, and two daughters. Lady Grissel was married in 1662 to William, ninth Earl of Morton, and died in 1666; and Lady Helen, in 1662, to Patrick, Earl of Strathmore, the marriage ceremony having been performed by Archbishop Sharp.

Through his many excesses he had contracted considerable debts, and his various estates were taken possession of by his creditors, but were afterwards redeemed by his son-in-law, the Earl of Strathmore. Notwithstanding what we have said regarding the actings of the Earl, he had redeeming qualities. When Montrose capitulated, on condition of leaving the country, some of his vindictive enemies wanted the Marquis delivered into their hands, but the

Earl resisted the many efforts made to induce him to depart from the terms. When appointed to open the Parliament in Scotland, he expostulated against the infamous letter of Charles to the Presbyterians, which had been composed by Archbishop Sharp, to put them off their guard as to His Majesty's design of introducing Episcopacy into Scotland.

Charles succeeded his father as second Earl of Middleton in 1673. He had been member for Winchelsea in the Long Parliament. He had been bred at the Court of Charles II., and he was for some time Ambassador at Vienna. On his return home in 1682, he was appointed one of the principal Secretaries of State for Scotland, and two years afterwards an extraordinary Lord of Session. About the same time he was sworn a Privy Councillor in England, and a month later he was appointed one of the principal Secretaries of State, which office he held until the Revolution in 1688.

He was opposed to the violent measures of King James, but he continued firm to James' interests to the last, and was proof against all the offers made by King William. After being frequently imprisoned in England, he followed James to France, where he had the chief administration given him. He was outlawed by the Court of Justiciary in 1694, and on the 2d July, 1695, his estates and honours were forfeited by Act of Parliament. When in England he opposed the priests who were driving James to his ruin, and spoke strongly against Popery, yet, to the surprise of all, upon the King's death, he declared himself a Roman Catholic. His Countess, daughter of the Earl of Cardigan, died at St Germain's in 1743, in the 95th year of her age. His two sons, John, Lord Clermont, and the Hon. Charles, were captured by Admiral Byng on the way with French troops to invade Scotland in 1708. They were committed to the Tower, but were soon released, and returned to France. Lady Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, was married to the son of the Earl of Perth. She had the style of Duchess of Perth, and she died at Paris at an advanced age, after 1773. Lady Mary became the wife of Sir John Giffard, knight; and Lady Catherine, the youngest daughter, married Michael, Comte de Rothe, and died in Paris in 1763, aged 78 years.

The barony of Old Montrose had probably remained for some time in the Crown after the forfeiture of the Earl of Middleton in 1695. The next proprietor with whose name we have met is Colonel the Hon. Charles Straton, of the Lauriston family. He was in possession before 1721, but we do not know how long, nor whether he acquired it from the Crown direct, or if there was an intermediate proprietor. Colonel Straton was succeeded in Old Montrose by his son,

John, who in 1728 had married Janet, a daughter of Samuel Straton, apothecary in Montrose. John Straton had parted with the property before 1765.

In 1765 John Mill, a son of Provost Mill of Balwyllo, was proprietor of Old Montrose. At his death, which took place in 1771, he left a deed of mortification, leaving two hundred pounds sterling to the poor of the parish of Maryton, "in which my house of Old Montrose is situate." The deed was written at Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, the 30th May, 1767. By the deed he also left one thousand pounds sterling to the town and parish of Montrose, for the poor therein. Two of his executors were nephews, one of whom, James Mill, succeeded to the estate of Old Montrose. He was also laird of Noranside, in the parish of Fearn. He sold the estate of Old Montrose in 1789 to Sir James Stirling, who was Lord Provost of Edinburgh. He did not retain the estate much beyond one year, as Sir David Carnegie of Southesk, the fourth baronet, acquired the property in 1789 from Sir James Stirling. He acquired at same time the lands of Maryton, Fullerton, and Ananie, for all of which Sir David paid £32,000.


The mansion house of Old Montrose was, as we have shown, one of the residences of the noble family of the Grahams, and it is believed that in it the great Marquis of Montrose was born.

The churchyard of Maryton was levelled and the tombstones placed in an orderly manner in 1872. Some interesting stones which had long been hid were turned up. On one of these was a shield, with the arms of Wood (De Bosco), an oak tree growing out of a mount, between those of Tulloch of Bonnyton, two cross crosslets. The stone was found on the site of the old church, in which the family aisle was. It is probably the tombstone of William Wood, who married Dorothy Tulloch, one of the co-heiresses of Bonnyton, a short time before the end of the fifteenth century, and with her obtained her portion of the estate, the charter of which was confirmed by James IV., as mentioned above.

On another stone, partly mutilated, is

AND OF THE AIGES OF

A shield upon the stone, charged with a blacksmith's crown and hammer, and the initials W. S., is here carved, below which is the following inscription, divided into eight lines:—

 WO BE TO HIM YAT PVTIS TOO ANY WDER WS ——— WHA DESECIT IN
NOA MVCLX XXIV YN YAR.

It appears from this inscription that the highly indecent and most improper practice of removing from the graveyard old tombstones and applying them to utilitarian purposes, as is yet frequently done in some parishes, is no new piece of sacrilege. The author of the inscription had no doubt seen old tombstones so misapplied, or he would not have inscribed this malediction. Other two stones appear to have belonged to cadets of the Melvilles of Baldovie and Dysart.

The Earl of Southesk is proprietor of about three-fourths of the parish, including the estate of Montrose. In a letter written by Sir David Carnegie to George Chalmers, Esq., Office of Trade, London, author of "Caledonia," in reply to some queries, he says:—Old Montrose, which formerly was a seat of the Duke of Montrose's family, now belongs to me by a late purchase only, so that I have no old papers belonging to it. It was originally a small property. Part of the house seems pretty old, and he thought it the only house which had ever been built upon the estate. The house is situated in swampy ground, rather smooth and even on the surface. The Basin comes up to within a few hundred yards of Old Montrose, and seems to have been gaining ground there for a long time, &c., &c. The letter is dated Kinnaird, 28th Nov., 1799, and Sir David mentions that they were in a state of great anxiety about the condition of the crops, and he foresaw great distress and scarcity against next summer.

The old house of Old Montrose, in which the great Marquis of Montrose is supposed to have been born, was a plain, white-washed building. Becoming ruinous, it was mostly pulled down by the father of the present Earl when the present farmhouse was built, about forty years ago. A portion of the old house exists as part of the offices attached to the stables, which stand close by the public road, near the north entry to the house. Two old gate posts are at this entrance.

Considerable advances have been made by the Basin since the date of the letter. But the South Esk having frequently changed its course, the embankments raised to confine it have prevented further loss in that quarter. The present house of Old Montrose stands on ground elevated considerably above the Basin on the east and the Carse on the west, and the land having been thoroughly drained is now dry and healthy, the swamp having disappeared.

The word *Montrose* probably means *moine*=moss, swamp, marsh, bog, as in Bal-na-moon; *ros*=a point or promontory.

Pow denotes not a stream in general, but a slow moving brook in flat lands

or through deep, heavy lands. Pow=pool. Pow Bridge was built in 1617 "for leading His Majesty's provisions" while he was the guest of Lord Carnegie at Kinnaird Castle. The Pow is for some distance the boundary between the parishes of Farnell and Maryton.

There is a small portion of the estate of Dunninald in a feu from Dysart, but the greater part of that fine property is in the parish of Craig. A portion of the house of Nether Dysart is very old, and is understood to have been part of the mansion in the time of the Melvilles, whose coat of arms is inscribed upon it.

The Dens of Bonnyton and Fullerton are pretty spots, and there are other bits of fine scenery, but there is nothing particularly striking in the parish, and there is no resident proprietor in it, but the farmhouses and steadings are comfortable and commodious.

In the chapter on the adjoining parish of Farnell (Vol. III., p. 240) we gave the "Pedigree of James, sixth Earl of Southesk," but omitted the fourth name in the descent. It is as follows:—"IV.—John de Ballinhard, afterwards de Carnegie, c., 1340-1375." In Vol. I., p. 363, there is an error which we think it best to notice here. In line 5th from bottom, for "He had studied law," read "He died in 1598, and was succeeded by his eldest son, David."

In the paragraph preceding the account of "The Polled Cattle of Angus" (Vol. III., p. 256) we stated that we had inserted it in the chapter on Farnell because of the long connection of that parish with Angus Doddies, but omitted to state that this connection was chiefly owing to the great interest which the Earl of Southesk and his predecessors took in this, his favourite-breed. Early in this century there was a known herd of pure polled stock, which, being kept up and developed with great care by the present Earl, brought him many honours in the showyard, and made his name famous as a breeder. In 1865 the rinderpest carried off nearly the entire herd. One of the best strains of the Earl's herd survived, through the purchase, in 1861, of the famous Kinnaird bred "Erica" by Sir George Macpherson Grant. From her descendants, from the "Sybils," the "Fyvie Flowers," and from other choice strains, including one of the oldest Kinnaird families, the "Fannys of Kinnaird," his Lordship has, during the last two years, gathered together a herd of nearly fifty pure polled cattle.

CHAP. XLIII.—MEIGLE.

As some of the lands in the parish of Meigle are owned by proprietors of lands in Angus, we propose to give some short notices of them and of other matters relating to Meigle, though not within this county.

The Church of Miggil (Meigle), its chapel, the Kirktown, and the rents of certain lands in the neighbourhood, were given to the Priory of St Andrews by Simon of Meigle, lord of the district, about 1177-88. The church was dedicated to S. Peter, and the chapel to the Virgin Mary. The chapel stood about a mile to the west of the Church of Meigle, and is now the burial place of the family of Kinloch. The church and the chapel were rated at two merks in 1275 (Theiner).

The old church of Meigle was cruciform in shape. It may have been built about the beginning of the 17th century, and several additions to, and alterations upon, it had been made. It retained two of the aisles of a previous church. On Sabbath morning, 28th March, 1869, it was accidentally burned down by the overheating of the warming apparatus. A handsome new church has been erected upon the site of the old church, in the centre of the graveyard.

The Chapel of Meigle, which was early gifted to the Prior and Canons of St Andrews, is now called Kinloch Chapel. The present building, which is in the vicinity of Kinloch, stands in an enclosed piece of ground surrounded with beautiful shrubbery. It is in the Romanesque style of architecture, with a square tower at the west end. It is a large, handsome structure, and the interior is chastely arranged. It is used as a mortuary chapel, and contains the bodies of George Kinloch, M.P., the late Sir George Kinloch, Bart., and other members of the Kinloch family.

The Church and lands of Meigle belonged to the See of Dunkeld prior to the Reformation. Belmont, formerly called Kirkhill, was a sort of grange at which the Bishops of Dunkeld frequently resided, and it was then church lands. Two of the bishops were buried in the north aisle of the old Church of Meigle, having probably died at Kirkhill while residing there.

In 1574 David Ramsay was minister of Meigle, Alyth, Glenisla, and Ruchven, with a stipend of £120 Scots and the kirk lands. Thomas Irwing, afterwards Duncane Murdo, was reidare at Meigle, with a salary of £16 and Kirk lands.

Near to the market stance there is a comfortable Free Church and manse. At the junction of the Alyth Road with the highway through Strathmore there is a neat Episcopal Church, S. Margaret's. The Knights Templars had connections with Meigle. In 1858 some sculptured stones were discovered in an old corn mill kill at Temple Ha'.

Even half a century after the Reformation those ministering in the Church of Meigle appear to have retained some of the Popish practices, if we may credit an account, given in Rev. Dr Marshall's Historic Scenes in Perthshire, of which the following is a copy :—

“November 1st, 1605.

Rev^d. J. Maguire to J. Jones, Joiner.

	£.	s.	d.
For solidly repairing St Joseph,	0	0	4
Cleaning and repairing Holy Ghost,	0	0	6
Repairing V.M. behind and before, and making her a New Child,	0	5	6
For making a nose to the Devil, and putting a horn on his Head, and glueing a piece to his Tail,	0	6	6
			<hr/>
			0 12 10

Settled, J. Jones.”

This account appears to be apocryphal. Popery was not then allowed to be practised, and no Episcopalians, however ritualistic in their forms and ceremonies, have such images in their churches. If it is a real account, the work must have been done for some one of the old religion who had secretly set up a private chapel in his own house, and got an Irish priest to minister in it, *Maguire* being an Irish surname. There were several perverts about the beginning of the seventeenth century, among whom were Sir Walter Lindsay of Balgavies, and the laird of Craig, whose castles King James VI. ordered to be razed for their Popish acts and other evil deeds (Vol. III., p. 358-9).

Some of the ministers of Meigle took a leading part in the business of the reformed church in the reign of King James VI. and subsequently. James Nicholson was translated from Cortachy to Meigle in 1583. He was a time-serving man, having first taken part with the Presbyterian or popular party, which he afterwards deserted, and joined the court party, who wished to stifle the independence of the Church and establish a form of Episcopacy instead. Bruce of Edinburgh thought him one of the King's most servile and unscrupulous tools. In 1602 he was appointed collegiate minister in the

King's house, the while retaining Meigle. In 1606 he was made perpetual moderator of the presbytery, and the members were ordered by the King to receive him as such on the pain of deposition. King James purchased the diocese of Dunkeld for him from the incumbent, and in 1607 he was made Bishop of Dunkeld. He was a member of fifteen out of twenty-one General Assemblies held during his time, and of two of these he was moderator. He died on 17th August, 1607.

William Lindsay, Bishop of Dunkeld, had the benefice of Meigle in 1677, *in commendam*, and he was buried in the church in 1679. John Hamilton, Bishop of Dunkeld, was deprived by the Privy Council for his Jacobitism in 1689, he having refused to read the Proclamation of the Estates, prayed for King James, and that God would give him the necks of his enemies, instead of for King William and Queen Mary; and harboured Viscount Dundee. He also held the benefice of Meigle along with the Bishopric of Dunkeld.

The ecclesiastical lands of Kirkhill may have been acquired from the See of Dunkeld by the Fullertons of that ilk towards the end of the 16th century. They formed part of the property owned by Sir William, who died in 1618. The Blairs of Balgillo, in Tannadice, and after them the Nairns of Dunsinane appear to have obtained the lands of Kirkhill.

On 7th May, 1642, Sir William Blair of Balgillo, knight, heir of Sir William Blair of Balgillo, kt., his father, was retoured (No. 505, Perth) in the lands of Balmacrone; part of the lands of Halyards called Libertis Cruik—A.E. 20s, N.E. £4; ecclesiastical lands of Kirkhill of Meigle, in the barony of Meigle—E. £8, &c., and 13s 4d augmentation. On 30th January, 1685, Thomas Nairn of Kirkhill, heir of his father, William Nairn of Kirkhill, was retoured (Perth, No. 935) in the lands of Balmacrone.

The Nairns sold them to Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate to Charles II. and to James VI. He sold Rosehaugh and bought Kirkhill. Sir George perpetrated monstrous cruelties against the Covenanters; and, to accomplish his purpose, he perverted law and justice, outraged decency, browbeat juries, and threatened that he would bring them to trial for not deciding according to the law as laid down by him if they did not return the verdict he desired. For these, and many deceptions he practised upon the poor prisoners, he is branded in Scottish history as the "Bloody Mackenzie."

The Hon^{ble}. James Mackenzie, Lord Privy Seal, acquired the estate of

Kirkhill through the marriage of the first Earl of Bute with Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh. We have related (*Supra*, p. 16-17), the curious manner in which this marriage was brought about. The fortunate bridegroom proved himself worthy of his bride. The ruse he adopted to obtain her was ingenious and successful. The Lord Privy Seal succeeded to Kirkhill, Keillor, and other lands in the district after the middle of last century. He built a fine mansion on Kirkhill, called it Belmont Castle, and called the estate by the name of Belmont, which it continues to be called, and *Kirkhill* is all but forgotten. The castle is in the middle of a spacious park, around which are plantations of well-grown trees, some of them being very large.

The castle is a large, quadrangular building, without much architectural adornment, but with good accommodation within. It is whitewashed, which contrasts finely with the foliage of the trees and shrubbery. Around the castle there is a large open space, with lawn, parterres of flowers, &c., and there are carriage drives from different directions to the castle.

In a court behind the main building of the castle a portion of a tower of the ancient castle of the Bishops of Dunkeld is still to be seen. Fully half a century ago a beech tree not far from the castle was seventy-four feet high, and fully thirteen feet in circumference at three feet above the ground. If still standing it must be much larger now.

The lands of Belmont and the others in the district which belonged to the Lord Privy Seal descended to the noble family of Wortley, and the Earl of Wharnccliffe is the present proprietor of these extensive properties.

The Lord Privy Seal was a man of a different stamp from Sir George, the Lord Advocate, of Rosehaugh. He did justly, and tempered justice with mercy, and was generally much esteemed and respected. He resided frequently at Belmont, and devoted much time to literary and scientific pursuits, especially astronomy. The better to enable him to follow out his astronomical studies, he built the observatory on the summit of the Hill of Kinpurnie, the roofless walls of which still remain. The observatory commanded views in all directions, and no better site for such an erection could have been chosen.

The Lord Privy Seal also erected on the Sidlaw range a small stone column having a narrow opening through it, so placed that from one of the windows of Belmont Castle the sun can be seen through the opening or eye at noon daily. It is called the meridian column, as it shows the meridian from the castle. The column is still standing, and is seen from various parts of the Vale of Strath-

more, but from there it is only a plain column, revealing nothing and objectless. It is called in the Strath "Privy's Prap."

He and Dr Playfair, minister at Newtyle, then at Meigle, and afterwards Principal of the University of St Andrews, spent many evenings together holding converse on their favourite studies. The Principal was a native of Bendochy. He married a sister of Dr Lyon of Glamis. He was the author of chronological and geographical works. He had a numerous family, among whom was Lt.-Col. Sir Hew-Lyon Playfair, who was Provost of St Andrews for many years and did much to improve the ancient city. Another was George, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal, father of Lyon Playfair, C.B., M.P., and formerly Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons, &c.

The Rev^d Dr James Playfair, who was also the writer of the old Statistical Account of this parish, says that in 1745 the state of the country was rude beyond conception. The most fertile tracts were waste, or indifferently cultivated, and the bulk of the inhabitants were uncivilised. The common people, clothed in the coarsest garb, and starving on the meanest fare, lived in despicable huts with their cattle.

There was then no ground fallowed ; no pease, grass, turnips, or potatoes were raised ; no cattle fattened, and little grain exported. The inactivity and indolence of the tenants were astonishing. After seed time the only employment of a farmer and his servants was weeding his cornfields, digging and carting home peats and turf for winter fuel.

To emancipate the people from such barbarism and rouse a spirit of industry, a gentleman of public spirit and enlightened and liberal mind formed plans of improvement. He enclosed farms with fences, banished sheep from infield grounds, which it had been the practice to keep on the fields for seven months of the year, combated the prejudices of his tenants, furnished them with marl, distributed premiums, and rewarded exertion. The good effect of these measures soon appeared, and other proprietors followed his example.

In a few years the tenant, as if awakened out of a profound slumber, looked around and saw his fields clothed with rich crops, his cattle fattening in luxuriant pastures, his family decked in gay attire, his table loaded with solid fare, and wondered at his former ignorance and stupidity. The landlord rejoiced in the success of his scheme, and shared in the honours and profits of this new creation. All classes—tradesmen, mechanics, merchants, and manufacturers—shared in the golden harvest, and rejoiced in the wondrous change from poverty and squalor to wealth and comfort.

King Robert Bruce gave a charter of the lands of Foullertoun to Galfrido de Foullerton. He was the King's fowler, and the name of his lands and his own surname were taken from his office.

Robert of Fowlarton is mentioned in 1446. His mother was Margaret of Ogilvy. David of Fullerton is a witness on 20th March, 1446, and William and David on 23d March same year. On 16th February, 1454, Alexander of Fullerton got a grant of the Hermitage of Kilgarie. The three Fullartons of 1446 may have been brothers, or a father and his two sons. William Fullerton of that ilk married Margaret, daughter of James Blair of Ardblair about the middle of the eighteenth century.

The Fullertons of that ilk, in the parish of Maryton, resigned their lands there in 1447, and purchased lands in this parish, which they called by their own name, and their designation in Meigle continued to be the same as it had been in their old home, "Fullerton of that ilk." We cannot do more than give the names of two or three of the lairds and the lands they owned in the end of the 16th and part of the 17th centuries.

Sir William Fullerton of Fullerton, knight, possessed the under-mentioned lands in the 16th century, and was succeeded in them by his grandson, William Fullerton of that ilk, on 23d June, 1618 (Perth retour, No. 258), viz.:—The dominical lands or mains of Megill, with Marsh of Megill, called the Corslett or Bogcroft and Meadow, with privilege in the commonty of Quhythillis (Whitehills), in the barony of Megill, mill of Megill, town and lands of Halzairdis, in the barony of Ballinloch, united in the barony of Fullerton—A.E. £6 10s, N.E. £26; ecclesiastical lands of Kirkhill of Megill—A.E. £8, &c.; land and town of Balmachrone, in the barony of Megill—A.E. 20s, N.E. £4; lands and town of Caldhome, with teinds, in the barony of Inverqueich—A.E. 6s 8d; N.E. 2m. On 5th August, 1628, William, heir of William Fullerton of that ilk, his father, was retoured (No. 361) in the Mains of Megill, Bogcroft, &c.—N.E. £26. On 16th October, 1668, W^m. Fullerton of that ilk, heir of Agnes Fullerton, his aunt, was retoured (No. 784) in the lands of Meigle, Mains of same, Brewlands, Brewseat, moss, common, mill of Meigle, and town and lands of Halzeards—N.E. £26.

William Fullerton of Fullerton married Hon. Margaret, daughter of Alexander, second Lord Spynie, circa 1620-30. They had William Fullerton of Fullerton. He married Susanna Fullerton, and they had John Fullerton of Fullerton. He married Margaret Carnegie, and by her he had William Fullerton of Fullerton, an only son. He married Susanna Ogilvy, and their eldest

son was William Fullerton of Glenqueich, who, in 1784, claimed the title of Lord Spynie, without success. The family of Fullerton of that ilk is now represented by Henry Alexander Fullerton Lindsay Carnegie of Boysack and Kinblethmont, in the parish of Inverkeilor. The continuation of the family history of the Fullertons will be found in the account of that parish.

In the 16th century the Fullertons of that ilk in Meigle owned Balindoch, Hallyards, and Belmont, and other lands; but the family appear to have declined in the first half of the 17th century, and they may have left the district in the latter half of that century. Their mansion is supposed to have stood at a short distance to the south of the farmhouse of Fullerton, but it was removed long ago, and the stones were used in other buildings. Three stones with carvings on them are built into the farm offices at Myreside. One of them bears the following inscription, the initials being in monogram:—

YIS . HOVS . IS . BYLD . BE . ELESOBETH . BETOVN.

W. F. : E. B.

L. FVLLERTONN.

An adjoining slab, initialed W. F., is charged quarterly; 1, 4, three otters' heads erased; 2, 3, three stars on a fess. On another stone are the initials D. M. E., and a shield charged with the cross-croslets of the Erskines. The initials above are those of William Fullerton and Dame Margaret Erskine.

The surname of Kinloch was assumed by the proprietor of the barony of Kinloch, in Fife, which had its name from being situate at the head of Rossie Loch, the word kean or kin in Gaelic signifying head, hence Kinloch. That the family settled in Fife at an early period is known by charters of lands which they owned. One of these, granted to John de Kinloch, is a charter without date, confirmed by William the Lion; another by Roger de Quincy, Constable of Scotland, to John de Kinloch, son of the former John, of certain lands. It also is without date, but Roger flourished and held much land in Fife, including Leuchars, between 1200 and 1232.

H. of C. of S., 481 and 535, chapter 29.—By Elen la Zuche to John de Kyndelouch, for his homage and service, of the whole town of Meikle Croyn, with the lands, rents, and whole pertinents thereof; which town belonged formerly to William Strangessone, and was resigned by him unto the granter's hands on St Matthew's Eve (23d Feby.), 1273. To be held by the said John and his heirs from the said Elen and her heirs, as freely as the said William

held the same from Roger of Quency, Earl of Rinton, and Constable of Scotland, the granter's father, for the services used and wont (c. 1273).

The immediate progenitor of the Kinlochs of Angus and Perthshire was George Kinloch of that ilk, chief of the race, who lived in the reign of James IV. and V., and had several sons. His son and heir, Sir Alexander Kinloch of that ilk, sold the estate of Kinloch to Balfour of Balgarry, and was the last of the family designed of that ilk.

David, second son of George Kinloch, and brother of Sir Alexander of that ilk, was a seaman at Dundee, where he acquired some property, and died in the end of the reign of Queen Mary, leaving issue, David, his successor, born in 1560. He was a physician, and travelled much in Europe. When in Spain he was for some time confined in the Inquisition. The Inquisitor-General of the time had some malady which baffled the skill of his own physicians, and they gave over the case as hopeless. David Kinloch having been consulted, performed an extraordinary cure upon the patient, and was liberated. He returned home, acquired wealth, and purchased the lands and barony of Aberbothrie, which was confirmed by charter under the Great Seal by James VI., dated 1616.

Balmyle was one of the possessions of the Abbey of Cupar. After the abolition of monastic buildings the lands appear to have been acquired by the Blairs of Balthayock. Alexander Blair of Balthayock succeeded his father in Balmyle in 1568, and got a charter of the property under the Great Seal, 31st January, 1574. The family retained possession for a long period. John Blair of Balthayock got a charter of Nether Balmyle, 16th July, 1668. David Kinloch purchased Balmyle in 1616, and changed the name of the property to *Kinloch*, by which name it has since been known. It has been the chief seat of the family ever since, and from it they take their title. The baron was a man of intelligence and energy, and well-studied in his profession. He married Grisel, daughter of Hay of Gourdie, descended from the noble family of Errol, by whom he had two sons and a daughter—James, his heir; John, first of the Kinlochs of Gourdie; and Jean, married to Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie. He died in 1617, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James Kinloch of Aberbothrie, who married a daughter of Graham of Fintry, now Linlathen, by whom he had two sons—David, his heir, afterwards Sir David; and James, ancestor of the Kinlochs of Kilrie.

Sir David Kinloch succeeded his father. He had the honour of being created a baronet of N.S. by James VII., by patent to him and his heirs male. He

married Elizabeth, a daughter of the house of Bethune of Balfour, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Margaret Graham, his cousin, of the house of Fintry, by whom he had two sons—James, his successor, and William.

Sir John, second baronet of Kinloch, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Nevay of that ilk, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters. Of these the eldest, James, was his heir, the other sons having died young or without succession; Margaret was married to Yeaman of Murie; Jean to James Rattray of Ranangulzion; Agnes to James Smith of Camno. He died in 1744, and was succeeded by Sir James Kinloch of that ilk and Nevay, his son, third baronet of Kinloch. He married Janet Duff, a daughter of the Earl of Fife, by whom he had six sons and seven daughters, most of whom died young.

Sir James joined the rebels in 1745. He was captured, tried, and condemned to death, but he escaped to France, and was subsequently pardoned. His estates and title were forfeited, but were subsequently purchased by his relatives for his son, William, who died, having sold them to Captain George Oliphant Kinloch of Rosemount, his cousin.

Neither William Kinloch, son of Sir James, third baronet, nor any of his brothers left issue. James Kinloch of Kilrie was second son of James Kinloch of Aberbothrie by a daughter of Graham of Fintry. He was a physician of eminence, and married Cecilia, daughter of Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, by whom he had two sons, David and John. David, his heir, designed of Kilrie, married Isabel, second daughter of George Oliphant of Clashbenie, and by her he had a son, John. John, the second son, married Jean, eldest daughter and sole heir of said George Oliphant, and by her had four sons, George Oliphant Kinloch, John, David, and James; also two daughters, Cecelia and Helen. John died in the west Indies; David and James died young.

Captain George Oliphant Kinloch of Rosemount sold Clashbenie, and, as stated above, purchased the Kinloch estates from his cousin, William Kinloch, son of the baronet. He married Ann, daughter of John Balneavis of Cairnbeddie, by whom he had two sons, John and George.

George Kinloch succeeded to the estates of Kinloch. He married his cousin, Helen, third daughter of John Smyth of Balharry, by whom he had two sons, George, who succeeded, and John, and six daughters, Cecilia, Margaret, Helen, Anne, Eliza, and Jemima-Joan.

George Kinloch was born at Airlie Lodge, Dundee, on 30th April, 1775. In the second decade of this century the question of Parliamentary Reform had begun to be agitated, and he devoted his time and talents to the realiza-

tion of that much-needed boon. In 1817, and again in 1819, he attended public meetings on the Magdalene Green in furtherance of the Reform movement. At the first meeting about 7000 people were present, and about 10,000 at the second. In those days the free expression of opinions on matters which did not accord with the views of the then Tory Ministry was not permitted, and for the part Mr Kinloch had taken at the meetings, &c., he was summoned to appear at the Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh on 22d December, 1819, but he did not attend, having left the country, and he was outlawed for non-appearance.

When George IV. was in Edinburgh in 1822, one of Mr Kinloch's daughters was presented to the King, and at her request the outlawry was recalled. On the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, Dundee acquired the right to send a Member of its own to Parliament, and after a keen contest, Mr Kinloch was, on 22d December, 1832, returned Member for Dundee. On 29th January, 1833, he took his seat in Parliament, being the first Scottish Member who entered the House. His public career as a Member of Parliament was short, as he died in London on 28th March, 1833, in his 58th year. For the aid he gave to the Guildry in obtaining popular management for, and the improvement of, the harbour against the self-elected Town Council 1814-5, a service of plate was presented to him on 13th October, 1815, by the Incorporation. Mr Kinloch's death was received with much sorrow in Dundee and throughout the district, and it was resolved to erect a public memorial to his name. After a long delay, an admirable bronze statue was erected in Albert Square, on the granite pedestal of which is the following inscription—"George Kinloch of Kinloch, outlawed for the advocacy of popular rights, 22d December, 1819, proclaimed Member for Dundee in the first Reformed Parliament, 22d December, 1832. Born in Dundee, 1775. Died in London, 1833. Erected by public subscription to commemorate a signal triumph of political justice, 3d February, 1872."

George Kinloch, M.P., was succeeded by his eldest son, George, born 13th October, 1880, who married, 21st October, 1845, Margaret Canning, only child of George Canning, by whom he had three sons and five daughters, viz^t:—John George Smyth, his heir; George-Washington-Andrew of Balhary, born 30th November, 1853; Robert-Alexander-George, born 10th July, 1855; Marjory C. Jane, Elena C. Anne, Margaret Aimie (married 29th April, 1873, to W. J. S. Barber Starkey, and has issue), Evangeline E. Oliphant, and Charlotte J. Blanche. He was created a baronet on 16th April, 1873. Sir

George was a member of the Scotch Bar, a J.P. and D.L. for the county of Forfar, &c. He died on 18th June, 1881.

Sir John George Smyth Kinloch, second baronet of the new creation, succeeded to the estates and baronetcy on the death of his father. B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge; J.P. for the counties of Forfar and Perth; born 8th January, 1849; married, 8th January, 1878, Jessie Montgomerie, elder daughter of George Lumsden, Edinburgh, and by her has issue, a son, George, born 1880, and two daughters, Ethil Oliphant and Jean Lumsden.

KINLOCH ARMS.

Arms—Quarterly.—First grand quarter, az., a boar's head, erased, between three mascles, or, a crescent of the second in chief for difference, for Kinloch; second grand quarter gu. a chevron embattled between three crescents, arg. for Oliphant; third grand quarter parted per fess, arg., and sa. a chevron between three cinquefoils counter-changed, for Balneavis; fourth grand quarter, counter-quartered, 1st gu. a broken spear and a standard, saltireways, arg., the last charged with a cross of the field and fringed, or, 2d az. a cat, salient, arg.; 2d arg., on a saltire, sa., nine mascles of the first, a bordure, az.; 4th or three bars, wavy, gu. each charged with an escalop of the field, all for Smyth. *Crest*.—A young eagle, perched, looking up to the sun in his splendour, all ppr. *Motto*.—"Non Degener," not degenerate, or, in allusion to the crest, looking upward.

The mansion house of Kinloch is situated a short distance to the north of the highway leading through the Vale of Strathmore. The entrance is by a handsome gateway, and a circuitous drive, bordered by noble trees and shrubbery. The mansion is large and commodious, and although two additions have been made to the original house, they all harmonise, and the building has a fine appearance. On the lawn and spacious park beyond there are many splendid trees of various sorts and great size, including a larch of the same age as the Dunkeld larches. Its fellow was blown down on the night of the Tay Bridge catastrophe. There are also many lofty silver firs, one magnate of the family having branches sweeping the ground around it. There is one immense lime which, a little above the ground, divides into three huge trees and several smaller ones, and rises to a great height. From these, long branches are thrown out all around to a great length, many of them resting on the ground, making an impervious shade when the foliage is on the tree. There is a good garden, with vinery, peach house, &c. The farm steading is replete with every modern improvement for the admission of light and air in the stables, byres, and cattle courts, which are all covered, and comfortable for the animals. There are many old paintings of members of

the family on the walls, and in the library many old and interesting volumes, some of them rare. In one of the books, entitled *Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum*, Amsterdam, 1637, there is a Latin poem by Dr David Kinloch. It was much admired, and eleven complimentary poems addressed by various parties to the author.

Two pieces of church plate are also in the mansion of Kinloch. One is an elegant antique cup, which had been gifted to the Church of Meigle by Sir David Kinloch of that ilk, as the inscription bears, on 22d November, 1693. The other is a lavacrum (a bath), being a large plate or vessel, the boss of which is about two inches in depth, and about one foot in diameter, with a border around it about two inches in breadth. This vessel was also presented to the Church of Meigle on the same day as the cup, but the donor of the lavacrum was Andrew Gray, as the inscription bears. He is not designed in the inscription, and it is not known who he was. Both the articles are of silver. There is another old hammered silver cup of small size, with the Rattray arms on it, but its history is unknown.

The mediæval stone font, regarding which there was some controversy between the late Sir George Kinloch and the Presbytery of Meigle, is erected in the Episcopal Church, Meigle. It is circular within and octagonal without. On each of the eight panels there is carved in high relief some scene or emblem of the crucifixion, viz. :—The crucifixion; spear, and reed with sponge; a column with a rope twisted round it, and a cock standing on the top; the pierced hands, feet, and heart; cross, with wreath hanging on it; the hammer and nails; Christ rising out of the tomb; the shirt, scourges, and nails.

The lands of Leitfie, in the barony of Bandoch—A.E. 20m., N.E. 100m. The lands of Bardmony and Aberbothrie, in the barony of Elyth—A.E. 18m., N.E. 90m.—belonged to Lord Gray in the 15th century. On 12th June, 1601, Patrick, Lord Gray, heir of his father, Patrick, was retoured (Perth, No. 77) in these lands. He had shortly thereafter sold them to Dr David Kinloch, who, as we have already mentioned, had a charter of them under the Great Seal in 1616. He was not long in possession, as we find that on 1st November, 1617, David Kinloch, heir of Dr David Kynloch of Aberbothrie, his father, was retoured (Perth, No. 251) in the town and lands of Leitfie, lands of Bardmony and Aberbothrie, and pendicle of Freland, with mill, pendicle of land of Bardmony called Boit, and boit (boat) lands of Bardmony.

On 18th October, 1667, David Kynloch of Aberbothrie, heir of Master

David Kinloch of Aberbothrie, his father, was retoured (No. 766) in the same land, &c., as in No. 251, and also in the passage money and custom of the boat of Bardmony; and in both parts of the town and lands of Overbalmyl—E. 40 bolls barley, &c., *feudifirmæ*; also the sixth part of said town and lands of Over Balmyill, which once belonged to John Bell, in the lordship of Cupar—E. 10 bolls oatmeal, &c., *feudifirmæ*. The large and small rectory and vicarage teinds of the Over Balmyle—E. £26 16s 4d, *feudifirmæ*.

On 8th March, 1628, Janet Steel, heir of Thomas Steel, her father, was retoured in the mill and mill lands of Aberbothrie—E. 13 bolls victual. The Cairns and the farm of Aberbothrie are now possessed by the trustees of the late Robert Smyth of Balhary. The house of Aberbothrie and the farm of Millbank of same are possessed by the trustees of the late David Harris of Aberbothrie.

The earliest proprietor of Meigle of which we have seen any account is Simon, already mentioned, who gave the church, &c., to the Prior of St Andrews, near the end of the twelfth century. This gift was made in the time of William the Lion, and this King may have given the lands to that family. It is certain that they assumed their surname from the name of their lands of Meigle.

King Robert II. gave to John de Retre and Margaret de Mygill, his spouse, charter of the lands of Logymigill by resignation of John Mygill, her father (In. to Ch., 124-5). The King gave to John de Migghil charter of the barony of Mygghil by resignation of John Mygghil, his grandsire (do., 128-9). He also gave to William de Mygill charter of same barony on the resignation of John de Mygill, his grandfather (do., 133-28). Roger de Miggel, along with other Perthshire barons, did fealty to King Edward I. in 1296. The last notice of the surname which we have seen is between 1398-1405, when Robert III. granted to David, Earl of Crawford, charter of the barony of Megill, by resignation of William Megill (In. to Ch., 142-83). The family therefore appear to have retained possession of the barony of Meigle for upwards of two centuries. The Lindsays continued in possession of Meigle and many of the surrounding lands for about the same length of time.

The lands of Meigle belonged to the Lindsays, Earls of Crawford, in the 16th century. On 28th June, 1608, David, Earl of Crawford, was served heir (No. 189) to his father, David, Earl of Crawford, in the lands and barony of Meigle—A.E. £30, N.E. £82. On 1st August, 1615, George Lindsay, second son

of Sir Henry Lindsay of Careston, was served heir (No. 232) in the same lands and barony, teinds of Alyth, Ballindoch; also in the lands and barony of Pitfour—A.E. £30, N.E., £120.

The lands of Meigle afterwards came into possession of Lord Elibank. He also acquired some of the contiguous estates, which he gave to his son, Patrick Murray, who was designed of Meigle and Simprim. The lands remained some time in the hands of the Murrays. Peter, the last of the name who owned them, married, on 24th May, 1802, Susan, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Murray of Hillhead, Bart. He died at Arthurstone on 24th May, 1842. He left two daughters. The eldest was married to Vice-Admiral Brunswick L. Popham, and carried to him the estate of Potento or Cardean. The youngest daughter was married to Lord Talbot de Malahide, and with her he got the estate of Simprim. The estate of Meigle was acquired by the trustees of the Earl of Strathmore. In 1871 the Earl disposed of the estate to George, afterwards Sir George, Kinloch of Kinloch, Bart., for the sum of £73,000. The mansion house of Meigle is close by the village, and surrounded by well-grown trees, with a park in front.

The mill and mill lands of Meigle belonged to the Bannatynes of Newtyle in the 16th century, and for some time thereafter. On 24th May, 1596, Master James Bannatyne, heir of Master Thomas Bannatyne of Newtyld, his father, was retoured (Perthshire, No. 1073) in said mill and mill lands.

On 18th April, 1672, Margaret and Ann Rattray, heirs portioners of John Rattray, their father, were retoured (Perth, No. 894) in the mill of Meigle, outfield and dominical lands of Meigle, marsh of Meigle, &c.—A.E. £5, N.E. £20.

There can be no doubt that Meigle was at an early period the seat of an ecclesiastical establishment. Skene, in his chronicles of the Picts and Scots, says, p. 188:—"The Legend of St Andrew was written there, either in whole or in part." "Thana, son of Dudabrach, engraved, or wrote, this monument to King Thorath, son of Bergeth, in the town of Migdele." The date assigned to this writing is A.D. 839-42.

The many sculptured stones found in and about the church and village of Meigle are evidence that Meigle was not only an early ecclesiastical establishment, but also that it was one of great importance in very early times.

The meaning of *Meigle* is doubtful. It has been spelled in many ways, Mig-dale, Magh-dele, Magh-ail, and others. The latter may mean the stones

of the plain, referring to the monoliths at Arthurstone and Belmont, which probably were there long before the sculptured stones left the hands of the sculptor.

The sculptured stones of Meigle have been carefully examined by many eminent archæologists and others, and drawings of them have been frequently taken ; and published in "The Sculptured Stones of Scotland;" and in other works. Some of them were injured when the church was burned in 1869, and others have suffered injury since. The finding a short time ago of some additional sculptured stones in the foundations of a kiln at Meigle added to the value and increased the interest taken in these famous memorials of the Picts, a people who, in name, have long disappeared.

Proposals were again and again made by Sir George Kinloch, Bart., and others to have the stones placed where they would be protected from the weather, and from the destructive hands of thoughtless or evil disposed persons. If destroyed they can never be replaced, and if injured the damage can never be made good again. They have made Meigle widely known, and have brought many strangers to the village. The inhabitants ought therefore to take a pride in their antique sculptures, and without delay place them in safe keeping.

We are glad to be able to state that the famous sculptured stones of Meigle have now nearly all found a resting place in a substantial building which was presented to the heritors of the parish by the late Sir George Kinloch, for the purpose of preserving the stones. By removing the wall between this building and the church, it is now included in the graveyard. The building is well lighted, and, the stones being placed on pedestals, visitors can comfortably examine them. There are still two of the finest stones exposed to the weather in the kirkyard, and we trust that the heritors and Presbytery will soon place them under shelter. There are two spaces in the building where they can be placed to be seen to advantage.

We have already given some account of the mystic symbols upon these famous stones (Vol. I., p. 33-6). No key to unlock these symbols has yet been discovered, and of the historical records which they doubtless contain we are entirely ignorant. Were we able to read them, the revelation would be of immense importance—of thrilling interest.

The most important of the Meigle sculptured monuments stood in the churchyard, a little to the north of the church. Tradition connects this monu-

ment with the renowned King Arthur and his faithless Queen Vanora, it being supposed to mark her tomb. King Arthur reigned over the Strathclyde Britons from the first to the fourth decade of the sixth century, and the exploits of the King and his knights of the round table are famous in story.

King Arthur paid a visit to Rome, leaving his nephew, Modred, son of the King of the Picts, regent of Strathclyde during his absence. Modred betrayed his trust by assuming the sovereignty and seducing the Queen. Arthur and the usurper fought three battles, in the last of which, at Camlan, his rebel nephew was killed, and King Arthur so dangerously wounded that he afterwards died from the effects of them.

Vanora was imprisoned in the fort on Barry Hill, and for her crimes of adultery and rebellion she suffered a terrible death, having been torn by wild animals. The story of Arthur and Vanora, and of her death and burial at Meigle are by many disbelieved, but there are so many places in the district with which the King is associated, that there must have been good reason for the connection, and the symbols on the monument are corroborative of the possibility, if not of the reality of the tradition.

In the Description of Scotland by Principal Playfair, an excellent account of Vanora's monument is given. It is as follows:—"That monument seems to have been composed of many stones, artfully joined, and decorated with a variety of hieroglyphical or symbolic characters, most of which are of the monstrous kind, and represent acts of violence on the person of a woman. On one stone are three crosses, with many animals above and below. On another is a cross adorned with various flowers, and the rude representation of fishes, beasts, and men on horseback. On a third is an open chariot drawn by two horses, and some persons in it; behind is a wild beast devouring a human form lying prostrate on the earth. On a fourth is an animal somewhat resembling an elephant. On another, eight feet long and three feet three inches broad, standing upright in a socket, there is a cross. In the middle are several figures with the bodies of horses or camels, and the heads of serpents, on each side of which are beasts and reptiles, considerably impaired. On the reverse is the figure of a woman attacked on all sides by dogs and other furious animals. Above are several persons on horseback, with hounds, engaged in the chase. Below is a centaur and a serpent of enormous size fastened on the mouth of a bull. Accurate drawings of these stones are to be found in Penant's Tour. Many other stones which originally belonged to the monument

have been carried off, or broken in pieces, by the inhabitants of this place. As several of those which remain have been removed from their proper position, as many of the figures are defaced, and as we are in a great measure unacquainted with hieroglyphics, the history delineated on Vanora's monument is now irrecoverably lost. The antiquary may amuse himself with the fragments which remain, but he can scarcely form one plausible conjecture with respect to their original meaning and design. The fabulous Boece records a tradition prevailing in his time, viz., that if a young woman shall walk over the grave of Vanora she shall entail on herself perpetual sterility. But, whatever apprehensions of this nature the fair sex in his time might have entertained, the most credulous are not now afraid of making the experiment."

Some of the stones described above as forming part of Vanora's monument were destroyed at, or subsequent to, the burning of the church of Meigle. Since the Principal wrote the account of the Meigle monument, the hieroglyphics of Egypt and the characters on the Assyrian archives have revealed their secrets, but the symbols on the Pictish sculptures remain shrouded in mystery.

A huge monolith stands at the West Lodge of Belmont, but within the grounds. There are different legends regarding this stone, and another similar in character which stood near to the house of Arthurstone, and from which the house took its name. That stone was destroyed in 1791, and used in the building of a steading near the mansion of Auchterhouse. The two stones were associated with the story of Arthur and Vanora. The one at Belmont is about 12 feet high, 6 feet broad, and 4 feet thick, and there is a large number of cup marks upon it, but it is so covered with lichen that they are not well seen. Of this stone Wilson, in his *Prehistoric Annals*, p. 94, says:—"A huge mass of unhewn trap in this parish is called Macbeth's Stone." Another account says:—"In Belmont park stands, almost erect, a block of granite, 20 tons weight, called Macbeth's Stone, and said to be a memorial of one of his generals."

The local tradition regarding Macbeth is that in his flight he seems to have made a stand between Newtyle and Meigle, which is shown by the name of the place where the battle was fought—Belmont—the mount of the combat—where Macbeth was slain by Macduff, at the spot on which the monolith was reared; and that the tumulus called Belliduff is where he was buried, which is only a short distance from where he fell. Traces of ancient sepulchres were found at Belliduff Cairn (the cairn of the black town), but we know nothing

of the parties who had been buried there. The monolith reveals nothing, and we cannot tell when, by whom, or for what purpose, it was reared.

Macbeth flourished 1039-1056, considerably more than 800 years ago, while *Belmont* is a modern name for the lands, of less than 150 years standing. It is well known that Macbeth continued his flight into Aberdeenshire, carried on the struggle for the crown and kingdom about two years, and was at last slain by Macduff at Lumphanan. His cairn is on the brow of a hill about a mile from Lumphanan Kirk. Osbert, son of Seward, Earl of Northumberland, fell in a fight during the pursuit, and the monolith may have been erected to his memory. In digging under it in 1855, a stone coffin formed of rude slabs, about 3 feet 3 inches long, 2 feet broad, and 15 inches deep, was found.

The witch of Cardean is a notable person in connection with the estate of that name and surrounding district. Jean, the witch-wife of Cardean, lived in a solitary house, on the edge of a wood, near the banks of the Dean. She was believed in by gentle and simple in the neighbourhood. Her services were in great request for the cure of cattle diseases, and many wondrous cures she is said to have effected, for which she was liberally rewarded, and she made a good deal of money by the practice of her art—or of her craft.

Jean's services were frequently asked for to settle disputes between neighbours in her locality, and for these arbitration cases she was generally well paid. A story is told of two women who went from Forfar to obtain her decision regarding some property there, which had disappeared. By the influence of Jean over them, she obtained a confession from the one who had taken the property, gave her award, which was a just decision, received her fee, and after giving both some good advice, sent the women home again.

Her influence became so great, and she was so feared, that the people in the district would deny her nothing she asked, which it was in their power to give.

While going through a field the proprietor called on her to stop, and, she not complying, he overtook and scolded her in angry terms. After he was finished she, eyeing him contemptuously, asked him if he knew to whom he spoke. He declared that he neither knew nor cared. She told him who she was, and added if he did not leave her quickly she would make him dead where he stood. He was awestruck, and in mortal terror told her in soothing accents to go on, as he had nothing to say to her.

It was believed that Jean and his Satanic Majesty often met during the

night in the wood close by her lone dwelling, and that they frequently quarrelled and buffeted each other. In the morning after these hostile meetings Jean bore the marks of the scratches she had got during the wrangling of the evil pair. The black fiend had obtained the mastery over Jean in one of these fisticuff scuffles, as report had it that she went out to meet her master, as was her wont, but instead of returning to her cottage after the meeting, her body was found floating in the Dean the next morning.

The Plague—A Special Meeting, Edinburgh, 10 June, 1645.—The Counsall takand consideratioun that the plague is now spotting in Meigle, and also how it is daily increasing in Leith, Edinburgh, and other places, thairfor it is ordained that there sall only be two portis kepted oppen, and those gairded be the inhabitants of the burgh; and that the Bailleis shall meitt afternoone and set down their vottis for that effect, and for securing passage be water they have ordained Robert Skirline and Walter Rankine to go to ffyfe, and thair to cause transport hither all boatis and yollis in ffyfe.

CHAP. XLIV.—MENMUIR.

The Church of Manmure, Menuyr, Menmor, or Menmur, as the name of Menmuir was variously spelled in former days, was a vicarage in the Diocese of Dunkeld, and is rated at £4 Scots in Bagemont's Roll. It was afterwards erected into a prebend, and Mircair of Spot, who is a witness to a writ concerning the chapel of Kilgary in 1454, is the earliest recorded of the churchmen.

The church was dedicated to S. Aidan, and a fine spring in the vicinity bears his name. S. Aidan flourished in the seventh century, and was of British descent. He is said to have been Bishop of Lindisfarne, and to have converted the subjects of Oswald, King of Northumberland, to the Christian faith. He along with Bede and S. Cuthbert were in much esteem there.

Walter Leslie, who held the office of parson before 9th September, 1502, and is designed Rector of Menmuir in the Reg. de Aberb., under date 1517, is described "noble by birth, but much more noble by his eloquence and wisdom." In 1574, Menmuir, Fern, Pert, and Logy-Montrose were served by Maister William Gray, minister, the stipend being £188 15s 6²/₃d Scots. Andro Elder was reidare at Menmure, salary £26 13s 4d and kirk lands. Mr Jervise gives James Melvil as the minister in that year, but the Miscellany Wodrow

Society, p. 349, gives it as above. James Melvil may have succeeded William Gray in the course of the year.

The parish is about five miles in length by about two in medium breadth. It is bounded by Stracathro and Lethnot on the north, on the east by Stracathro and Brechin, by Careston and Brechin on the south, and on the west by Fern. The parish contains 10,110·239 acres, of which 9·911 are water.

The present Parish Church was built in 1842 to replace the old church, which was erected in 1767. The church and manse have pleasant surroundings. At Lochtie, in the south-west district of the parish, there is a neat Free Church with a comfortable manse, which is attended by residents from parts of the parishes of Brechin, Careston, Fern, and Menmuir.

About forty years ago, when the old wall of the churchyard was taken down, there were found in it two sculptured stones of rude workmanship. On one of them are two equestrian figures, armed with spears and round shields. On the reverse is the figure of a man on foot, holding what resembles a pole, with a circle or cincture on the top of it. On another part are two figures; one appears a quadruped and the other a fowl. On the other stone there is one equestrian figure.

A large part of the parish, especially to the south and east, is flat, but the northern division is hilly and heath-covered.

When the old Statistical Account was written, the crops raised were chiefly oats, rough or chester bear, pease, potatoes, and turnips, which had begun to be sown. The farmers thought these crops were more profitable than wheat.

The prevailing ailments were the king's evil and a slow inflammatory fever. Another disease called *sibbins* had made its appearance. In some neighbouring parishes it was called the *louping gout*.

The parishioners were zealous Covenanters, and on 6th May, 1638, the Confession of Faith and Covenant were read to, and subscribed and sworn to, by the whole congregation. Sir Alexander Carnegy was, in September of that year, to represent the Kirk Session in the General Assembly to be held at Glasgow on 21st November, 1638. The Covenant was again subscribed by the minister and all the people who could subscribe it on 17th December, 1648. The then Laird of Edzell was a zealous Covenanter, and the minister of Menmuir was appointed by the Presbytery to attend his regiment for a month. The parish suffered greatly during the civil wars in the first half of the 17th century, and on several occasions there was no service in the church "because the enemy was still in field." "The enemy's horse were in the parish,

&c., &c.” During the rebellions of the 18th century the minister had to give place to curates, but he resumed his duties afterwards.

The Kings of Scotland had a castle at Menmuir in early times, but neither the date of erection or destruction, nor the site are known. It is supposed to have stood in the vicinity of the church. Alexander III. had probably spent some of his time there. In the Chamberlain Rolls, in 1264, Eda Montealt of Fern, Sheriff of the county, takes credit in his accounts for a payment of five merks to the King’s gardener at Menmoreth. David of Betun, the Sheriff in 1290, claims deduction in his accounts for lxxvi. lb. xiiij. s. iiij. d., rent of the land of Menmoryth, which could not be recovered on account of the poverty of the husbandmen of the said land, as the Chamberlain and whole country witnesseth, and which rent was increased by fifty merks yearly, to the oppression of the said husbandmen, by Sir Hugh de Abernethy, knight (Ch. R. I., 79).

On 20th February, 1347, under decree of the Sheriff, payment was ordered to be made to the Priory of Resteneth of the teinds of the King’s farms, both money and grain, of his thanage lands of Monyfeith and Menmuir, and his other lands in the county of Forfar. Dempster of Careston, and Collace of Balnamoon gifted to the Priory 40s from Balnamoon, 26s 8d from Balzeordie, and 13s 4d from Menmuir, all within the thanedom of Menmuir. The grant, four pounds in all, was confirmed in 1360. This is supposed to have been the last grant made to the Priory of Resteneth. The confirmation was dated at Donde (Ald. Mis., 208-10).

The lands of Menmuir remained in possession of the Crown, under the charge of thanes as stewards for the King, until after the middle of the 14th century. On 8th October, 1360, David II. granted, at Kinnell Castle, a charter of the lands of Menmuir or Balnamoon to Andrew Dempster of Auchterless and Careston, and to Findlay, the son of William, and John de Cullas, perhaps as portioners. The surname *Collace* had probably been assumed from the lands or parish of that name in Perthshire. Robert III. (1390-1406) gave Walter Stewart, *Domino de Brechin*, charter of the superiority of Menmuir, with an annual of 6s 8d sterling, furth of the said lands (In. to Ch., 158-43).

We have not met with any complete account of the family of Collace of Balnamoon, but the following are some particulars regarding them from the Reg. Ep. Br. and other sources. The first mention of the family we have seen is fully a century after they obtained the lands of Menmuir or Balnamoon. The family

appear from an early date to have been troublesome to their neighbours, especially to the citizens of Brechin, and the Magistrates must have complained of their conduct to the King; whereupon James II. sent a letter, dated 12th May, 1450, to John Collace of Balnamoon, ordering him to stay his interference with Brechin interests (Reg. Ep. Br., I., 127). John had probably been interfering with the church lands, as, on 25th August, 1450, he was ordered to keep off the church lands, and the Bishop applied for and obtained an assize to ascertain the marches between the lands belonging to the church and those of John de Collace of Menmuir. The perambulation took place on 13th October, 1450 (do. 149). Of same date John is mentioned in connection with the teinds of Balzeordie. On 19th December, 1450, John of Collace is designed portioner of Menmuir (do., 151). About this time Collace married a daughter of Patrick, Master of Gray.

It would appear that the steps taken to protect the lands of the church were not sufficient, as on 10th May, 1451, King James ordered the Sheriff to prevent John wrongously holding the Bishop's lands (do., 162). On 9th September of same year John was ordered to keep off the Common of Brechin. On 16th and 29th September, 1457, Thomas Cullias was inhibited from the church lands. On 25th June, 1587, charter was given by the Bishop of Brechin to Walter Collace, of lands of Stracathro, Capo, Drymmie, Newton, lands of Waukmill, Baluny, Muirton, Smiddyhall, and Adecot (Reg. Ep. Br., 359).

John Collace was displeased with the marches fixed by the assize, and he removed the march stones and other marks they had set up. These proceedings led to many skirmishes between Collace and the townsmen, and the strife was continued for more than a century. Robert Collace, who lived after the middle of the 16th century, with 52 of his tenants, had to find caution to underlie the law for collecting a large body of armed men, and, under night, going to the Roods of Brechin, destroying cairns, and fighting and slaughtering some of the inhabitants. Reprisals were made by a large body of citizens, who made a raid into Collace's estate a few months thereafter, attacked his servants, destroyed some houses, their ploughs and harrows, and their cattle, &c. These details show the lawless state of the country, town and landward, at this period.

Alexander Collace was a witness, 4th May, 1547. Robert Collace of Balnamoon, and his son, Robert jun^r are mentioned, 22d May, 1563. Robert Collace and John, his son, sold Findowrie, 9th February, 1574. James Rollo of Duncrub married a daughter of Robert Collace, and she was the

maternal ancestor of the Rollo family. John Collace was a witness, 12th March, 1625.

One member of the family of Collace of Balnamoon acquired some degree of historical note for the part he took at the Battle of Brechin, in 1452, against his superior, the Earl of Crawford, which is said to have turned the tide of victory against the Earl. The change of sides taken by the vassal in this conflict was afterwards severely punished by his superior, as related in the account of the Earls of Crawford (Vol. I., p. 320).

Thomas Collace, son of the laird whose defection from Earl Beardie we have mentioned, fought on the side of King James III. at the Battle of Blackness, for which he received from the King, on 17th May, 1488, a grant of half of the foggage, with the vert and venison, of the forest of Kilgery (Scots Cal^r Pink. I., p. 332). This grant was produced by the late Earl of Crawford, in support of his claim to the dukedom of Montrose which was created at the same time that the above grant of Kilgery was made. The Earl maintained that both these grants were valid, notwithstanding the rescissory acts of King James IV., but this argument was not sustained by the House of Lords.

John Collace who, on 18th August, 1632, was served heir of his grandfather, John Collace of Balnamoon, in half of the lands and barony of Menmuir, including Balnamoon and others (Retour No. 210), was the last of the family of Collace who possessed the lands of Balnamoon. On a stone built into the back of the mansion of Balnamoon are the initials of John Collace, with the date 1584. This is the only visible trace of the family in the district. He was probably the grandfather of the last John Collace of Balnamoon. John Collace of Balnamoon did not retain the lands of Balnamoon long after completing his title to them. On 29th October, 1631, Charles I. gave Sir Alexander Carnegy of Balnamoon, K^t, a grant of the teinds of Over and Nether Careston, Pitforthie, Peathill, &c., with their pertinents (Reg. Ep. Br., 311). It appears from the date of this grant, in which Sir Alexander is designed of Balnamoon, that he had an interest in the property prior to receiving that grant. In the retour (No. 210) 18th August, 1632, the lands of Balnamoon are divided into two portions. One of these comprised half the lands, the value of which is given in the retour—A.E. £10, N.E. £40; the other portion is of one fourth part of the lands—A.E. £5, N.E. £20; together A.E. £15, N.E. £60, which was a large sum in 1632.

Alexander, brother of David, Lord Carnegy, and his son had a charter of the barony of Menmuir on 8th March, 1632 (Doug. II., 514).

The Carnegies do not appear to have acquired all the lands of the barony of Menmuir at first, part of them having been acquired by James Irvine of Brucklaw. He died in 1636, and on 1st October of that year his son, John Irwing, was retoured (No. 234) in the dominical lands of Balnamoon, the lands and mill of Blackhall, Walkerton; binam part of the lands of Lochtie, Cowford, Balconnel; lands of Auchfersie; binam part of the lands of Ledmore, Kirkton and Menmuir, Chapelton, Rome, and Irland—A.E. £10, N.E. £40.

I. Sir Alexander Carnegy, brother of the first Earl of Southesk, and proprietor of the estate of Vayne, in Fern, was the purchaser of Menmuir.

On 31st December, 1595, he received a Crown charter of the lands of Balnabreich, in Careston and Brechin: another of Haltown, in Menmuir, on 7th December, 1633; and another of Pitforthie, &c., in Brechin, on 10th March, 1642. He married Giles, daughter of Blair of Balthayock, and by her had two sons. He died in October, 1657, and was succeeded by

II. Sir John Carnegy, his second son. His eldest son, David Carnegy, fiar of Balnamoon, predeceased his father, and Sir John was served heir male (No. 390) to his brother David, in a fourth part of the lands of Balconnel, in Menmuir, and others, on 19th August, 1662. He succeeded his father in Balnamoon in October, 1657, and he was served heir male to his brother in Balnamoon on 15th December, 1658. He received a Crown charter of the lands of Nether Killiallie on 7th February, 1662; and another to him and his son James of the barony of Balnamoon, erected of new, on 21st February, 1662. He married first, contract dated 23d November, 1642, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of James, Earl of Airlie, by whom he had a son, James, who succeeded; secondly, Miss Graham, daughter of Graham of Claverhouse, by whom he had a son, Alexander, and two daughters. He died in September, 1662.

III. James Carnegy was served heir (No. 397) to his father, David Carnegy of Balnamoon, on 4th November, 1662. James Carnegy was also served heir male to his uncle, David Carnegy, in the fourth part of the lands of Balconnell and others on same date, when he was a minor. On 2d February, 1682, he received a Crown charter of the barony of Balnamoon. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Carnegy of Pittarrow; and secondly, Jean, daughter of David Fotheringham of Powrie, relict of John Carnegy of Boysack. He died on 25th April, 1700.

IV. James, his eldest son by his first marriage, was fourth of Balnamoon.

He was served heir to his father in the barony on 1st August, 1700; but, dying unmarried on 5th April, 1704, was succeeded by his brother

V. Alexander, fifth of Balnamoon, who was born 24th October, 1683. On 7th May, 1715, Sir John Stewart of Grandtully disposed to him the Mains of Balnamoon and others. He joined in the rebellion of 1715, and his lands were forfeited. He is styled "late of Balnamoon" in the Grandtully entail of 31st May, 1717. He re-acquired the estate of Balnamoon on 13th March, 1728. It appears to have been purchased for him at the public sale of the property. He married Margaret, daughter of David Graham of Fintry, contract dated 28th July, 1711, and died before 10th October, 1750.

VI. James Carnegy, his son, sixth of Balnamoon, born 6th August, 1712, succeeded to the property. He was an active adherent of Prince Charles, and is known as the "Rebel Laird." On 23d February, 1758, he received a Crown charter of the barony of Balnamoon. On 30th April, 1734, he married Margaret Arbuthnot, heiress of Findowrie, and died in 1791.

VII. James Carnegy Arbuthnott, second son of the rebel laird, his eldest son having died in infancy, and seventh laird of Balnamoon, succeeded on the death of his father. He was born 26th June, 1740. He was a merchant in Gottenburg, in Sweden. On 12th December, 1809, he made his will, by which he appointed his nephew, James Carnegy Knox of Keithock, his sole executor. He died unmarried in 1810, and his sisters, Anne and Helen, were served heirs to him on 8th April, 1822.

Helen, born 28th March, 1758, was married to her cousin, Andrew Knox of Keithock, who was the son of her aunt, Anne, daughter of the fifth laird, and James Knox of London.

VIII. Their son, James Carnegy Knox, who had been appointed sole executor of his uncle, James, in his will, dated 12th December, 1809, succeeded as eighth laird to the estates of Balnamoon and Findowrie. As sole heir of his father, Andrew Knox of Keithock, he was also proprietor of that estate. He took the names of James Carnegy Arbuthnott. On 10th August, 1812, he married Mary-Anne, daughter of David Hunter of Blackness. He died in 1871. They had four sons and four daughters. The sons predeceased their father, and Miss Helen Carnegy Arbuthnot, one of the daughters, is now proprietrix of Balnamoon in Menmuir, and of Findowrie in Brechin. Her younger sisters are married. Mary Anne Jemima to Arthur Capel, merchant in London, on 28th April, 1852, by whom he has a large family of sons and daughters. Their eldest son is heir presumptive to the estates of Balnamoon and Findowrie. Matilda

Elizabeth to Rev^d. Frederick Pigot Johnston, rector of Oakley, Wilts. They have issue one child, a son.

ARMS OF CARNEGIE OF BALNAMOON.

Or, an eagle displayed, azure, armed, &c., gules ; within a bordure, vair.

The mansion house of Balnamoon is a large, handsome building, the apartments being spacious and elegant. They contain many family portraits and other interesting memorials of the ancestors of the proprietrix. In the grounds around the house are many splendid trees of various sorts, and the scenery in front of, and in the approaches to, the mansion is very fine. There are a profusion of large, flowering shrubs, which, in their season, are a beautiful show.

Many amusing anecdotes are related of the good humour and conviviality of the rebel laird. It was this laird of Bonnymoon, as it is locally pronounced, of whom the story of the wig is told. On returning home from a dinner party, where, by mistake, he had partaken of cherry brandy instead of port wine, his hat and wig fell off in Montreatlmont Moor. The driver of his gig went out to pick them up. The laird was pleased with the hat but not the wig, and said—"It's no' my wig, Hairy lad." Hairy replied—"Ye'd better tak' it, sir, for there's nae waile of wigs en Monrimmon Moor." On reaching home, Hairy, sitting in front, told the servant to "tak' out the laird," but no laird was there. He had fallen out on the moor unobserved by Hairy, who at once went back, found the laird, and brought him home.

On another occasion, when returning home from a dinner party, accompanied by John, his servant, in passing the river at a ford he fell off into the water. "Whae's that faun?" inquired the laird. "Deed," quoth John, "I witna, an it be no' your Honour."

It is said that on one occasion, in his cups, he mounted a stone wall and spurred his fancied steed the livelong night.

One Sabbath morning two gentlemen, one a stranger in the district, called at Balnamoon and were invited to dinner. They joined in the forenoon devotional exercises, which the laird conducted himself, and the stranger was much impressed with his piety and religious deportment. After dinner he pressed them to drink until they had to be carried to bed. The stranger said—"Sic a speat o' praying, and sic a speat o' drinking, I never knew in all my life." Happily no such drinking is common now.

On 1st August, 1700, James Carnegy of Balnamoon, heir of James Carnegy of Balnamoon, his father, was retoured in the lands and barony of Balnamoon, comprehending the lands and barony of Careston, once called Fairdtoune; lands of Nether Careston, with grain and fulling mill of same; lands of Little Waterstoune, Brocklaw, and Berriehillock; piece of arable land called Haugh, west side the water of South Esk, with salmon fishings; the public office which he held in the Justiciary Court, and in the Sheriff Court of the county of Forfar; lands of Pitforkie and Peathills—E. £300 *wardæ*; sunny half of the lands and barony of Menmuir, viz.—lands of Balnamoon, with mansion there, grain and fulling mills of same, with parts and pendicles, viz., lands of Walkerston, Blackhall, and Buckethill, grain and fulling mill of same; lands of Auchfarsoe, with common pasture in hills, moors, and marshes there; sunny half of the lands of Ireland, Cowfoord, Lochtie, Balfour, Leadmore, Kirktounlands, Rome, Tulloch, Crocebank, Burnervite, Pitmedie, Chapeloune, and Woodlands, anciently called Forest of Kilgarie, all included in the barony of Menmuir; fourth part lands of Balconall, Ireland, and Cowfoord; fourth part the lands of Rome, Balfour, of Lochtie, Leidmore, Kirktoun, Pitmedie, Tulloch, Burnervitie, and Crocebank; superiority western half of Balzeordie, with pendicles and pertinents of same, viz., Meikle-Cruock, Little-Cruock, with grain and fulling mill, all in the barony of Menmuir, united in the barony of Balnamoon; fourth part the lands of Balconall, Ireland, Cowfoord, Rome, Balfour, Lochtie, Leidmore, Balzeards, and Kirktoun, with crofts of land contiguous thereto, called Shank's Croft; fourth part lands of Pitmedie, Tulloch, Burnervite, and Crocebank, in the barony of Menmuire; dominical lands of Balzeordie; town and lands of Chapeloune; town and lands of Braico; town and lands of Meikle-Cruock and Little-Cruock; mill and mill lands of Cruock; town and lands of Cousine, with fulling mill of Tavock; town and lands of Langhaugh; town and lands of Berriehill, all in the parish and barony of Menmuire—A.E. , N.E. 100m.; western half town and lands of Balnabreich, in the lordship of Brechin, with salmon fishing upon the water of Southesk—E. 14m. feudifirmæ; town and lands of Easter Balnabreich, so much as the third part of same beneath, above, and over the Craig, in the lordship of Brechin—E. 14m. feudifirmæ; all the land, barony, mill above written in the barony of Balnamoon are united and incorporated together; town and lands of Tilliebirnie, in the lordship of Brechin and parish of Navar—E. £5 6s 8d *feudifirmæ*; part and portion of the common moor of Brechin, formerly belonging to the

city of Brechin, with privileges of pasturage in the moor—E. £8 feudifirmæ.

The earliest notice of Symmer of Balzeordie which has been met with is in 1450. On 19th March, and again on 21st July of that year, William Symmer of Balzeordie appears on inquests then held. On 23d August, 1455, he received from James II. a charter of confirmation of half of the lands of Brecow, Crook, and a quarter of the mill of Menmure; and on 27th January, 1457, he received from Walter Ogilvy of Deskfuid a quarter of the half lands of Balzeordie. On 8th August, 1461, William Symmer of Balzeordie received from John Smith, citizen of Brechin, a charter of the hermitage of the chapel of the Blessed Mary of the Forest of Kilgerre, with a croft of arable land annexed. The charter was confirmed by James III. on 26th of said month. He died before 27th November, 1470.

George Symmer, second of Balzeordie, succeeded his father in the lands of Balzeordie and others. On 27th November, 1470, Sir James Ogilvy of Findlater, as superior of Balzeordie, granted a precept for infefting him, as heir of his father, William, in the half of Balzeordie. He married Christian Guthrie, and died before 16th December, 1494. On that day she instituted a suit against John Dempster of Auchterless, for injuries done to her lands of Balrownie and Burreltown of Balzeordie. They appear to have had three sons. John Symmer, third of Balzeordie, died before 1483. In an instrument of sasine in favour of his brother Thomas, said to be dated 6th May, 1483, he is called late of Balzeordie.

Thomas Symmer, fourth of Balzeordie, who appears to have been a son of George, second of Balzeordie, was an adherent of James III. during his contest with a portion of the nobility. On 17th May, 1488, after the King had disbanded his forces, Thomas Symmer received from James a charter of half of the Forest of Kilgarry, with vert and venison, "provided that the said Thomas faithfully serve us, and himself and servants remain with us, during the whole time of the present discord." He died before 27th January, 1530.

George Symmer, son of Thomas, and fifth of Balzeordie, and George Symmer, son of Allan, the brother of Thomas, and others, obtained letters of remission for the slaughter of Thomas Cullace on 22d April, 1502. On 1st April, 1531, George was infeft in Balzeordie, as heir of his father, Thomas, on precept by Alexander Ogilvy of that ilk. He married Margaret Straton of Laurieston, and they received a Crown charter of the half lands of Balzeordie on 6th April, 1546. On 5th April, 1548, George Symmer, sixth of Balzeordie,

son of George, was infeft in Balzeordie, as heir of his father George. He married Christian Arbuthnott, and on 24th November, 1556, they received a Crown precept for infefting them in the lands of Braco and others. She died before 31st January, 1580. He was living in 1583.

George Symmer, seventh of Balzeordie, son of the last-mentioned George, was Chancellor of Assize in 1580, on the trial of Lord Oliphant for the slaughter of Stewart of Schuttingleis. He married Magdalene, daughter of John Strachan of Thornton, their contract being dated 6th July, 1582. In implement of it, George Symmer, his father, granted them a charter of Balzeordie on 18th September, 1583.

He received various discharges between 1583 and 1597. George Symmer, eighth of Balzeordie, received a charter of a tenement in Brechin, dated 14th September, 1603. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Grahame of Claverhouse. She survived him, and afterwards was married to Robert Arbuthnott of Findowrie. George Symmer, son of the eighth laird, fiar of Balzeordie, witnessed a charter by his grandfather, George, seventh laird, on 1st May, 1608, in which his grandfather is called George Symmer, senior of Balzeordie. He appears to have predeceased his father soon after witnessing the charter, leaving a son,

George Symmer, ninth of Balzeordie, who appears to have succeeded his grandfather, George, eighth laird. In a Parliament held at Edinburgh on 26th August, 1643, George Symmer of Balzeordie was named one of the Commissioners for the shire of Forfar. His great-granddaughter, Magdalene Symmer, was served heir to him on 25th February, 1738.

Robert Symmer, tenth of Balzeordie, was, in 1662, fined £600 for his opposition to Episcopacy. He died before 21st November, 1696, George Symmer, eleventh of Balzeordie, having been served heir to his father on that date. He married Magdalene Campbell, and died before 1715. Colin Symmer, twelfth of Balzeordie, their son, died without issue, and was succeeded by his sister, Magdalene Symmer of Balzeordie, before 1737. On 20th December, 1737, and on 25th February, 1738, she was served heir to her father, George, to her grandfather, Robert, and to her great-grandfather, George, as mentioned above, all of Balzeordie. In 1752 she was married to David Doig of Cookston, Provost of Brechin, who with her acquired Balzeordie.

One of their daughters was Christian Doig, Lady Carnegie of Southesk. She died on 4th November, 1820, aged 91 years. Lady Carnegie, who was co-heiress of Cookston and Balzeordie, sold her own estate of Balzeordie to

enable the forfeited estates to be repurchased in 1764. Balzeordie and Balrownie brought £6845. Sir James and Lady Christian were married on 5th July, 1752. Balzeordie was purchased by Sir James Carnegie in 1829 for £8300. It is now included in the estate of Balnamoon, of which Miss Carnegie Arbuthnot is proprietrix. She is a kind-hearted lady, and the poor in the district have in her a liberal benefactress, who takes an interest in them, and sees that necessary wants are supplied.

The Earl of Southesk is now understood to be the representative of the Symers of Balzeordie. The Symers of Eassie, &c., of whom Miss Helen Halyburton Symers, St Helen's, Dundee, is the representative, are believed to have been a branch of the family of Balzeordie, in Menmuir.

“Like the lasses o' Balyordie, ye yearn by the lug,” is a local proverb, which implies the want of personal application, a want which is not confined to Balzeordie, as it is too common throughout the county—throughout Scotland.

The Somyr's of Balzeordie appear to have taken some interest in public affairs, as their name occasionally appears. George Somyr, Lovell of Bal-lumbie, and other county lairds were, in 1478, appointed by the Sheriff-Depute of Forfar, Lord Innermeath, to make inquiry regarding the lands and goods belonging to Walter Ogilvy of Oures. In 1580 George Somyr of Balzeordie was Chancellor of Assize mentioned above. Robert Somyr, son of the laird of Balzeordie, was beheaded at the cross of Edinburgh for the slaughter of Graham of Leuchland's son on the haugh near the meikle mill of Brechin, by thrusting him through with a rapier, on 29th April, 1616. We have mentioned that Sir Alexander Carnegie was appointed to attend the General Assembly at Glasgow on 21st November, 1638. In the event of his absence Somyr of Balzeordie was appointed to represent the Kirk Session. His successor was, in 1662, fined £600 by the Earl of Middleton for opposing the introduction of Episcopacy.

ARMS OF SYMMER OF BALZEORDIE.

Argent, an oak tree, bend-sinister-ways, surrounded by a bend, *gules*, charged with three cross crosslets, *or*.

The aisle behind the Church of Menmuir has been the burial place of the Carnegys since 1639. On a stone in it is a carving of their arms impaled with those of the Blairs. The initials A. C. : D. G. B. are also on the stone. They refer to Sir Alexander Carnegie of Balnamoon and Dame Giles Blair, his wife, probably of the family of the Blairs of Balthayock, or of the cadets of

that family who owned Balgillo, in Tannadice, one of the members of which was knighted.

The lands of Balconnel formed part of the barony of Menmuir, and were for a long period included in the estate of Balnamoon. After the family of Collace relinquished the property, part of the estate, including Balconnel, was acquired by the Irvines of Brucklaw. They did not retain their portion long, as the Carnegys acquired the whole estate.

They seem to have sold part of it, as Balconnel was acquired by a family named Skair, who had sasine of it in 1740. He was the father of Alexander Skair. David Skair sold the property in 1749 to a Dundee family named Murison, who sold the lands to — Scott, afterwards tenant of Cookston.

Prior to 16th April, 1568, the property of Burnside belonged to Robert Carnegy, who some time previously had been Preceptor of Maison-dieu. Of that date he granted a concession of the lands of Burnside to George Cramond. It was subsequently acquired by the Guthries. Through the marriage of David Guthrie of Burnside with Ann, daughter of Alexander Skair, the property of Burnside came to the Guthries. Alexander Guthrie died 3d March, 1781, aged 64 years. Alexander Guthrie of Burnside died 20th November, 1836, aged 89 years. Burnside was sold to Peter Bell, Crosstown of Aberlemno, by Charles Hill, solicitor, Brechin, agent on the estate of Thomas Guthrie, son of Alexander, in 1844. Peter Bell was drowned in the South Esk 3d January, 1850, and George Bell, his nephew, succeeded to Burnside.

The progenitors of the numerous race of Guthries in Brechin and Menmuir were David Guthrie and Janet Stewart, tenants of Cookstown. Their son, Alexander, had a son, also Alexander. He had a son, also named Alexander, who was farmer of Coul, in Tannadice. In 1774 he married Barbara Suttie, by whom he had a family of six sons and daughters. One of the sons, Charles, born in 1781, married Isabella, daughter of James Lyell, farmer, Carcary, and by her had four sons, two of whom were James and Alexander Guthrie, merchants and spinners in Dundee, and three daughters. One of the daughters was married to the Rev. John Moir, of St John's Episcopal Church, Jedburgh.

So numerous were the Guthries in Menmuir, that there is a tradition that at one time they could travel from the Cruick Water, at the south-west corner of the parish, to the West Water, at the north-east corner, a distance of about five miles, upon land in possession of persons bearing that name.

The lands of Ballhawell (Balhall) belonged to the Erskines of Wemyss in the 14th century. From them they passed with an heiress to John or Sir John Glen, of Inchmartine, in the Carse of Gowrie. He gave charter of same to Walter Ogilvy in marriage, which charter was confirmed by Robert III., 1396-1406 (In. to Ch., 150-61). They continued in possession of the Ogilvys for a long period. Sir Alexander Ogilvy of Deskford had a charter of half the lands of Balhall, and a fourth of Menmuir, erected into the barony of Ogilvy in 1527. The Ogilvys sold Balhall to David, ninth Earl of Crawford, charter dated 13th May, 1555. They passed to Robert, the youngest son of the Earl, about 1572. He died in 1598, and was succeeded by his son, John, who died in 1602. His sister Katherine, who married Duncan Robertson of Dalkbane, was served heir-portioner to her father and brother on 26th May, 1603 (Ret. 33). Shortly prior to this date, Katherine and her husband resigned Balhall and the patronage of the Church of Menmuir to Sir David of Edzell.

On 5th February, 1591, Thomas Collace, heir of his father, John, portioner of Milton of Balhall, was retoured (No. 575) in the sunny half of the lands and town of Bagtown, and the sunny half of the mill lands of Milton, and the mill, in the barony of Balhall.

From Lindsay the lands appear to have passed, before 1623, to H. Carnegie, who married A. Gardyne, as shown by a sculptured stone built into the farm offices of Balhall bearing that date, and the initials "H. C. : A. G.," with the Carnegie and Gardyne arms impaled. The lands had probably passed from them to the Cramonds, a Hercules Cramond being designed younger of Balhall in 1646 (Ses. Rec.). The next owner we have found is Patrick Lyell, who possessed the lands and patronage of the church.

On 2d June, 1696, Patrick Lyell of Balhall, heir-male of Master David Lyell, minister of Montrose, son of Walter Lyell, Town Clerk of Montrose, son of Walter Lyell, brother of James Lyell of Balmaleidie, was retoured (No. 541) in the sunny half, as of the shadow half, of the lands of Balhall, with the new corn mill, and mill lands, and mansion of Balhall, Bagtown, Milton, lands of Leichiscroft, &c.—A.E. £5, N.E. £20. The lands, while in his possession, were enlarged out of the common muir of Brechin. He was succeeded by his son, William Lyell of Dysart and Bonnyton. In 1721 Mill of Balwylo acquired Balhall, and sold them next year to David Erskine of Dun. Lord Dun resigned the estate to his son in fee in 1732, and died in 1755. Balhall passed to his son John, who died in 1787, when his son John succeeded. On his death his son, John William, became proprietor. He was killed in Ireland,

in 1798, when his two sisters succeeded. The elder sister died unmarried in 1824. The younger married the Earl of Cassillis, afterwards Marquis of Ailsa. Her second son, John Kennedy Erskine, succeeded to Dun and Balhall. He sold Balhall and the patronage of the Church of Menmuir to Alexander Erskine, merchant, Montrose. The estate of Balhall now belongs to Mrs Mary Erskine or Ellis, wife of Rev. Robert Ellis, North Grimstone, Yorkshire, and Mrs Elmina Erskine or West, a widow, daughters of the last male proprietor.

The Livingstones possessed the lands of Balrownie from an early period, as well as many other lands in the county. They came into possession of the family of Symers in the 15th century. The widow of William Symers, who died before 1494, pursued the Dempsters of Careston for not paying her the teind sheaves of Balrownie. James Carnegy, who by marriage acquired Findowrie, by purchase acquired Balrownie in the last half of the 18th century, and the lands are still included in the estate of Balnamoon. About the middle of this century, in a grassy mound locally called the Gallows Hill or Law of Balrownie, a place of sepulchre, consisting of a circle of rough stones, was found, inside of which was a stone cist, with the remains of a human body.

In 1130 a battle was fought in the parish of Stracathro, but it may have extended to this district, between David I. and Angus, Earl of Moray, when the Earl, with 5000 of his followers, was routed. The cist may have contained the body of a chief slain in that fight, and the remains of other bodies around it some of his men.

There is a large rude stone in the vicinity called Killievair Stone, and about a mile to the north of it is the Blawart Lap. The following local couplet in which they are mentioned may also refer to said battle :—

“Tween the Blawart Lap and Killievair Stanes
There lie mony bluidy banes.”

The only village in the parish is the hamlet of Tigerton, where there was an Episcopalian chapel or meetinghouse, in which the minister of the chapel in Brechin conducted the services, but they have been discontinued for many years. There the parish tradesmen, blacksmith, carpenter, shoemaker, and the merchant still have their dwellings and business premises. There was at one time another small hamlet called Chance-Inn, but it disappeared many years ago.

In the reign of James II. Sir David Rollo had a proprietary interest in Ballichie and Menmuir, but we have not ascertained any details of it.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 the valuation of the lands in the parish is as follows:—Balhall, £600; Balyeirdie, £766 13s 4d; Balrownie, £300; Balnamoon, £1181 1s 11d; Balzeordie for Brathnish, £233 6s 8d; Hercules Crawford's part, £200—in all, £3281 1s 11d.

The earliest known charter of Menmuir is by King Robert Bruce, dated 1st May, 1319. It is a grant of the office of keeper of the forest of Kilgery, &c., to Peter de Spalding, a burgher of Berwick-on-Tweed, who, on the night of the 2d April, 1318, by stratagem delivered Berwick into the hands of The Bruce. The town and castle had then been for some twenty years in possession of the English. His wife was a Scotswoman, who no doubt encouraged him in his purpose to aid the Scots in taking that important border town. Spalding exchanged his tenements in Berwick with the King for the lands of Ballourthy and Pitmachy (Balzeordie and Pitmudie) with the above-mentioned office, and right to half the foggage. Spalding was subsequently slain by the Scots, but we have not learned how, when, or where, he fell.

There was a hermitage in connection with the grant of Kilgery, and the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the forest of Kilgery appears to have been part of the gift. It stood in a field near the Chapelton of Dunlappie. The chapel was demolished, and the stones were used in building the farm steading. A fine spring a short distance south of where the chapel stood is still known as the Lady Well. The office of hermit of the chapel had been acquired by Hugh Cominche. On 28th May, 1445, James II. gave to John Smyth, citizen of Brechin, the office of hermit of the hermitage of the chapel of the Blessed Mary in the forest of Kilgery, with the hermitage, cemetery, and green, and three acres of land formerly belonging heritably to said H. Cominche.

In 1461 John Smyth sold the lands, office of hermit, and other pertinents to William Somyr of Balzeordie for one merk of yearly rent from a tenement in Brechin. The hermitage of Kilgery was on the south of Brown Caterthun, and between it and the White Caterthun. The name is still retained there. Among the Southesk charters at Kinnaird are many relating to the hermitage and the office of hermit.

The famous hill fortresses of White and Brown Caterthun are in this parish. The former is of unknown antiquity, and is a remarkable object in many respects. The hill is 976 feet in height, and though steep, it may be ascended from any side. The summit is of an elliptical form, and there are around it an immense quantity of large loose stones, which had at one time formed a

rampart. The space enclosed by the stones is nearly two acres in extent, and strewed with many loose stones. Outwith the stones, heath and moss grow luxuriantly, especially on the north side. To the east and south trees have been planted, which have grown up so as to hide the view of, and from the hill in some directions. On the slope of the hill there is the appearance of defensive out-works, and the fortress must have been a place of great strength, if not impregnable, when erected. When that was, and by whom, is a mystery that may never be solved. The stones appear to have been taken from the bed of the West Water, and the labour required to collect them and carry them to the summit must have been immense.

Some account of this fortress was given in Vol. I., p. 46, but, having been twice on the hill since then, we have more knowledge of the early stronghold. The fanciful description given there appeared first in Ruddiman's Magazine, 3d August, 1775, but it is a burlesque.

The fort on Brown Caterthun is composed of consecutive circles of earth-work, which give it the dark appearance from which it takes its name, the sister hill taking its name from the many white stones which crown its summit. The Brown hill is 33 feet lower than its more celebrated neighbour. They are separated from each other by a deep valley.

In the old Statistical Account of the parish it is said that one of a number of mounds or barrows about a mile to the north of the church, on being opened, was found to contain bones very entire. It was supposed they were the graves of Picts or Danes killed in battle, but the appearance of the bones led to the opinion that they were the remains of people killed in the reigns of the first or second Charles, when hostile armies were frequently passing through the county on their way to or from the northern districts of the country. There are two passes on a small rivulet near the graves, called respectively Scotch and English fords, which give some countenance to this supposition.

One mound, detached from the others, is called Beattie's Cairn, and the place the Mansworn Rigg, *i.e.*, the perjured land. There is a tradition that two neighbouring lairds quarrelled about their marches, and witnesses were brought to swear to the old boundaries. The servant of one of the chieftains declared on oath that he stood on his master's ground. The other chief, the laird of Balhall, pulled a pistol from his belt and shot the testator dead on the spot. It was found that to save his conscience he had earth in his shoes brought from his laird's land. This shows the lawless state of the country at the period when the murder was committed.

In November 1845, an examination was made of the ground within the ring of the Brown Catherthun. The workmen made a cutting from east to west through the south side of the rectangular mound or wall, then sections across it, and across the other three sides of the rectangular enclosure. Within the ring, and on the north side, equidistant from east and west, was found the mark of a low wall, like the mound raised over an old grave, of a rectangular shape, longest from east to west, enclosing about 20 poles. At different places within the ring, and more especially towards the east side, are risings, or small mounds, nearly circular. Other mounds or risings were found at different places within the circle. The vegetable mould on, and at, each side of these mounds was removed, when it was found that they consisted of a few stones and the earth of the hill, locally called till, which from its red colour and hard consistency is easily known. Below the rectangular walls and mounds were found in the original soil holes dug out—some round, some triangular, and the greater number oval, varying in size from 7 to 18 inches in diameter, about one foot deep, filled with a black matter, consisting of dark-coloured earth—small pieces of bones, seemingly of sheep, completely calcined, and little bits of wood burned to charcoal, recognised as oak and birch. The earth appeared to consist of refuse animal and vegetable matter. No cinerary urns, nor vessel of any kind, and no metal of any sort, were found in the course of the excavations and operations. The rectangular wall and the mounds were distinctly pointed out by the richness of the vegetation over them. The operations on Brown Cater were made at the sight of the late Mr D. D. Black of Brechin, but there was nothing found to dispel in the smallest degree the darkness which enshrouds these mysterious hills, White and Brown Caterthun (Ald. Mis., 144-5).

CHAP. XLV.—MONIFIETH.

Monifieth was a seat of the Culdees. When the followers of St Columba first erected a church here is uncertain, but it had no doubt been at a very early period, as Angus was an important portion of the Pictish dominions, and this saint was the great apostle of that nation, who in the sixth century converted the King of Pictland and his people to the Christian faith. The Culdees remained until supplanted by the Roman Catholics, during, or shortly after, the reign of David I., who was a sore saint to the Culdees, as well as to the future Kings of Scotland. In Monifieth, as stated afterwards, they appear to

have kept possession till a later period. The Celtic Maormers of Angus had large territorial interests in this district of the county, and they were succeeded by their descendants, the ancient Earls of Angus. The third Earl, Gilchrist, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, made several gifts to the monastery of Arbroath, which was founded in the year 1178 by his uncle, King William the Lion, among which were the churches of Monifod (Monifieth), Muraus (Murroes), Strathdechtyn-comitas (Mains), and Kerimor (Kirriemuir). The Earl died between the years 1207 and 1211.

Earl Gillebride, the father of Gilchrist, some time prior to the foundation of the Abbey of Arbroath, contemplated erecting an hospital near Broughty Ferry, and in his charter of the lands and fishings of Portincraig (Broughty was then so called) to the abbey he refers to this. Earl Duncan, son and successor of Earl Gilchrist, confirmed these grants by his father and grandfather. Earl Malcolm, who succeeded Duncan, granted the Abthein lands of Monifieth to the monks of Arbroath. His daughter and heiress, Matilda or Maude, Countess of Angus, who married Gilbert de Umphraville, in 1242-3 confirmed the charters of the above-named churches, and also gave the abbey a toft and croft of land at Monifieth, which, in the charter, is described as the land to the south of that church which "the Culdees held in her father's time."

It is probable that the Culdees had resisted these annexations, and retained possession of the Church of Monifieth, with the lands and emoluments attached thereto. Had they acquiesced in the transfer of them to the new faith, these successive confirmations by each succeeding proprietor would have been unnecessary. After the Countess confirmed the old, and added new, gifts to the priests of Rome, they appear to have remained in undisturbed possession of them, and Monifieth continued to be a dependent church of the Abbey of Arbroath until the Reformation. The abbey derived a large revenue from the church in money, grain, and salmon.

During part of the Romish period the parish consisted of four distinct chapelries, viz. :—1. Monifieth proper, where the parish church stands. 2. Broughty, where the remains of the chapel and small graveyard, on the boundary between Monifieth and Dundee, still show the site. 3. Eglismonichty or Ecclesiamonichty, situated on a knoll above the Dichty, nearly opposite the Mill of Balmossie, where a single large plane tree, called the "Lady Tree," still marks the spot. This chapel stood long in a ruinous state, but a little more than a century ago the stones were removed, and the mill of Balmossie built with them, the cemetery ploughed up, the bones re-buried, the trees

which surrounded it uprooted, with the exception of the venerable plane which yet remains. 4. Kingennie, in the northern district of the parish. It was dedicated to S. Bridget. The ruins of the chapel were removed about 1830, and the stackyard of the farm now occupies its site. To these four "Chapel Dockie" might be added. It once stood in a field at Ethiebeaton, which is still known by that name. It may, however, have been a private chapel attached to the castle which in ancient times stood there.

In an enumeration of the parishes which compose the Presbytery of Dundee, after *Monifieth* it is added, "to which North or Broughty Ferry, Ecclesiamonichty or Balmossie, and Kingennie or Omachie were annexed." We have not ascertained when these three religious houses were united to the Church of Monifieth, and so formed into one parish, but it must have been at an early period.

On the east end of the Church of Monifieth, the old Account says, "there is a quire, in which mass, in the days of Popery, was wont to be celebrated." After enumerating the four chapels in the parish, the fourth of which was at Monifieth, it says:—"The chapel at Monifieth, it is said, being likely to endure the longest, was made, as it continues at present, the parish church, and the rest were shut and suffered to decay; but when this happened tradition is altogether silent. Before the Reformation Monifieth was annexed to the diocese of St Andrews. In 1560, when Presbyterianism was first established in Scotland, its superintendent was appointed to reside in Brechin. After 1606 it belonged to the Presbytery of Dundee and Synod of Angus and Mearns."

In 1574 the Churches of Monyfieth, Murehous, and Barry were all served by Andro Auchinleck, minister, stipend £100 Scots, and James Luvell, reidare at Monyfuith, had a salary of £20 Scots (Mis. Wod. Soc., p. 352).

The church bell had been procured about the time of the Reformation. It is well moulded, and two medallion portraits are upon it, but we do not know of whom. It has a pleasing tone. Upon a floral ornament around the rim is the following inscription:—

HENRICUS : IE . SVIS . TOVT . POVR . VRAI . JACOB . SER . M . F . MDLXV.

(Henry : I am all for truth. Jacob Ser made me, 1565).

On a flat slab in the churchyard are three shields charged with mortuary emblems, also the following inscription:—

1655.

HERE . LYES . ANE . FAITHFVL . BROTHER . DAVID . MORAM.

This is one of the oldest surnames in the county. John of Morham obtained the lands of Panbride from King William the Lion, and about 1214 John confirmed the King's gift of the Church of Panbride to the Abbey of Arbroath (Reg. de Aberb., pp. 19-20). The surname originally was "de Malherb," but having obtained the lands of Morham, in Lothian, they assumed *Morham* as a surname (Chal. Cal.). The De Malherbs owned the lands of Rossie, in the Parish of Craig (Vol. III. p., 140), and Hugh De Malherb gave a donation out of them to the Abbey of Arbroath (do., p. 42).

The churchyard of Monifieth contains the remains of two persons who attained a patriarchal age. One of these was Elspeth Crammond Brown, mother of David Brown, merchant, who was Provost of Dundee in the third decade of this century. She died at the age of 102-3 years. The other was David Rennie, who died on 3d March, 1857, aged 102 years. We understand that the age of each of these persons is well authenticated.

Dr David Doig, a native of Monifieth, was master of the Grammar School at Stirling. Lord Kames called him "a genius," and said he loved him because he told him his mind roundly and plainly.

The Church of Monifieth shared the fate of many of the great religious houses belonging to the Roman Catholics at the period of the Reformation, but no record of its dismantling has been preserved. The parochial records of the parish commence at the date of the Reformation, and with some exceptions they have been regularly kept since then. The records are replete with much interesting and curious details on many subjects, the perusal of which would well repay the time, but little more than a reference to them can be made here. The first entry, which is partly illegible, is as follows:—"In April, the 6th day, 1560. The which day it is appointed that our Assembly of the Kirk of Monifieth . . . : . . . Sunday at two afternoon at the kirk, with prayer unto God for his assistance to do what may be furtherance to his glory, and suppressing of Satan, and" The spelling is modernised, and the tenor of the entry is similar to a bond executed at Perth the previous year by the reforming congregations in Perth, Fife, Angus, and Mearns. The second entry refers to the state of the fabric of the church. "The which day it is thought necessary by us that the house of God be repaired in haste, that God may be glorified there. The expenses to be taken equally of he Assembly." When the old church was taken down in 1812 for the purpose of building a new one, some remains of the Culdee edifice were discovered in the foundations, which were dug very deep. At the depth of ten feet a

stratum of rich black soil was found, under which many bones were discovered, including the skeleton of a man laid at full length upon his back, with every bone in its place, excepting the skull, which inclined to one side.

There is no parish in the county the history of which, in very early times, is more interesting than Monifieth, and, very fortunately, the important details which have come down to us, besides their relation to the Church of Monifieth, supply particulars regarding the early Church in Scotland, which, so far as we know, are not elsewhere to be found. The Scottish historian, Skene, in his *Celtic Scotland*, gives an account of the Church of Monifieth, which throws much light on the relation subsisting between the ancient Culdee establishment and the new or Romish Church, by which it was supplanted in the early decades of the thirteenth century. In this transition period conflicting interests had to be reconciled, and the churchmen and laity of the two bodies, having nothing previously in common, had to be bound together by the ties of brotherhood, and we can fancy how difficult a work this must have been. We give the following extract from Skene's valuable book on this most important subject (Vol. II., pp. 394-5):—

“The grants of the old Keledei or Culdee establishment of Monifieth by the great house of Angus, and the incidental information which the designation of the witnesses supply, and other details contained in the various charters by which the gifts are conveyed, are of the most interesting character. Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, bestows upon the monks of Arbroath ‘the Church of Monifod, with its chapels, lands, tithes, and oblations, and with the common pasturage and other privileges belonging to it.’ This grant is confirmed by King William. About the year 1220 Malcolm, Earl of Angus, grants the land of the *Abthein* of Munifeth to Nicholas, son of Bricius, priest of Kerimure. This grant is confirmed by his daughter, Countess Matilda, and her charter is witnessed by William, vicar of Monifeit. Another charter by Countess Matilda is witnessed by William, vicar of Monifodh, and Nicholas, abbot of Monifodh. The same Countess grants to the monks of Arbroath ‘the land on the south side of the Church of Monifodh, which the *Keledei* held in the life of her father, with a croft at the east end of the church;’ and Michael, lord of the *Abbatania* of Monifodh, holds this croft in feu-farm from the monks of the Abbey of Arbroath. These charters show an old *Abthen*, or abbacy, granted to the son of a priest, who then calls himself abbot, the church being then served by a vicar. A late descendant of the abbot appears to have dropped the title of abbot, and is now designated simply as ‘de Monifodh,’ and he calls himself

lord of the Abbtania, or territory of the abbacy. The ancient monastery of Monifieth had passed from a churchman into the hands of a hereditary lay abbot, part of the land being at same time held by a body of *Keledei*, who, in the last charter by Countess Matilda, are mentioned as of the past, having then left the scene of their old labours never more to return.

“The Church of Monifieth was dedicated to St Regulus, or St Rule. Within the parish was the chapel of Eglismonichty, dedicated to St Andrew. The older dedication, that of the parish, was Columban, while the later, the chapel, was Pictish. The lay abbacy belonged to the former, and the Culdee establishment to the later, foundation. It was no unusual thing for the old Columban foundations to come into the possession of a lay family, and this misappropriation of the church property certainly hastened the downfall of that venerable establishment, the original Christian Church in Pictavia.”

Bishop Forbes, in his “*Kalendars of Scottish Saints*,” suggests that S. Muren, the daughter of Hungus and Finchen, King and Queen of the Picts, was born at Ecclesmonichtie. According to the chronicles of the Picts, Finchen gave Moneclatu (Monichtie), the place where S. Murren was born, to God and to the Church of St Andrews. The Church of Ecclesmonichty may have been dedicated to the Virgin, as the tree that marks the site of the church is called the “Lady Tree.”

In former times there may have been a village at or near the church. In a charter granted by the Earl of Angus at Cupar-Fife, on 27th October, 1619, to James Lovell of Balumbie “the town and lands of Egglismonichtie,” in the regality of Kirriemuir, are specified. The charter also includes the lands of Murrois, Carmoatie, and Labothie, with the mill and mill lands of same, in the barony of Inverarity; the lands of West Ferry, with the salmon fishings called Lie, Westerukis, et Ferryduris, in the barony of Dundee; also the lands and mills of Balmossie; the lands of Monifieth and Justingleyis, with Cunnie-lairs; the Links, and salmon fishings in the Tay; together with Barnhill, Balcloch, Bracquhan, and Lie Camp; lands to the west of the port or boat of Monifieth, the salmon fishings of Polmonichtie, which adjoined the said port, and the Blackcraig, all situated within the regality of Kirriemuir (Writs at Panmure). The lands and fishings at West Ferry, with Balumbie, were acquired by the Maules, and their descendants still own West Ferry and fishings.

The chartulary of Arbroath contains references to several persons of importance having connection with Monifieth in early times, besides the Earls and

Countess of Angus. In the charter by Matilda, Countess of Angus, 1242, Dominus William, Vicare de Monifod, and Nicholas, Abate de Monifod, are witnesses (p. 34). In a confirmation charter by the Countess these two ecclesiastics are also among the witnesses (p. 82). Adam Vicar de Monifuth is one of the witnesses to a charter by Hugh, Lord of Aberbrothock, of the Church of Garvoek, in 1282 (p. 271). In 1310 Michael de Monifuth granted an obligation to the Abbot (Bernard) and Convent of Aberbrothock, for payment of certain sums of money in connection with the lands in the Abthanie de Monifoth (p. 278). The latter of these we have referred to above. He may have been proprietor of the lands of Monifieth under the superiority of the Earls of Angus, and have assumed a surname from his lands, as was then customary. We know nothing of his successors in the lands of Monifieth, and we are unable to describe or identify the lands.

The Church of Monifieth was erected in 1812, on the site of its predecessor, and there is little doubt that a church has stood on, or close upon, the same spot from the time of the Culdees to the present. The previous church was very old, but the date of its erection is not known. It may have been about the time of the Reformation. Architecturally it was a finer edifice than its successor, but it was little more than half the width of the present building, and only about 36 feet in height. It had an aisle on its north side, and a choir at the east end. The pulpit was in the south-east part of the church; on the west and north walls there was a gallery, part of which was occupied by the Broughty Ferry fishermen, who attended the parish church with regularity, as did others of the seafaring population. Over this portion of the gallery hung a full-rigged ship, suspended from the roof, and the front of the loft was ornamented with the figure of Neptune in his car in the centre, and other nautical devices on each side. When the old church was taken down, the sailors removed the ship and other memorials of their craft.

There was a fine moulding in the old church, beautiful oak carvings, a monument to Rev. John Barclay, who was minister in, and for some time after, the middle of the seventeenth century. It was within the "Queer." There was also a remarkably fine tomb to Durham of Pitkerro, who in 1626 gave 300 merks to the poor of the parish. He was permitted to erect a burial aisle on the north side of the choir. There was an inscription on the tomb in neatly cut, interlaced, Roman capitals, which translated into English reads:—"In this tomb, which he caused to be constructed for himself, lies Durham of Pitkerro, a distinguished, pious, and good man, cashier of the late King James

VI. of immortal memory, and whose ancestors, who bore the same name and arms, were settled in this parish in the reign of King Robert I., where they have occupied a distinguished position up to the present time."

These interesting memorials were wantonly destroyed during the demolition of the old church, but some fragments of the Durham tomb are built into the east gable, and the stone with the inscription, apparently somewhat injured, is built into that gable, but at such an altitude that it can with difficulty be read. Durham was cashier of James VI., and was, "by desire of the King," knighted at Dundee on 21st February, 1651.

Patrick Ruthven, Earl of Forth, who died at Dundee, 2d February, 1651, was buried in the Durham aisle. Rev. Dr Young, the respected minister of the parish, informs me that some years ago the lineal descendant of the Earl of Forth wrote to him to obtain access to the grave of his ancestor, and he had to tell him in reply that although the aisle no doubt remained, it had been made a receptacle for rubbish, and to get at it, or to clear it out, would be difficult, if not impossible.

For the destruction of the grand old monuments, mouldings, oak carvings, &c., in the ancient church, the heritors of the day are chiefly to blame. To save expense they were utilised in the erection of the new church. Considerations of regard for the memorials of the past, if these existed at all in their minds, were cast to the winds when put in the balance with pounds, shillings, and pence. In those days many of the gravestones which sorrowing relatives and kind friends had raised to keep in remembrance the memory of departed loved ones, were wantonly cast down. Some of them were used to form the stair leading up to the west door of the church, where they still lie, and others were removed and utilised for paving shops and dwellings in the village. It is sad to think that the heritors of Monifieth, in the first and second decades of this century, could have been guilty of such semi-barbarous acts as those above related. When the proprietors of the parish so acted, we need not be surprised that some of the villagers appropriated old gravestones to utilitarian purposes.

In Vol. I., p. 29-30, we mentioned the sculptured stones which had been found in and about the Church of Monifieth. The last sculptured stones discovered in the parish were two, by the present minister. The largest has a beautiful large cross on the obverse, the spectacle ornament horizontal near the top, and perpendicular crossed by the sceptre lower down, with the comb and other figures on the reverse. The smaller stone has a fine cross on the reverse. The obverse is divided in two by a horizontal line, on which is a nondescript animal

with its head over its back trying to catch a serpent rearing its body behind it; also the neck and head of a deer; over these are two curious figures. The lower compartment is divided into two sections, in one of which is a monkish figure, and in the other the crescent crossed by the sceptre. The larger stone was found in the interior of the belfry, and the smaller in a dry stone wall near the manse.

The late James Neish of the Laws, who was a member of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland, applied to the heritors for their consent to send the large cross and all the sculptured stones to the Society's Museum in Edinburgh, and he obtained their written authority to have them sent there. They were removed accordingly, and are now there. No doubt these interesting memorials are safer there than lying about the church in Monifieth, but many in the parish deplore their removal, as they might have been preserved as safely within the church, as the grand collection of sculptured stones at St Vigean's now is. We would suggest that where such stones have been presented to the Antiquarian Society, the Society should have good casts of them taken and sent to the donors, that the natives might, from the copies, have a knowledge of the originals.

The church is a large, plain building, with a square tower on the west gable, which rises some 20 feet above the ridge of the church. It has four large, double-pointed windows in front, which faces the south, the pulpit being between the central two. There is a large gallery, and the church is seated for quite a thousand people, which is barely sufficient for the accommodation of the congregation. In the last three months of 1873 the interior of the church was entirely renovated at a cost of about £1000, and it is handsome and comfortable. The great window to the west of the pulpit is now a memorial window, dedicated to the late Thomas Erskine of Linlathen, who died in 1870. The window is by Morris & Co., of London. It cost £325, which was raised by subscription, to which a long list of Mr Erskine's literary friends and others contributed. The window has been viewed with admiration by some of the greatest artists of our country. The figures are admirably drawn, the colours soft and mellow, and the vine leaves, which run throughout the length of the window, give it a fresh yet subdued tone, which is very pleasing and very beautiful.

Mr Erskine was one of the best and most benevolent of men, a great thinker, and a distinguished writer on religious subjects. He was one who, by the influence of his character and his writings, had done as much as any man of

this century to give tone and direction of thought on the great subjects of what “man is to believe concerning God, and what duty God requires of man.” In the district in which he resided he was loved and venerated; in Edinburgh, where he spent a considerable part of his time, he was admired and esteemed; and in other places where his works were read, and his character properly known, he was lauded and honoured.

On the south side of the Dighty, immediately above the spot where the bridge on the highway between Dundee and Arbroath crosses the river, a stream of pure cool water issues from a fountain built on the bank, a drinking vessel being attached. Over the fountain is the following text of scripture:—“Whosoever drinketh of this water shall thirst again” (John iv., v. 13). The fountain was erected by Mr Erskine, and it points to the fountain of living waters freely offered to all without money and without price, of which he was so desirous that all should drink and obtain everlasting life. The fountain is expressive of the loving sympathies of its erector.

The graveyard, which surrounds the church, is enclosed by a stone wall. Mr Erskine and some of the members of the family are buried within an enclosure a little to the north of the church. Many other memorials of departed parishioners and others are within the graveyard, some of which are imposing structures.

Monifieth is a word of Celtic origin, signifying “the moss of the stag,” but however appropriate this name may have been in ancient times, when what are now the sandy links along the side of the firth were a moss, it is not descriptive of the parish at the present period, as there is no moss visible on the surface of the land. The ancient name was *Monifuith*, *Monefuit*, and *Monefut*. Underneath the “downs or links,” lies a deep stratum of moss, in which many deer’s horns have been found. According to tradition King David I. had a favourite hunting ground here, and the horns embedded in the moss may have been shed about the period when he reigned and hunted in the parish.

The outline of the parish is of an irregular and somewhat oblong shape, about five miles long by from one and a half to three and a half miles in breadth, and it contains 6767·192 acres, of which 15·697 are water, and 799·587 foreshore. The Firth of Tay, in a circular form, bounds the parish on the south; on the east it is bounded by Barry and Monikie, on the north by Monikie, and on the west by Murroes and Dundee. The coast line, which is about three and one half miles in length, is low and sandy.

The old Statistical Account says:—“The parish seems anciently to have

been of less extent than at present. Its proportion of the links which skirt the coast may be safely supposed above 400 acres, and seems all once to have been covered with water. Adjoining to these links, tradition relates that some part belonged to the parish of Ferry-Port-on-Craig, on the opposite side of the estuary, but what that part was, or when the separation was made, it might be vain, at this distance of time, to inquire."

There is little doubt that the estuary, at some distant period, included the links from Broughty eastward, the water then washing the raised bank which rises somewhat abruptly immediately outwith the sandy downs. It may be safely averred that that period was long before parishes were defined, or even thought of.

It is stated by some writers that a chapel dedicated to OUR LADY stood in early times upon the bank near the centre of the Tay, and about opposite the Church of Monifieth, known as the Ladybank, and that it was from the chapel the bank got the name by which it has been long known. The bank is now at a considerable distance from the river shore, but it may have been a peninsula connected with the land at a time long past. At very low tides, from a point about halfway between Broughty Castle and Monifieth village, the sands are dry almost as far as the outer end of the Ladybank,

Within the observation of the present generation the river is making great encroachments upon the links from Broughty Castle eastward to the Buddonness. In some places quite fifty feet of them have been washed away within the last few years. A little before the middle of the thirteenth century the Countess of Angus gave the Abbot of Arbroath a toft and croft of land at Monifieth, lying to the south of the church which the Culdees held in her father's time. The parish church of Monifieth stands on the site of the church of the Culdees. In those days grants to the Church were given with a liberal hand. The land now lying between the church and the river is comparatively but a narrow stripe of worthless land, the gift of which by the Countess would do her little honour, the Abbey little good, and would not be worth recording in their chartulary. We believe that the land then extended much farther south than it does now, and that Monifieth Bay, if it existed at all, was then of much smaller extent than it is now. If so, the links were then so much more extensive.

It is supposed that what are now the higher links were cultivated, or fit for cultivation at no very distant period, and that the soil consisted of dark loam. Some terrible storm of wind wafted the sand from the river or river bank, and

deposited it on the previous soil. In the cuttings required in the formation of the Direct Forfar Railway this was distinctly seen. The black soil of the original surface, was seen to have a gradual decline towards the river, over which was the blown sand, deep in cutting through hillocks but thin in hollows. Some obstruction, such as a bush, had arrested the blowing sand and formed the hillocks.

The old Statistical Account says:—"Up to 1777, before salmon began to be sent to London, they were sold in the parish, and in Dundee at 1½d per pound. Since that period salmon had not been sold under four pence per lb." The rent of the salmon fishings in the parish was then £130 per annum.

About 1780 the white fishing on this coast began to decline. Haddocks, which were caught in greatest abundance, totally left the coast, and for a number of years none were caught. The only fish caught during that period were ling and cod, and a few of other sorts. When the report was written, 1792-3, the haddocks had begun to make their appearance again, but only in small quantities. There were doubts about the cause of the disappearance of the haddocks, whether for lack of food, or because they had been pursued by some voracious enemy. Porpoises, or gair-fish as they were then called, were very numerous, and very destructive to the salmon. They may have disturbed and frightened the haddocks.

The old Account also says—"There were three villages in the parish, which were thus peopled—Drumsturdy Moor, 134; Monifieth, 175; and the Ferry, 250. The total population in the parish, of all ages, was 1218 persons, and it appears that at no former period was it greater than then." Great changes have taken place in the parish since 1793, when the account was penned.

The parish, in common with most of the others in the county, had in many respects been in a very backward state up to nearly the end of the first half of last century. The account given in the old Statistical Report regarding the improvements in its agriculture by Mr Hunter, the proprietor of several lands in the parish shows the state in which it had previously been. The report very properly says that "he is a gentleman whose name deserves to be recorded, as it was entirely owing to his enlightened spirit that the change on the face of the parish had been made."

"Some years before 1750 he began to enclose land, and betwixt 1750 and 1752 began to use lime as a manure. In 1753 he introduced the culture of turnips, and in the following year that of potatoes. By fallow, dung, and lime he prepared his grounds for the crop, and he sowed them at the proper season

with grass seeds. Now had his fields begun to assume a fairer surface and a softer mould; but still their unpleasing form remained. The ridges were wide at one end, narrow at the other, and bent in various curvatures. They were soon rendered regular and straight.

“His fields lay beside the road to the Parish Church, and the parishioners as they passed beheld their beauty and fertility with wonder. What they beheld they imitated, and many soon saw with satisfaction their own fields covered with a similar beauty and fertility. The old Scottish ploughs were dismissed apace, and there was not then one in the parish.”

The old Account of Monifieth parish and village says:—“As their situation is so salubrious, that multitudes resort every summer to the villages of the East and West Ferry for the benefit of sea-bathing, as the employments of few are sedentary, as the ground is nowhere marshy, as the access to coals is easy, the people are generally healthy. But it is of more importance to characterize the minds than the bodies of a people; it is of more importance to be told that, within the last 80 or 90 years, the parish has increased as much in religion and morals as in the arts of life,” &c.

“Mr John Dempster, the last Episcopalian clergyman at Monifieth, had selected seven elders from among the numerous proprietors who shared the lands of the parish, but whose race have all long since left the possessions of their fathers and are gone; also seven deacons from among the tenants to watch over the state of the poor. There appears to have been great need of surveillance, as little regard was paid to the Sabbath, some having fished with the rod or net. The inns were well patronised, and a committee had to go to them after public worship to perustrate them, &c., &c. Scarcely was there a Sabbath on which some delinquent was not justly and publicly reprovved. By these means decency and devotion began to reign, and the people were then extremely steady in their religious principles.”

“In the year 1578 the usual collection on Sabbaths was eightpence Scots, or two-thirds of a penny sterling. On 29th June of that year the poor fund was only 6s 6d Scots, or 6½d sterling. The cottagers then gave to the masters of whom they held their little hovels all the children they needed as servants. The rest found it often vain to apply to a trade, almost every man being his own tradesman. The cravings of hunger forced them out to beg that bread which they could not earn, and the poor preyed on the poor.”

Before 1651 the times seem to have improved. The usual collection on Sabbath that year was 4s 2d Scots or 4 2-12d stg. On Sabbath, 23d November,

1651, the parishioners were able to collect £2 5s stg. for the support of their brethren in the prison of Dundee, who had been taken captive by the English army under General Monk, as they passed through the parish to the siege of that town, and which Mr John Barclay, the minister, and another gentleman were commissioned to carry.

James Beaton, Postulate of Arbroath, was, in November, 1549, ordered to find security to “underly the laws for treasonable intercommuning with Sir John Dudley, Englishman, some time captain of the fort of Broughty Ferry,” and persons were sent to Arbroath “to require the place thereof to be given over to my Lord Governor’s Grace, because Maister James Betoun was at the horn.”

In the first volume of Epitaphs and Inscriptions, p. 106, it is said, “Truel Fair at the Kirk of Kennethmont and at Kirktoon of Monifieth appears under October in the Edinburgh Prognosticator for 1706.” We do not know anything of this fair, but it has not been held at the Kirktoon of Monifieth for very many years.

A century ago there was then only one threshing machine in the parish. The other farmers employed men to thrash out their corn called *lotmen*, who generally resided in the neighbourhood, and received as wages the twenty-fifth boll of grain they thrashed out, with breakfast and a small allowance for dinner.

On 6th February, 1653, a schoolmaster for the parish of Monifieth was appointed by the heritors and session. The minute of appointment shows that he was to have for his maintenance two merks yearly for every plough within the parish, one half to be then paid to him, and the other half at first August next, and so on at Candlemas and Lammas. The number of ploughs, being forty-seven, were given up as follows:—Monifieth, two; Burnside and Barnhill, four; Balmossie, three; the mills of Balmossie, one; Forth, one; Balgillo, four; the mill of Balgillo, half a plough; Lumlethum, six; Effibetoune, six; Grange, six; Ardounie, two; Laws, two; Pidditie and Arsludie, three; Kingennie, two; Legsland, one and a half; Finrack, two; Omachie, three. The summation of these is forty-nine. The minister agreed to pay four merks yearly during the time of his ministry and the enjoying of his stipend at the said kirk. It was agreed that every gentleman’s child should give thirty shillings quarterly; every husbandmen’s twenty shillings, if he be able to pay it; those who are less able, thirteen shillings and fourpence in the quarter. Also, that every person of good quality and rank, and who were able, should give 24s Scots at their marriage or proclamation, whereof the

schoolmaster is to have 18s and the beadle 6s. Those that are of meaner quality or less able to pay, 12s. Strangers living without the parish desiring a burial place in the kirkyard of Monifieth to pay the schoolmaster 20s, besides the cost of the grave making to the beadle. Twelve shillings to be paid at the baptism of every child, 8s whereof to the schoolmaster. It was agreed that next summer there should be a school, with a chamber for the schoolmaster, as near the middle of the parish as could be conveniently got "upon the charges of the parishioners," the particular spot to be settled by the heritors and other persons having interest thereto. That the scholars' parents, or others who have nearest interest in them, shall bring in the summer season peats, coals, or turfs to the school for the use of the schoolmaster and bairns in the winter season, and that proportionally according to their rank and condition. Further, it was agreed that the schoolmaster should have liberty to remove at any Candlemas or Lammas thereafter, provided that he intimate the same to the session forty days before his removal. It was agreed that all heritors, husbandmen, and labourers of the land sign the minute obliging themselves to fulfil the premises.

John Urquhart, the schoolmaster, to get a copy for his security, subscribed by James, Lord Couper; William Durhame, elder of Grange; Alexander Wedderburne of Kingennie; Michael Ramsay of Forth; James Durham of Ardounie, heritors; Mr John Barclay, minister; Hugh Maxwill, Hendrie Dog, William Mill, James Nicoll, elders; and other elders and deacons who could not subscribe gave their consent thereunto.

A MS. at Panmure, without date, docketed "rentalls of Monifieth," by Earl Patrick, who died in 1654, contains the following rentals of West Ferry and Monifieth, which must be of a date prior to 1654. The money is Scots:—

Rentall of the west ferrie yearly q ^l it was in my Lord balmerino possessione, and the which rental is now agmented by the laird of Powrie—	
Item payed be David Roger, elder, to my Lord Balmerino for ane aiker of land, with the tend yrof and ane house,	020 : 00 : 0
Item payed be John Ramsay and Isobell Knight, his spouse, for ane aiker of land, w ^t the tend yrof and ane house,	020 : 00 : 0
Item be them ane singell toft,	005 : 08 : 0
Item be Isobell Archor for ane aiker of land, with the teind yrof and ane hous,	020 : 00 : 0
Item be Issobell Hay for ane aiker of land, with the teind yrof and ane hous,	020 : 00 : 0

Item be Henrie Knight for ane aiker of land, with the teind yrof and ane hous,	020 : 00 : 0
Item be Isobell Charters, widow, for ane aiker of land, with the teind yrof and ane hous,	020 : 00 : 0
Item be Grissell Smyth and her spouse for ane aiker of land, with the teind yrof and ane hous,	020 : 00 : 0
Item be them ane singell toft,	005 : 08 : 0
Item be Isobell Charters, and sometyme be Johne Howathsonne, ane aiker, with teind and ane house,	020 : 00 : 0
Item be Thomas beatoun for ane singell toft,	005 : 08 : 0
Item be David Rodger, younger, ane double toft,	010 : 16 : 0
Item be Thomas Andersone ane singell toft,	005 : 08 : 0
Item be ffindla Johnstoun ane singell toft,	005 : 08 : 0
Item be William Knight ane double toft,	010 : 16 : 0
Item be Hendrie Knight, James Abbut, George Sandersone, and Thomas beatoun for the salmond fishing of the west crook belonging to the fferrie,	040 : 00 : 0
Item be tennents in the west fferrie forsaid are obleidged to furnish to my Lord's house all sorts of whyt fish in the summer seaseone at ten shilling for the hundredth, and threttein shilling four penyes in winter and feby. ; haddocks at on lb. 6s 8d pr hunder.	

248 : 12 : 0

The summation in the document is £148 12s 6d.

Item payd for the maines of Balumbie, ten Chalder victuall, viz., Item of bear, Item of wheitt, Item of meall, Item of money, rent thrie hundreth merks,	200 : 00 : 0
Rental of my Lord Balmerino's lands in Anguse, silver dewties.	
Payed be the bonnet makers for the waulk mill,	lib.022 : 00 : 0
Payed be John Airth for the Laviorik Land,	010 : 00 : 0
Payed be Margaret Whyt for her house,	001 : 06 : 8
Payed be David — for his hous,	006 : 00 : 0
Payed be Henrie Scott, younger,	001 : 00 : 0
Payed be Pa : Jack for ane hous and a yaird,	001 : 10 : 0
Payed be James gaivane for his hous and chope,	002 : 00 : 0

Payed be James Lovell for his hous and chope,	lib.003 : 00 : 0
More payed be James gaivane for ane house formerly possest be Margaret Smairt,	001 : 00 : 0
Payed be Mitchell guild,	003 : 00 : 0
Payed be Cristane Jack for the maill of ane house,	001 : 00 : 0
Payed be Alexr. Carmichell for his hous,	007 : 06 : 8
Payed be Henry Whytlaw for ane house,	005 : 13 : 4
Payed be Pa: Key,	001 : 00 : 0
Payed be Alexr. milne for ane house,	001 : 10 : 8
	<hr/>
	<u>067 : 7 : 4</u>

The summation in the document is £113 16s 8d.

Payed be laird of Grange for his fishings of gall and budden
fourtic seven pound, 047 : 00 : 0

Besides the "Rentall of the West ferrie," and the "silver dewties" given above, the same paper contains a list of payments to Lord Balmerino in bear, meal, capons, hens, chickens, and geese. These were paid by five different tenants—1, Alex. Kid, for third part of Barnhill and Balmossie Mill; 2, Thomas Miller, for part of Barnhill; 3, David Pattillock, who also paid 12 bolls wheat for Balmossie; 4, John Bull, for Burnside; 5, "The Bonnet Makers for the Walke Milne."

The total rental of Lord Balmerino's lands in Angus a short time before 1645, but the precise year is not known, amounted to the sum of £509 8s 8d. These lands were chiefly in the parish of Monifieth. In this sum was included twenty-two pounds of silver duties payed by the bonnetmaker craft of Dundee for their waulk mills, situated on the Dighty, and near its mouth. The sum also included forty pounds for the salmon fishing of West Crook belonging to the Ferry, and forty-seven pounds for the laird of Grange's fishings of Gall and Buddon. Besides the money rent, the tenants also paid in kind, bear, meal, hens, capons, chickens, and geese.

From what we have said it will be seen that Monifieth has undergone many changes in its time. The first time we meet with the name is as a seat of the Culdees, the first "servants of God" who, in early days, preached Christ and Him crucified to the ancient inhabitants of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. It was then, in the early part of the twelfth century, part of the vast territories of the Celtic Maormers and Earls of Angus. How long it had before that

period been a seat of the Culdees, or how long it had been the property of these Maormers, we cannot tell, nor can we give any description of the place in those times. There must have been a church and buildings, perhaps called an abbey, for the residence of the Culdee monks; with, probably, a village around, or clustering in the shade of the monastery.

When the Church of Monifieth was gifted to the Abbey of Arbroath (1201-1207) by Earl Gilchrist, the Abbot of Arbroath would send Romish monks to take possession of, and officiate in the church; but whether the Culdee monks coalesced with their Romish brethren, or were expelled, is unknown. The church, with so much of the abbey as was required for the officiating priests and others necessary for conducting the services, and the village would doubtless remain. The Earls of Angus appear to have had close connection with Monifieth, and they may have had a castle in the vicinity in which to reside when they visited their maritime lands for sea bathing or other purposes. There is nothing known of any residence of theirs in the county.

The Abbots of Arbroath kept their hold of the Church of Monifieth, and the others which had been gifted to them, until the Reformation. During their long possession the changes in the aspect of the place had probably not varied much. Nor would the Reformed Church, whether Episcopalian or Presbyterian, lead to much alteration in this respect. The villagers would, throughout the whole period, consist of small farmers or crofters, tradesmen required for local purposes, and the fishermen, who were located chiefly at Broughty Ferry. The numbers of these would not vary much. The towns of North Ferry and Monifieth are mentioned by Monipennie in 1612, p. 170.

Until a comparatively recent time the village of Monifieth, which lay chiefly to the east of the church, consisted of a number of turf huts, for they hardly deserve the name of houses, thatched, and with small windows, such as may still be seen on Barry Links, at a short distance to the eastward of the village. Such a population, with little education, and no exciting events to rouse their dormant energies, would go through the routine of their little duties from day to day and year to year in a sort of sleepy hollow, without progression in any way. This lethargic state came to an end during the second and third decades of this century.

In the year 1811 a work for the manufacture of machinery was started in the village by James Low and Robert Fairweather. The infant establishment was begun on a small scale, and for a time its growth was slow; but from then till now it has lived and been a growing concern. Flax spinning by

machinery was in its youth when this work commenced, but it gradually extended, until the district was dotted with small mills wherever there was a waterfall sufficient to turn a few spindles. As flax spinning extended, the machine work progressed, and the first card made in the district for flax tow was by these engineers, in 1815. The above-mentioned James Low, who was the grandfather of the present proprietor of the works, died, and was succeeded by his son, William Low, who carried on the work until his death, on 2d February, 1840. The work was thereafter carried on by James Kennedy for behoof of the family of William Low till 1849, when James Fairweather Low assumed the management. It is now carried on by the said James F. Low and his brother, Samuel Miller Low. The work has been in operation for 72 years, and it has become a large and thriving concern. It is now known as Monifieth Foundry, and about 300 operatives have steady employment at the various departments of the work. The machinery sent out by Mr Low has made him and his work known in all parts of the world where flax or jute is spun. The Lows have been in Monifieth for 300 years, and four generations of them have been connected with the engineering works, the great-grandfather of the present proprietor having been in them for a time.

James Fairweather Low married Grace-Margaret, daughter of James Cox of Clement Park, Lochee, and of Cardean, and the barony of Baikie, in Strathmore; senior partner of Cox Brothers, and lately Provost of Dundee. By her he has one son and five daughters. Samuel Miller Low married the eldest daughter of Dr Lyell, mentioned below, by whom he had three sons and four daughters.

In 1873 another branch of industry was introduced into Monifieth, viz., that of jute spinning. James Carmichael Lyell and Charles Lyell erected the Monifieth Jute Works on ground to the south of the railway. At this work about 400 hands obtain regular employment. The proprietors are sons of Dr Lyell, who was for about forty years a physician in Dundee. In 1873 he retired from practice and took up his residence in Monifieth. On his retirement he was presented with a testimonial by his old patients and his personal friends, consisting of £1000 and some silver plate. He died in January, 1881. James C. Lyell married Katherine Latham, daughter of George Latham, C.E.

Early in this century John Davidson commenced the business of cart and plough wright in the village, and he acquired some celebrity in his trade. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, William Young, and the work has been continued.

The introduction of local industrial establishments into the village has transformed it from a squalid unsightly spot, into a tidy village, with streets of well-built stone houses, having slated roofs. There are some good shops where most of the necessaries, and some of the luxuries, of life can be obtained. On the rising ground to the north of the village there are many handsome villas, the residences of the proprietors of the industrial establishments, and of others who have chosen the place for a residence. The villas are surrounded with fine gardens, with conservatories, vineries, lawns, and shrubbery, and some of them are "things of beauty."

In the northern district of the parish there is an abundant supply of excellent freestone, very suitable for building purposes, and in several places extensive quarrying operations are carried on. The quarry at one time called Legsland, but now known as Wellbank Quarry, has been in operation for more than three hundred years, as it is mentioned in the Session Records of the parish on 3d June, 1574. The quarry is yet far from being exhausted. In the southern district a whinstone or trap rock prevails, but it is of little value, as, when exposed to the atmosphere, it becomes friable and crumbles down to dust.

There are two Free Churches in the parish, the first, erected after the Disruption in 1843, being at the Hillock, in the northern district. The other, in the village of Monifieth, in the southern district, was erected about 1870. The former is a plain but comfortable building, and the latter is rather more ornate. At each church there is an excellent manse and a large garden. A large and handsome school and schoolhouse was erected by the School Board at Monifieth, and opened on Monday, 30th September, 1878; and there is another Board school and schoolhouse at Mattocks, in the northern district of the parish.

Immediately to the south of the parish church, on ground which once belonged to the ancient Culdees, a hall has been erected, the primary purpose of which is to serve as a Sabbath School, and to provide accommodation for advanced classes for religious instruction. The proposal originated at a meeting held in the church on 16th November, 1880, when the congregation assembled to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Dr Young's induction as minister of the parish, and to present him with a substantial token of their respect and esteem. Part of this presentation consisted of a sum of money, which Dr Young devoted to the erection of such a Sunday School Hall as might prove a model for other parishes, on condition that a sufficient sum was otherwise raised to complete the undertaking. The proposal was warmly responded

to, the money raised, the hall completed, and opened on 25th December, 1882.

The hall is a large and handsome building, 68 feet in length from east to west, by 37 feet broad, and will comfortably accommodate 600 scholars. It is Gothic of the 13th century, in the form of a nave, with an aisle on the north side separated by four bays. The piers are octagonal, with carved capitals. At the east end there are a library and a classroom, beyond which is a keeper's house and all necessary conveniences. The interior has been fitted up in American fashion, with moveable partitions attached to the walls, which can be formed into separate classrooms, or, in a few moments, folded close into the walls, when the whole area is available for any public purpose. On 16th May, 1882, the central pier of the edifice was laid, and a writing was deposited within the pier, explaining the origin and purpose for which the hall had been erected. The last words of the writing were, "May the Divine blessing rest on this work, which has been undertaken to promote the cause of the Christian education of the young."

The building will hold an important part among the ecclesiastical edifices in the parish. Externally it is chaste and a great ornament to the village, the appearance of which is much improved by the elegant hall, and the neat lofty spire by which it is surmounted. The site is admirable, the edifice being well seen, and its associations carry us back to a remote period when the Pictish race occupied the ground, and the Culdees were the teachers of the people; or to a still more remote time when no Christian missionaries had reached the Tay, and when the Druids taught their mysteries to an ignorant race.

We are not aware whether or not the new hall has yet been named. With the Rev. Dr Young, the respected minister of the parish, the conception of the hall originated; under his fostering care the fabric was begun, steadily carried on, and finally successfully completed. To the rev. Doctor, aided by many kind friends, the inhabitants of Monifieth are indebted for their beautiful hall, and his name ought to be permanently associated with it.

Several streams run through, or for some distance bound the parish. The largest of these is the Dighty. It rises in the Lundie lakes, flows easterly, and entering Monifieth, runs about two miles through the parish, and falls into the Tay at the Milton of Monifieth. In this part of its course it flows through the beautiful grounds of Linlathen. In the early decades of this century it was a pure pellucid stream, and well stocked with trout, but now, owing to the numerous bleachfields on its banks and other causes, the water

is greatly contaminated, having more the appearance of milk than water, and in the lower half of its course not a trout is to be found.

The Murroes burn rises in Petterden, on the south side of Lawrence Hill, has a south-easterly course through part of Tealing and Murroes parishes, then southerly through the Den and past the Church of Murroes, and for a mile it is the boundary between the parishes of Dundee and Monifieth, when it falls into the Dighty. In the latter part of its course it is called the Lammerton burn.

The Buddon burn rises in the eastern district of the parish of Murroes, runs past Newbigging, dividing in its lower course the parish of Barrie from this parish, and falls into the estuary of the Tay. There are some pretty bits of scenery in its upper course, but after passing Balhungie and entering the links it is a sluggish stream, devoid of beauty.

In the letter by Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaird to George Chalmers (Caledonia), 28th November, 1799, mentioned in the end of the chapter on Maryton, he refers to the anxiety about the state of the crops, and anticipates great scarcity and distress the following summer. The Author has often heard his parents speak of the great privations the poor then suffered. The following is copy of a letter from "Honest" George Dempster of Dunnichen, M.P. for the Forfar, Perth, Dundee, &c., district of Burghs from 1769 to 1784:—

"Dunnichen, Forfar, 7th May, 1800.

"Gentlemen,

"The following Commission is probably out of your Line of Business ; nevertheless, the motives of it will be my excuse. The Principal Inhabitants of this parish have associated themselves to find Food for the People in it for the next four months ; its own stock being quite exhausted. They wish to try at what price Barley can be had from your port, and have employed me to commission from thence Ten Quarters of the lowest priced Barley which your Broker can find, that is not *musty*, and Two Quarters of the very best quality, being in doubts whether the best may not, in the long run, be the cheapest, as is not unusual in other Cases. It is much wished that this Commission would be sent down, addressed to me, to the care of Mr P. Guthrie, merch^d Dundee, by the very first vessel despatched for Dundee or Perth.

"I shall of course hope for advices from you of the purchase, price, and conveyance, and Time of payment ; distinguishing the two different kinds. Some distinguishing mark should also be put on the Bags containing the finest. Be pleased also to send me Two Sacks of the Coarsest, but not ill tasted, Flour,

and for my family use one Sack of the Finest. I need not recommend dispatch, as it is literally on Life and Death.

“I am, with great respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient, humble
Servant,

“GEORGE DEMPSTER.

Messrs Lyon & Jobson,
Merchants, London.”

The letter is dated 7th May, and marked received on 12th, being five days on the way. It is marked “answered, 15th May.”

The letter we received too late to give it in the chapter on Dunnichen. The grandfather of the writer of the letter, John Dempster, was minister of Monifieth from 1675 till his death in 1710. He was the last Episcopal minister of Monifieth. George Dempster of Dunnichen, his son, was proprietor of Ethie-beaton, Hillock, Laws, and other lands in this parish, and he and his wife were interred in the church of Monifieth. Seeing the interest the Dempsters had in Monifieth, we think we may well include the letter in the chapter on Monifieth.

The lands and barony of Ardownie, which included those of Ashludie, belonged to Hugh, Earl of Ormond, and were forfeited on 7th October, 1458. They were then given to William Money penny. In a charter of them to Sir William Money penny, knight, dated 9th November, 1458, William, Lord Money penny, was next in succession to Ardownie and other lands mentioned in the charter. Alexander, Lord Money penny, had a charter of the lands of Ardownie on his father's resignation, dated 20th March, 1483-4. Alexander, having no family, in 1495 exchanged his barony with Sir Alexander Bruce of Earlshall, in Fife, for lands in France. We do not know how long this family retained them.

Henry Ramsay of Ardownie was one of an assize in 1560, and of another in 1568 (Reg. de Pan., pp. 310 and 314). The lands of Ardownie were acquired by the Maules. Thomas Maule of Pitlivie, son of Sir Thomas Maule, and Margaret Lichton, his spouse, had a charter of half the lands of Ardownie on 20th March, 1594 (Doug. II. 353).

Jervise says:—“Arsludie, now Ashludie, formed part of the estate of the Grange of Monifieth, and was occupied in 1692 by John Durham, ‘whose

house was burned in the nicht, and he in it' (Session Record, per J. Neish, Esq.)." (E. and I., I., p. 112).

The lands were subsequently acquired by Archibald Murray, who also owned Ashludie. He sold them to the Durhams of Grange of Monifieth in 1642. Durham resold the land to Alexander Duncan, who was designed of Ardownie. He got a charter under the Great Seal of these lands in 1695. Ochterlony says Durham owned Ardownie 1684-5. He was a field officer under the Earl of Panmure at the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715. His widow, Isabel Graham, died in Dundee in 1799, aged 86 years. His brother James was a lieut. in the same regiment. David, a son of Alexander Duncan, was a merchant in Dundee. He married Agnes, daughter of James Smith of Camno, who died in 1739. The Smiths of Camno afterwards acquired a part of the estate of Auchinleck, in Monikie, and called it Smithfield.

George Cullen had a charter of Ardownie and Ashludie in 1700. Alexander Duncan, eldest son of Alexander Duncan of Ardownie, acquired the lands held by his father, Ardownie and Ashludie, on 28th July, 1724. Same year he acquired Omachie from Lord Douglas. He sold Ardownie, Ashludie, and part of Baldovie to Thomas Mylne of Mylnefield in 1758. He sold these lands to Sir James Ramsay, Bart., of Bamff in 1788. On 31st October, 1769, Sir James purchased the town and lands of Baldovie, in Monifieth parish, from George Dempster of Dunnichen. The lands of Ashludie were bought from Sir George Ramsay, Bart., of Bamff by Alexander Gordon, flaxspinner in Arbroath, in 1864. He erected a handsome mansion on the estate, and the grounds surrounding it were finely laid out, and they are now very beautiful.

Mr Gordon married Miss Lindsay of Tarrie, and by her has four sons and two daughters. The estate of Ardownie now belongs to Sir James Henry Ramsay, Baronet, of Bamff, near Alyth.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 Ardownie is entered at £400, and old do. £166 13s 4d; but in the Cess Book of 1748 and since, the lands have been entered at £666 13s 4d. On 20th May this cumulo was divided, thus Ardownie and Ashludie and Meadows, holding off the Crown, £530 2s 10d; Baldovie holding of a subject superior, £136 10s 6d = £666 13s 4d. In the new Roll attached to the old, both divisions stand in name of Sir James Ramsay, Bart.

Monifieth was a thanedom. In the year 1220 Malcolm, Earl of Angus, gave Nicholas, the priest of Kirriemuir, and his heirs the Abthein lands of Monifieth. In 1374 the Depute-Justiciar ordered the teinds of the King's

farms, both money and grain of his thanage lands of Monifieth and Menmuir, and his other lands to be paid to the Prior of Resteneth.

Robert I. granted to Malisius Menteith a charter of the davache land of Ballygillachy (In. to Ch. 15-6); also a charter to the same person of the lands of Ballgillachie (do., 18-63); also a charter to Patricii Capitalis, medica, of the lands of Ballegillachie, in the thanedom of Monyfieth (do., 18-70). Monifieth being a thanedom, the lands within it were held off the Crown. The charter of the lands of Balgillo to the King's physician is the earliest proprietary notice of Balgillo in Monifieth with which we have met. The two charters to M. Monteith may have been of Balgillo in Tannadice.

David II. gave Thomas Raythe a charter of the lands of Balgillachie, in vic. de Forfar (In. to Ch., 65-10.) Do., 88-237 is a charter by the same King to Thome de Rate of the lands of Balgillachy, of which Gilbert M'Beth, the physician, brother and heir of "Ectoris medicia regis" resigned. The charter is dated at Montrose, 23d October, 1369. Robert II. in 1390 gave Alexander de Lindsay a charter of the superiority of Balgillo, which had belonged to Thomas de Rate (do., 125-1). A William de Gourlay de Balgally, in Angus, did homage to Edward I. at Berwick-upon-Tweed (Reg. Roll., 126). David II. (1329-70) gave a charter of excambion to Andrew Buttergask of the lands of Stormond and Cluny, in Perthshire, to him, for the lands of Ballgillie, in Angus (In. to Ch., 56-12). We do not know to which, Balgillo, Monifieth, or Tannadice, the two last paragraphs refer.

The lands of Balgillo subsequently came into possession of Wishart of Pittarrow. On his forfeiture, from what cause is unknown, in 1499, the property was acquired by Andrew, third Lord Gray, who had charter of Balgillo, 29th June, 1499. He had previously been appointed Sheriff of Angus, and, on the resignation of Archibald, Earl of Angus, had got a charter of Broughty on 26th June, 1490, and afterwards, in 1496, built a castle on the rock.

Patrick, fourth Lord Gray, Sheriff of Angus, had charter of Balgillo, Broughty, Gotterston, and Kingslaw, with the customs of Dundee, on 16th April, 1524. He died in 1541. Patrick, son of Andrew Gray of Muirton, had a charter of Balgillo on 7th June, 1540 (do. 669).

On 28th April, 1542, Patrick, fifth Lord Gray, nephew of the fourth Lord, had charter of Broughty, Gotterston, and Kingslaw, third part of the barony of Dundee, Sheriff, annual customs of Dundee, erecting the lands into a free barony, on the resignation of Andrew Straton of Lauriston, one of the two heirs and successors of Patrick, fourth Lord Gray (do. 670)

Shortly after the fifth Lord Gray came into possession of Balgillo, the English garrison at Broughty took possession of the hill of Balgillo and surrounding lands, and they retained possession from 1547 till 1550. Balgillo appears to have again come into possession of Lord Gray after the English left.

We think the Blairs had succeeded the Grays, and they remained in possession of the lands for a considerable period. One, at least, of this family was knighted. Sir William Blair of Balgillo, knight, was one of the trustees appointed by Lady Grange to manage her mortification for poor scholars, &c., in 1645.

In 1651 General Monk occupied the hill of Balgillo for a short time. It, as well as the lands of Balgillo, may have been the property of the Grays or of the Blairs at the time of Monk's occupation. On 24th October, 1661, Master John Cunninghame was retoured (No. 380) in an annual payment of 330 merks from the lands and barony of Broughty Ferry and the lands of Balgillo. The name of the proprietor is not given in the retour, but we think it had been one of the Blairs, and that they had parted with these properties shortly after the date of that retour.

On 8th March, 1670, Andrew Reid of Knap, heir of Gilbert Reid, his immediate younger brother, was retoured (No. 442) in the manor of Broughty, salmon fishings in the Tay and water mouth of same, lands in Lundie, and third part of the town and lands of Balgillo, and lands of Ley of Balgillo.

Before 1684 Balgillo had come into possession of Hunter of Burnside. Ochterlony adds—"With a salmon fishing upon Tay, and a great cuningaire." In the Valuation Roll of 1683, Balgillo, Forth, and fishings are entered together at £666 13s 4d annual rent. Col. Hunter then or shortly thereafter appears to have been superior, and David Fyffe proprietor of Balgillo. In 1795 the Hon. William Maule was superior of lands of Forth, North Ferry, and fishings, and General Hunter proprietor—£98 8s 9d. The lands of Balgillo belonged to David Hunter, as superior, and David Charles Fyffe, proprietor—£568 4s 7d = £666 13s 4d. On 7th April, 1804, another division took place. The trustees of David Erskine purchased Balgillo, &c.—£446 3s 8d—and General Hunter kept the remaining lands, including the field called the Kail Pot—£122 11s—"and part of the North Ferry, being houses formerly belonging to Kinloch—£25."

The lands of Balgillo remain part of the estate of Linlathen, of which J. Erskine Erskine is proprietor. The lands of Balgillo held of the Priory of Resteneth, and paid 13s 4d annually to the Prior.

The lands of Balmossie had been acquired at an early period by a family who assumed the name of the property for a surname, but when they did so we do not know. The first of the name we meet with had been an adherent of Robert the First. This King gave a charter to Allan Balmossie of some lands in Dundee, and third part of Craigie (In. to Ch., 18-81). King Robert II. granted a charter to Patrick Inverpeffer of the third part of Craigie called Bruis lands, quilk was Walter Balmossie, and the co-superiority Alexander Scrymgeor, Constable of Dundee, resigned (do., 113-5). The same King gave said Patrick a charter of same lands, with the fishings (do., 122-100), and another charter of same lands to same person (do. 128-6). As the terms of these charters are nearly identical, we think they all refer to one and the same charter.

In early times Balmossie was much more extensive than it now is. It then included the lands now called Barnhill, Panmure Bleachfield lands, the Links below Barnhill, Reres, and lands to the west, including the land from the river northwards to the street on west of Reres House and grounds.

Balmossie and these other lands have long been possessed by the Maules of Panmure and their successors, the Earl of Dalhousie being the present proprietor.

The Halyburtons of Pitcur had an interest in the parish of Monifieth in parts of the 16th and 17th centuries. On 21st April, 1619, James Halyburton of Pitcur, heir of Sir James, his father, was retoured (No. 15) in the lands of Eglismonichto, *alias* Barnhill, Brachan, *alias* Camp, and Brigend of Monifieth, and salmon fishings called Palmanichts, over the northern part of the water of Tay, with the teinds and vicarages, in the barony of Eglismonichto, and regality of Keremure; the lands of Balmossie, in the same barony and regality—A.E. £6, N.E. £24; two parts of the Kirkton of Monifieth and Justingleyes, with fishing in the sea and the water of Tay; sixth part of the village or town of Kirkton of Monifieth, in warrandice of Eglismonichto, &c.—A.E. £3, N.E. £12.

On 22d October, 1672, David Halyburton, heir of his father James, was retoured (No. 458) in the same lands and fishings, with the addition of the two mills of Brachane. The teinds and fishings appear to have been acquired by the Earls of Panmure. Earl George, heir of his father, Earl Patrick, was retoured in them (No. 385) 1st April, 1662; Earl George, as heir of Earl George, his father (No. 450), on 16th May, 1671; Earl James, as heir of Earl George, his father, was retoured in same (No. 502) on 27th April, 1686.

On 13th May, 1663, William Kyd, heir of Robert Kyd of Craigie, his immediate younger brother, was retoured (No. 402) in half rupis of Broughty, half the town and lands of North Ferry called the Forth of Broughty, with teinds and fishings upon the water of Tay. Half feudifirmæ £143 6s 8d—A.E. 15s, N.E. £3.

In early times Betun was a common proprietary name in Angus. In 1290 Sir David of Betun (Ethiebeaton) was Sheriff of the county of Forfar. Sir Robert of Betune, knight, did homage to Edward I. at St Andrews, 22d July, 1291. Three others of the name, two called Robert, did fealty to the King at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1296. King Robert Bruce confiscated the lands and barony of Archiebetoun, Forfar, which belonged to David Betoun, and gave Alexander Senniscall, or the Stewart, a charter of them, 1309 (In. to Ch., 1-8.)

The surname of Beaton or Bethune is said to be of French origin, and the family came to Scotland in the reign of William the Lion. The first who appears is Robert de Betun, who is witness to a charter by De Quincy, who flourished in Scotland in the latter half of the twelfth century. John of Betun, Clerk of the Diocese of Dunkeld, witnesses a charter of the Kirk of Ruthven to the Abbey of Arbroath in 1211. In 1214-26 David and John of Beaton witness charters of the lands of Kirriemuir by Malcolm, Earl of Angus. David, the Sheriff, witnesses that Earl's grant of the Abthein lands of Monifieth in 1220. David, the Sheriff, and Robert de Betun, witness a charter by Christian of Valloniis, Lady of Panmure, to John of Lydel of the lands of Panlathie, &c., in 1254-6; and both of them were at the inquest held in 1286 regarding the division of the pasture belonging to the family of Panmure. Shortly after the forfeiture of the Sheriff the family appear to have left Angus and gone to Fife, and the Beatons or Bethunes have long been, and they still are, an important family there.

The lands appear to have passed from "the Stewart" to the Earl of Angus. Alexander Lindsay received from David II. a charter of the lands of Athiebeton given by Thomas, Earl of Angus, 25th August 1362 (do., 62-18; Doug. I., 374). Robert III. gave a charter of Achebetoun and other lands to David, Earl of Crawford (do., 142-87). They appear to have been given by Isobel, Countess of Mar. Alexander Bruce of Earlsball got a charter of Ethiebeton, 30th May, 1581 (Bar., 511).

The Fotheringhams of Powrie acquired an interest in the lands. On 5th December, 1654, John Fotheringham of Powrie, heir of his brother Thomas, was retoured (No. 340) in the half of the west part of Ethiebeaton—E. £12

feu-duty. Three years thereafter David Fotheringham succeeded his uncle Thomas (No. 358), same lands. On 17th December, 1657, David Carmichael, son of Patrick Campbell, burgess of Dundee, heir of James Carmichael, burgess, his grandfather, was retoured (No. 364) in the other half of same lands—O.E. 50s, N.E. £10. On 8th May, 1696, Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie, heir of his brother John, was retoured (No. 540) in the teinds and rectory dues on half the town and lands; in half the lands of Ethiebeaton, in the regality of Kirriemuir. The other half of the town and lands of Ethiebeaton was acquired from the Carmichaels by the Durhams. In the Valuation Roll of 1683 the lands are entered thus:—The acres of David Durham, £370; Powrie for Ethiebeaton, £280—together, £650.

The lands of Ethiebeaton, Hillock, Laws, Newbigging, and Omachie, in Monifieth, were all acquired by George Dempster of Dunnichen. He died on 2d June, 1752, in the 75th year of his age. His grandson, also George Dempster, in 1771, sold Ethiebeaton, Laws, Newbigging, and Omachie to Sir Alexander Ramsay Irvine of Balmain, Baronet, who entailed them; but after his death, in 1806, Sir Alexander Ramsay, previously A. Burnet, advocate, his heir, succeeded, and, in 1807, reduced the entail. In 1818 he sold four of these estates to David Millar of Ballumbie. He sold about 313½ acres of Ethiebeaton to Robert Arklay, of the annual value of £518 10s 7½d; and to Patrick Anderson about 109½ acres, of the annual value of £131 9s 4½d—together, as above, £650. This latter portion was also acquired by the Arklays, as was also the Hillock, which adjoins Ethiebeaton. John Arklay of Hillock died 12th June, 1828, aged 87 years. Matilda Crammond, his wife, died 8th December, 1830, aged 72 years. Their son, Robert Arklay of Ethiebeaton, J.P., died 2d June, 1837, aged 58 years. John, son of Robert, was drowned whilst bathing at Monifieth, 18th August, 1837, aged 11 years. Elizabeth Sim, daughter of Rev. David Sim, minister of Barrie, and spouse of Robert Arklay, died 26th August, 1859, aged 75 years. Agnes, their youngest daughter, died in 1862, aged 31 years.

Robert Arklay, the present proprietor of Ethiebeaton and Hillock, recently built a fine new mansion on the estate. It stands on an elevated site, and commands an extensive prospect to the south, west, and north. A good walled garden adjoins the house. He is the eldest son of Robert Arklay of Ethiebeaton, J.P. for Forfarshire, who died in 1837, and Elizabeth Sim; was born in 1825; married, in 1858, Catherine, daughter of the late David Neish. He is a J.P. and a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Forfar.

The chapel known as "Chapel Dockie" in the olden time, which stood on Ethiebeaton, disappeared long ago.

The lands of Forthill were feued from Major-General Hunter of Burnside on 15th May, 1810, by George Raitt, senior, tenant in Barns of Claverhouse. He was succeeded in them by his son, George Raitt, junior, of Ruthmoyle, King's County, Ireland. He died on 22d February, 1848. By his will, dated 13th January, 1846, he left the estate of Forthill to Sylvester Raitt Kerr, son of the late William Kerr, solicitor in Dundee, by his daughter, Catherine Jane Raitt. A part of the lands have been given off in feu for villas, upon which dwellinghouses have been erected, some of which are large and elegant. Another and larger portion is feued for nurseries, and the remainder is arable land. There is a good mansion called Balgillo House, with grounds around it.

The lands of Pitkerro are in the parishes of Dundee and Monifieth. We have given the proprietary account of Pitkerro (*supra* 155-61). In Douglas' *Baronage* it is stated that the family of Durham had a gift of these lands from Robert I. The lands gifted by King Robert were those of Monyfothe and the Milne, of which a charter was given to William Aula Dunolm (*In. to Ch.*, 22-53). The lands were those of the Grange, and the mill was the Milton at the mouth of the Dighty, and not Pitkerro. The recipient of the bounty of the Bruce was Sir William Durham, knight.

John, second son of Alexander Durham, sixth baron of the Grange of Monifieth, is designed of Pitkerro and Omachie, in virtue of charters from James V. dated 19th October, 1534, and he was the founder of these two branches of the family, who were respectively designed of Pitkerro and Omachie (*For. Ill.*, p. 62). The family also acquired the estate of The Laws, and other lands in various parts of Angus.

Sir James Durham, fifth baron of Pitkerro was succeeded by his son James, VI. of Pitkerro. He was a staunch loyalist at the commencement of the great civil war, and served as captain in the regiment of which his brother Alexander (afterwards Lord Lyon) was colonel. When about forty-five years of age he joined the Covenanters, abjured the profession of arms, studied theology, became an eminent preacher, was one of the ministers of Edinburgh, one of the King's chaplains, then one of the ministers of the Inner High Church, Glasgow, where he preached before Cromwell in April, 1651. See *supra*, p.

159, for other details regarding this soldier, minister, and Covenanting baron of Pitkerro.

The following is a short account of the family of Durham of the Grange of Monifieth, and of the proprietors who succeeded them in the estate, and other details regarding the property:—

The Durhams are supposed to be of English extraction, and probably from the county or city of Durham, but persons of that surname must have come to Scotland at an early period. As soon as surnames came into use in the kingdom there were Durhams of that ilk in Kirkeudbright, and Kirkpatrick Durham is an ancient parish, though the village of that name in it is modern. It is not known when the first of the name came to Angus, but one of the name was a faithful adherent of The Bruce.

I. Sir William Durham of Grange of Monifieth received from that Monarch a charter of the lands of Grange in 1322, and the charter, with the Great Seal attached, was entire about a century ago. The charter is to *Willielmo de Durham militi dilecto et fideli nostro*, &c. Thereafter Grange became the chief title of this family. He died in the reign of David II., and was succeeded by his son,

II. Michael Durham of Grange. He was one of an inquest upon the perambulation of the lands of Ochterlony, in Angus, 1379, and died in the reign of James I., leaving issue a son and heir.

III. John Durham of Grange had a charter under the Great Seal from James II. of the lands of Terachty, &c., in Angus, dated 25th July, 1457. He died in the reign of James III., and left a son,

IV. Thomas Durham of Grange, who succeeded his father. He was on an inquest upon a perambulation for determining the marches of some lands belonging to the Abbey of Arbroath in 1494, and died soon thereafter, leaving a son who succeeded to his lands.

V. John Durham of Grange obtained a charter under the Great Seal from James IV. of several lands in this county, dated 31st January 1507. He died in the early part of the reign of James V., leaving a son and successor.

VI. Alexander Durham of Grange, who married Janet, daughter of John Erskine of Dun. Upon his own resignation he got a charter under the Great Seal to Alexander Durham of Grange and Janet Erskine, his spouse, of the lands and mill of Grange, &c., in Forfarshire, dated 27th April, 1525. By his wife he had three sons—William, his heir; John, ancestor of the Durhams of Pitkerro, Largo, Luffness, &c.; and James, who was progenitor of the

Durhams of Duntarvie, &c. He got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Duntarvie, Blackness, &c., Linlithgowshire, 16th August, 1588.

VII. William Durham of Grange succeeded on the death of his father, but prior to that event, upon his father's resignation, he got a charter under the Great Seal from Queen Mary of the lands of Dunfind and Bractullo, dated in 1544. He was an active and a leading friend of the Reformation. At the General Assembly held in the Nether Tolbooth on 25th June, 1565, the Mass was abolished throughout the realm, transgressors to be punished, that the word and worship of God be established; and that there should be to a certain extent compulsory attendance at worship. It was resolved to urge that the ecclesiastical revenues otherwise disposed of in 1563 be transferred to the Protestant Church. Five members were appointed to present the "articles" to the Queen, one of whom was William Durham of Grange in Monifieth. They went to the Queen at Perth, but she slipped off to Dunkeld. Thither they followed, but she told them she required the advice of her Council in the matter. They were ultimately told by the Queen that she would not press the conscience of any of her subjects, and she claimed the like toleration for herself. She declined to part with the ecclesiastical revenues.

VIII. On 10th October, 1574, Robert Durham, heir of his father, William, was retoured (No. 13) in the lands of Grange, with mansion and mill, fishings, &c., and superiority of some other lands.

IX. William Durham of Grange succeeded on the death of his father. He obtained a charter under the Great Seal of part of the lands of Kellie, &c., in Angus, dated 27th June, 1609. He left issue two sons, William, his heir, and James of Ardownie, who carried on the line of the family. He died in the end of the reign of James VI., and was succeeded by his son,

X. William Durham of Grange. On 4th March, 1676, William Durham, heir of William Durham of Grange, his father, was retoured (No. 465) in the dominical lands, or Grange of Monifieth, with the corn and fulling mills, salmon fishings, and fortalice of Grange, and the superiority of Balcloche—A.E. £8, N.E. £32. He was the last Durham of Grange, having sold the property about 1702 to R. Martin, of Edinburgh. His male line then failed, and the representation of the Durhams of Grange devolved upon the representatives of his brother James. The following episode took place when William was the laird of Grange.

"The Marquis of Montrose had nearly made his escape when at the house of Grange of Monifieth. On his way south in 1650 he lodged there, and old

Mrs Durham of Grange attempted to effect his rescue from his guards. After observing the disposition of the soldiers for the night, and making the acquaintance of the officers, she ordered her butler to let the soldiers have as much drink as they desired, and she herself, out of respect and kindness, as she pretended, so plied the officers and soldiers of the main guard, who were kept in her own hall, with the strongest ale and whisky, that before midnight all of them became very drunk. Her butler did not carry out her directions to the letter, as he permitted one of the soldiers who was not on the guard that night to go into the house. The guards were all lying like swine on a dunghill, and the Marquis, dressed in female apparel for a disguise, passed through the mainguard and the outerguard, when he was seized by the interloper and rudely turned back to his prison chamber. The old laird and lady, with all the servants, were made prisoners, and they were taken before the Committee of Estates. Mrs Durham declared before them that she was the sole contriver of the scheme to give Montrose his liberty, and expressed great sorrow that the attempt had failed. This confession freed her husband and the servants from complicity in the charge, and they all got off on the laird giving security that his wife would appear before the Committee of Estates when called, which she never was" (Mem. of Montrose, pp. 380-1).

The Durhams of Grange of Monifieth and Pitkerro came from Kirkcudbrightshire to Forfarshire. In 1626 Durham of Pitkerro gave 300 merks to the poor of the parish. He was allowed to erect a "burial aisle on the north side of the queer of the kirk." When the present church was built the tomb was wantonly destroyed, and many other sacrilegious deeds were done in and about the church. A part of the tomb, consisting of war trophies, lies in the churchyard, and other parts are built into the east gable of the church.

Durham of Pitkerro was buried in the tomb. He was cashier of James VI., and was knighted at Dundee "at my desyre," 21st February, 1651 (Balfour's Annals). Patrick Ruthven, Earl of Perth, who died at Dundee, 2d February, 1651, "was interred in Grange Durham's ile in the parochie church of Monefeithe."

The affairs of the Durhams of Pitkerro having become embarrassed, Adam, second son of Sir James Durham of Luffness, sold the estate of Pitkerro in 1685 to James, Earl of Panmure, for about £15,333 Scots (23,000 mks). He resold the property to George Mackenzie, as mentioned in the chapter on Dundee.

We mentioned above that the tenth Durham, proprietor of the Grange, sold

the property to R. Martin, of Edinburgh, about the year 1702. This family sold the property to the Hunters of Burnside. They did not retain it long. The estate was subsequently acquired by the family of Kerr. Thomas Kerr, born 30th December, 1737, married Catherine Kerr, born 1st January, 1730. He died 22d December, 1811; she died 1st January, 1808. By her he had issue a son, David, his heir, and a daughter, Elizabeth, born 8th June, 1768, and died in May, 1839. He bought the lands of Grange in 1795.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 Grange, including the fishings, was valued at £908 6s 8d yearly. The Grange then included Grange and North Grange. On 29th September, 1795, they were divided thus:—

No. 1. Those parts of Grange lately disposed by Thomas Kerr		
to Robert Kerr, and set to John Arklay,	£194 0 11
2. Swinefauld, Stonedyke, Middleshade, Craigwillshade, and		
South Brounlow Park,	136 18 4½
3. Eight enclosures or parks,	358 13 11
4 to 9. The remaining parts of the estate, including salmon		
fishings, £17 5s 4d,	218 13 5½
		<hr/>
		£908 6 8

In 1822 Roll No. 1 belonged to Thomas Kerr, and the remaining three divisions, as above, to David Kerr.

North Grange was subsequently acquired by Thomas Arkley, and afterwards by Thomas Kerr of South Grange.

David Kerr of Grange, born 12th December, 1766, succeeded on the death of his father. He purchased the lands of Newbigging, in the parish of Monikie, in 1821. He married Ann Anderson, born 16th March, 1769, and by her he had two sons—Thomas, who succeeded his father; David, born 23d May, 1803, died 11th June, 1832; and a daughter, Margaret, born 5th July, 1800, died 31st May, 1865.

Thomas Kerr of Grange and Newbigging, born at Pitskelly, in the parish of Barrie, 5th July, 1800. He purchased the lands of North Grange in 1875. He died 11th January, 1879, leaving the lands of Grange to Thomas Thow, solicitor, Dundee, and Newbigging to Thomas Drimmie, whose father, Daniel Drimmie, bleacher, Panmurefield, was an intimate friend of the laird of the Grange. By an arrangement with Alexander Anderson of Langhaugh, the great-grandson of Thomas Kerr who died in 1811, the Granges, both South and North, were given over by the new laird to him, and he is now

the proprietor of South and North Grange, and Longhaugh in the parish of Mains.

The residence of the Durhams of Grange was a castellated mansion, which stood upon the site of the present house. In the hollow to the west of the castle there was a small lake, and the grounds around both were studded with fine trees. The castle was demolished, the lake filled up with the debris, and the house built by the earlier of the Kerr proprietors.

The present proprietor has effected great improvements about the mansion. It was closely surrounded with large trees and shrubs to the exclusion of air, light, and view. He has removed many of the shrubs and trees, and thereby opened up splendid prospects in various directions, made a fine approach to the house, with a neat entrance lodge, laid out beautiful gardens, and built extensive conservatories and vinerics to the east of the house, and he has remodelled the mansion without and within. It is now a handsome building of two floors, the entrance being in the centre of the front, which is chaste and neat. The offices are in the rear.

The house is on the summit of an elevated natural mound, protected from the northern blasts by a plantation of noble trees, consisting of chestnuts, beech, oak, ash, &c. Among the large trees at the Grange there are two yews close by the east entrance to the grounds, and a short distance south from the mansion, which are about 400 years old. They carry their age well, being still healthy and vigorous, and likely to survive for many centuries to come, if not destroyed or injured by extraneous causes. Not far from these ancient specimens of arboriculture is a splendid walnut tree, 13½ feet in girth near the ground, and a beech 15½ feet in girth two feet above the ground. There is also a fine old chestnut tree which covers a great extent of ground. A person can walk in a straight line nearly 90 feet under its branches. Two fragments of stones from the old Castle of Grange have been built into the east wall of the lodge, part of the armorial bearings of the Durhams being on each of them. On one is the letter W, underneath which is the date 1610. On the other is the letter W. The lands of Grange were held off the Priory of Resteneth, and paid to the prior forty shillings Scots annually.

Jean Ochterlony, Lady Grange, and William Durham of Grange, her spouse, and Elizabeth Durham, Lady Balbegno, their daughter, deposited with William Durham, fiar of Grange, 2500 merks in gold and silver, usual money of Scotland, for the service of God, and for a subsidy and maintenance of the poor members of Jesus Christ after-mentioned, viz., for sustentation of

ane schoolmaster at the kirk and town of Monifieth, with twa scholars in poor said school of the name of Ochterlony and Durham before others; and for the maintenance of the poor. One hundred pounds usual money of Scotland yearly, payable at Whitsunday and Martinmas, whereof forty pounds to the schoolmaster, forty pounds between the two scholars, and twenty pounds to the poor, from the lands of Mains of Grange and Asludy, with the mylne and mylne lands, and salmon fishings. The trustees appointed to manage the Mortification were:—

Sir William Blair of Balgillo, Knight,
James Durham of Pitkerro,
James Durham of Ardownie,
and their heirs; with the
Minister of Monifieth for the time.

The Mortification is dated at Dundee, 13th June, and Grange, 9th September, 1645, and registered 20th May, 1646.

The heirs of the three trustees mentioned above have all died out, but the Mortification remains intact, and its provisions have been carried out to the present time, and are likely to remain in operation for many years to come. The original writs connected with the Mortification are in the hands of the Rev. J. G. Young, D.D., the respected minister of the parish.

At a little distance north of the glebe, in a small plantation on the lands of Grange, there lies a huge block of stone, with a hole in the centre fully a foot square and about the same in depth. It is popularly called the "Font Stone," and the plantation the "Font Stone Wood," and it is associated with the Culdees, who had a church at Monifieth. It had been suggested by more prosaic people that the shaft of the cross, afterwards built into the wall of the church, may originally have been placed in it, but Mr Jervise doubts this, as most of the sculptured stones were found in the foundations of the old church. The stone has been on its present site from time immemorial, and from its great size and weight it must have been a laborious work to place it there. We must leave the history of the font to the imagination of the curious, as we are unable to give any reliable account of its age, or use, or the reason for placing it where it lies.

The lands of Kingennie and Carnton belonged to Thomas Stewart, the Seneschal, Earl of Angus and Lord of Bonkyl. He gave to Andrew Parker, burgess of Dundee, a charter of Kyngenny, which was confirmed by David II.

at Perth, 10th March, 1368 (In. to Ch. 80-140). The Earl died in 1377. The lands of Kingennie afterwards came into possession of the family of Guthrie. Margaret Strathachan gave Malcolm Guthrie of Kyngenny and Marjory, his spouse, a charter of her rights of patronage of chaplainry of St Thomas, Dundee. This charter was confirmed by the Bishop of Brechin on 14th December, 1481 (Dun. Ch., 260°). Malcolm Guthrie of Kingennie was a witness in 1479 (Reg. de Pan., p. 250). Gilbert Guthrie of same was a juror in 1560 (do., p. 309). Ochterlony, 1684-5, says Kingennie and Broughty Castle, with salmon fishings, belonged to Fotheringham, the laird of Powrie. Alexander Wedderburn of that ilk acquired Kingennie in the 17th century (Doug. II., 279). Kingennie has remained in the family since it was purchased by the Wedderburns, the present proprietor being W. S. Wedderburn, Birkhill, &c., &c. In early times Kingennie was a forest, but we cannot define its boundaries, or give other details. There was a chapel at Kingennie prior to the Reformation. It was dedicated to S. Bridget. No part of the building now remains. When it was destroyed religious services were held in the upper floor of the castle.

Some alterations have recently been made on the old Castle of Kingennie, but the front of the building, facing the south, is left unchanged. Some parts of the walls are very thick, and they have been built of rough unhewn stones, in a very primitive manner. The residence of the proprietor in the olden time contrasts very unfavourably with the dwellinghouse of the farmer on the opposite side of the road in the present time. The stones which formed the fireplace of the castle have been built into the back entrance to the farmhouse. The upper stone is triangular, with an eagle displayed, with the letter H. on one side of the bird and R. on the other. Below this is the lintel of the fireplace, on which are the Wedderburn arms, with the letters A. on one side and W. on the other, E. and R. below A. and W. The castle was of two floors, the upper being reached by an outside stair and a platform across a passage. Underneath the platform is the eagle, on a shield, below which are the letters E. R. Over the centre court are the letters $\frac{1}{4}$ E. L. : S. W $\frac{3}{4}$ =1843. On the south wall of the granary is a triangular stone, with the date 1639 upon it, near to which is the coat armorial of the family on a diamond shaped stone, with A. W. below same. The initials and date over the centre court are modern, but all the others are old.

On the top of the small hill of Kingennie, which is about a mile to the north-west of The Laws, there are the remains of an ancient circular fort, the

construction of which differs materially from the works remaining on The Laws. It stands on the apex of a promontory, which juts out on the east side of the hill. The east, west, and north sides of the headland are very precipitous, indeed nearly perpendicular, rising to the height of from 40 to 50 feet above the level of the ground below. The entrance to the fort is from the south, and the hill, on this side, extends for a considerable distance, widening out as the distance from the fort increases. The walls have been formed of unhewn stones, the outside consisting of large blocks, and the inside of smaller stones. The walls are seven feet in thickness, and what remain of them are about eighteen inches in height above the level of the ground. On the south side of the entrance the wall is 7 feet 6 inches in thickness and four feet in height; but on the north side the wall is so dilapidated that the width of the original opening cannot be correctly ascertained, but it had been fully four feet wide. The diameter of the fort, over walls, is, from north to south, 68 feet 10 inches, and from east to west, 69 feet 9 inches, so that the diameter inside the walls is on the average about 54 feet 6 inches. Many of the large outer boulders and other stones from the walls have been thrown over the sides of the promontory, and now lie about its base. From what remains of the walls they appear to have been regularly built, and although without lime or other building cement, they had been a strong defence against attacking foes.

The fort is locally known as St Bride's Ring, but the date of its erection, the people by whom it was constructed, the foes against whom it was intended for a defence, and the origin of the name are all unknown. From what remains it had evidently been a work requiring great labour, which indicates that danger must have been imminent, and the age barbarous.

The proprietary history of The Laws, or "Lawyes of Easter Athy," as a distinct estate, does not go far back. In the Valuation Roll of 1863 it is called Lawes, of the value of £225 annually. David Durham, of the family of Grange, acquired The Laws in the early part of the 17th century. George Dempster appears to have succeeded him. His grandson, of the same name, sold The Laws and other adjoining lands to the Ramsays of Balmain in 1771. They sold the estate of Laws in 1818 to David Millar of Ballumbie. He sold it to Patrick Anderson in 1821. He was Provost of Dundee for some years. He sold the estate to Thomas Colville in 1834, who reconveyed it to his brother, William Colville, formerly of Calcutta. His trustees sold The Laws to James Neish, merchant in Dundee, on 16th August, 1850. Mr Neish

made considerable improvements on The Laws, and the estate is picturesque, beautiful, and much more valuable than when he acquired it.

The elegant mansion of The Laws, built in the fourth decade of this century by William Coville, then the proprietor, is in the Elizabethan style, having many handsome windows, gables with ornamental fineals, lofty chimney tops, and other pleasing adornments, the pile being very picturesque. The entrance faces the east, and the house commands views varied and extensive.

The Laws stands on an elevated site a little to the west of the cone of the southern and highest of the lofty eminences called "The Laws." The approach to the mansion from the south is steep, but from the north it is a gentle rise, with many windings, through thriving plantations, and affording charming peeps of the scenery within and without the wood. The grounds are extensive and fine, and in the vicinity of the house they are laid out prettily.

The ascent from the mansion to the summit of the adjoining hill or Law is easy, and the prospect from the top, or, higher still, from a castellated erection reared thereon, is grand in the extreme.

In Vol. I., p. 49-51, we gave an account of the curious fort on the top of The Laws. The cyclopean concentric walls upon the hill of Laws, or "Lawes of Easter Athy," are probably the most remarkable of their kind in the kingdom. Only a portion of the summit of the hill near the eastern brow has yet been explored, and it is uncertain when any further portion of the fort will be cleared out, in consequence of the death of the proprietor, Mr James Neish, a short time after the death of his wife. Mr Neish was a kind-hearted, intelligent man, an enthusiastic antiquarian, and he possessed much information regarding the proprietary history of the lands and boundaries of the several estates in this and adjoining parishes. He took a great interest in my work on the county, and was ever ready to afford me such information as I wanted which he possessed. I mourn his early death.

William Neish, merchant in Dundee, who died in 1828, married Abigail, daughter of William Bissett of Dundee. By her he had a son, James, born 1809. In 1841 he married Janet, daughter of John Walker of Blebo Mills, Fifeshire, and has a family. His eldest son, William, born 1843, is B.A. of St John's College, Cambridge, and a Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn. Mr Neish was a merchant in Dundee, and was also proprietor of the contiguous estate of Omachie. Mrs Neish died on 31st December, 1881, and he died on 22d May, 1882, and both were buried in the new cemetery at Barnhill, in the parish. The Laws and Omachie now belong to the trustees of the late Mr Neish.

The Knights Templars had an interest in Monifieth, as well as in many other parishes in the county. Their lands were in the neighbourhood of Drumsturdy Muir, but we are not sure of the present name of the lands, and cannot therefore describe them. We gave an account of the Knights Templars, Vol. II., p. 393.

The lands of Linlathen may have been Crown lands prior to the time of David II. That King granted to William Suppyld a charter of the lands of Lumlethan and Craigolt, in the Vic. de Forfar (In. to Ch., 34-6²). He had not retained them long, as the same King granted to William Peebles a charter of certain lands in Vic. de Forfar, viz., Lumlethen, Craggoek (Craigie) (do., 39-44). King David also granted charter confirming a charter by Margaret de Lesly, relict of the late Sir Norman Lesly, knight, to her cousin, William Guppyld and his son, of part of the lands of the late Alexander of Lambirtoun, viz., Lumlaythun and Cragoe, and other lands, dated 11th February, 1366 (do. 81-15). This Alexander de Lambertoun, or another of the same name, took the oaths of allegiance twice to Edward I. A person of same name and surname was one of an inquest, appointed by Robert I. in 1322, to inquire into the ancient rights and privileges of the Priory of Res-tenth (Rag. Roll, 126-57).

The family of Fither of Spalding acquired part of Lumlathin and Cragoe early in the fifteenth century. The lands of Lunleithein came into possession of cadets of Garden of that ilk. Thomas Garden was proprietor, perhaps in succession to the Fithers. He resigned them, and David Garden and Janet, his spouse, had charter of them in 1459. The lands were held in ward. We do not know how long the Gardens remained in possession of Linlathen. About the end of the fifteenth century Linlathen was the property of a person of the name of Gourlay (Scot. Arms by R. D. Stodart, D. Ad. 7/3/81.)

The lands of Linlathen were acquired by a family named Strang in the 15th century, but we have not ascertained the date. He was also proprietor of Pitforthie in Brechin, and of Craig. He disposed of Linlathen and Craig to John Scrymgeour, second son of James Scrymgeour, Constable of Dundee, the charter being dated 7th February, 1503-4. The lands, or part of them, were acquired by the Hays of Sandfuir. On 3d October, 1551, David, heir of his father, Thomas of Nether Sandfuir, was retoured (No. 9) in the fourth part of the lands and mill of Lumlethan—A.E. 10m., N.E. 25m. On 17th May, 1621, Thomas Ogilvy, heir of Gilbert Ogilvy of that ilk, his gradfather,

was retoured (No. 132) in the third part of the lands of Lumletham—A.E. 33s 4d, N.E. £6 13s 4d—and in other lands. On 2d August, 1642, George Suttie, burghess of Edinburgh, heir portioner of Lady Ker, his father's mother, was retoured (No. 271) in the sixth part of the lands of Lumlathine—N.E. £3 6s 8d.

Linlathen was included in the barony of Dundee in the 17th century. On 25th April, 1643, James, Viscount of Dudhope, heir of Viscount John, his father, was retoured (No. 280) in the lands of Lamlathen, and other lands. On 4th November, 1646, John, Viscount of Dudhope, was served heir (No. 287) to Viscount James, his father, in Linlathen, lands and acres at East Ferry. On 8th January, 1646, James, son and heir of George Halyburton, who fell in the conflict at Tibbermuir, was retoured (No. 298) in half the town and lands of Easter Keillor, in the barony of Linlathen. Some of the barons of Linlathen may have had an interest in these lands, and got them included in the barony. A baron had rights and privileges which a laird did not possess.

The Grahams of Fintry acquired Linlathen, probably in the first half of the seventeenth century, but we have not learned the precise date. Previous to their obtaining the lands they had been divided among several proprietors, some of whom are mentioned above. Viscount Dudhope may have been the superior only, but we cannot say so. Prior to the Valuation Roll for 1683, the Grahams were in possession. The entry in the Roll is Fintry for Linlathen, £466 13s 4d. The Grahams built the present house of Linlathen, and called the estate FINTRY. When the house was ready, they left the Castle of Mains, and took up their abode at Fintry. They continued to reside there until about 1803, when the estate was sold by Robert Graham, the last of the name who owned it. A division of the lands was made on 7th April, 1804, when those parts of Linlathen on north side of Old Arbroath Road were sold by Erskine's trustees to Mungo Dick of Pitkerro, annual value £62 0s 10d, leaving in possession of the trustees £404 12s 6d, together £466 13s 4d.

About the year 1803, David Erskine, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, younger son of John Erskine of Cardross, author of the "Institutes of the Law of Scotland," purchased the estate of Linlathen and other lands from Robert Graham of Fintry. The seller stipulated that the name of the estate should be changed from *Fintry* to its old name of Linlathen, which was done.

The only memorials of the Grahams remaining at Linlathen are the following initial letters and dates:—On the back window of what is now the bothy,

17 : R. G. : 70. On a back window of a stable, 17 : R. G. : 71. On the fountain head, whence water for the mansionhouse, &c., is taken, D. G. : A. M. : 1705. R. G. is for Robert Graham, D. G. for David Graham, and A. M. for his wife, a daughter of Mylne of Mylnefield.

David Erskine of Linlathen married Ann, daughter of Graham of Airth. James Erskine of Linlathen, their eldest son, died in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, on 26th August, 1816, aged 28 years. He was interred at Monifieth, as were also two of his infant children, and other two were buried in the Greyfriars' Churchyard, Edinburgh. Their younger son, Thomas Erskine, LL.D., advocate, succeeded to his father's estates. He was author of "Remarks on the Internal Evidence of the Truth of Revealed Religion," and other theological works. He died at Edinburgh in 1870, aged 82 years. He was succeeded in Linlathen and his other properties by a sister's son, a cadet of the Patersons of Castle Huntly, who assumed the name of Erskine on succeeding to his uncle.

James Erskine Erskine of Linlathen married Mary, daughter of James Macnabb, H.E.I.C.S., proprietor of the estate of Arthurstone, by whom he has two sons and several daughters.

Linlathen House stands on the brow of a steep, sloping bank rising from the Dighty. It is on the north side of that stream, a little over a mile from where it debouches into the Tay. The mansion is extensive and commodious, but architecturally it cannot be called a very handsome structure.

The approach to the mansion from the highway between Dundee and Arbroath is by an avenue between rows of thriving limes. The grounds in its vicinity are studded with many noble specimens of oak, ash, elm, plane, lime, larch, beech, and other forest trees ; numerous hollies of many sorts, and a superabundance of other evergreens in endless variety. There is one stately ash, with a long, straight, clean trunk, which towers high over all the other lofty trees, and with a girth so great that two tall men with outstretched arms are not able by a foot or two to embrace it. Close by this ash is a magnificent and handsome plane, lofty and of great circumference. These two monarchs are much admired.

The lawns are well kept, and the gardens are tastefully laid out. In one part of them there is one of the largest and most graceful auracarias in the country, a large deodar, and a grand lime, the spreading branches of which reach the ground, enclosing a shady spot so extensive that a numerous garden party could feast and sport themselves within its embrace. The shrubbery

outwith the garden wall is luxuriant, varied, and rich in bloom in the season.

An ancient keep, tradition says, once stood on the hill of Conan, near Arbroath, called Castle Gregory. The chief from whom the castle took its name was slain, and buried under a cairn called Cairn Greg, in the lands of Linlathen, in the parish of Monifieth. The cairn is on an eminence a little to the north of the mansion of Linlathen. The cairn was opened in 1834, and we gave a short notice of it, Vol. I., p. 30. The urn, which contained the ashes of the chief, is of coarse material, rudely formed, and without much ornamentation. It is 7 inches in height, and it contained, besides the ashes of the deceased, some small pieces of what appears to be animal matter. The bronze dagger has been about 5 inches in length, and two inches in width at the butt end. It bears the mark of the handle, which had been fastened by three rivets; two of these are attached to the dagger, and the other lies beside it. The cist was on the natural surface of the ground, and it was paved with rounded pebbles. Over the cist was a stone cover. Over this cover of the cist some earth had been put, then a part of a stone sculptured with the elephant figure. The stone had been broken, but the portion remaining shows the incised figure distinctly. Over this stone with the figure some earth had been put, then another stone cover, over which the cairn had been raised. The cist in which the urn and dagger were found was 4 feet 10 inches long, 2 feet 9 inches wide, and 2 feet 10 inches in depth. It lay east and west. When opened the urn lay on its side near the middle of the south side of the cist, and the dagger lay near the west end.

The stone with the elephant figure, the urn, and the dagger are kept in the house of Linlathen. Mr Erskine has another urn, larger, of better material, and more ornamental than the one found in the cairn. It was found in the bank in front of Linlathen House. Among the family portraits in the mansion there are some by Raeburn and some other old Scotch artists. There are also some good old portraits and Holy Families collected by the late Mr Erskine in Italy. The library is very extensive.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 there is a property called Legsland, of the annual value of £100. This property, under the name of Wellbank, was acquired by John Alison, merchant in Dundee. The estate now belongs to Miss Dorothea Munro Maclean, and Colin George Macrae, W.S., Edinburgh.

In addition to the lands there is a quarry of excellent freestone on the property, which has been wrought for 300 years. Parts of the lands have been feued to various parties, who have erected dwellinghouses on their plots, which, unitedly with other contiguous dwellings, form a small village.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 the first entry is "Ballumbie with his fishings," £1300; then "fishings of Broughty and feu-duty," £300. In the Roll of 1822, the first entry is "Monifieth, &c.," and the second as above, the value of both being the same as in 1683. "Ballunbie" was the Hon. James Maule, who was then the proprietor of the estate of Ballumbie, in the parish of Murroes. The Hon. W. Maule is entered as the proprietor of both in the Roll for 1822.

Since the Valuation Roll of 1683 was made up, several of the estates entered in it have been divided and new names given to portions of them, which makes it difficult to identify some of the lands included in the old Roll.

The Grange was divided into South and North on 29th September, 1795, but they have been re-united. Part of Linlathen was added to Pitkerro on 7th April, 1804. Ethiebeaton was divided into two parts, but they have been again re-united. Ardownie was divided on 20th May, 1766, into Ardownie and Ashludie and Meadows, holding off the Crown £530 2s 10d, and Baldovie, holding off a subject superior £136 10s 6d. In 1822 both divisions belonged to Sir James Ramsay, Bart. A portion of Ardownie appears to have been called Baldovie, but no lands of that name are in the Rolls made up in the present or recent years, and we do not know their present name, and cannot identify them. Balgillo, Forth (now Forthill), and fishings have been repeatedly divided. In the last division, on 7th April, 1804, the lands purchased by the trustees of David Erskine formed one section, £446 3s 8d; lands belonging to General Hunter of Burnside, including the field called the Kailpot, £122 0s 11d; lands of Forth and cunningair, £98 8s 9d=£666 13s 4d. We do not know the field called the *Kailpot*. Nor do we know "*Rupis*" of Broughty, which belonged to the Kyds of Craigie, of which William Kyd was served heir on 13th May, 1663 (Ret. No. 402), mentioned above.

The Durhams of Grange were proprietors of Omachie in the seventeenth century, and they continued in possession till after the middle of the eighteenth century. The last of the name of Durham who possessed landed property in the parish of Monifieth was Patrick Durham of Omachie. After his death in

1760 the barony of Omachie, which included The Laws and other lands, came into possession of David Millar of Ballumbie. The barony was subsequently subdivided, portions having been given off, as related in the proprietary account of Ethiebeaton, Laws, &c. Omachie was afterwards acquired from the trustees of the late John Millar of Ballumbie by James Neish of The Laws, and The Laws and Omachie were once more united in one laird. The annual valuation of Omachie in the Roll of 1683 was £400. The lands are now vested in the trustees of Mr Neish.

In 1876 the late Sir David Baxter, Baronet, of Kilmaron founded the Dundee Convalescent Home at Barnhill. He defrayed the expense of erecting and furnishing the building, and provided, along with his friends, an endowment of £20,000 for the annual maintenance of the Home. Miss Baxter of Balgavies has since added the sum of £5000 for the same purpose, and others have given £1200. The Home, which has been erected on a sloping field having a fine southern exposure, about half a mile to the north of the Tay, is a large, handsome building capable of accommodating 50 patients. It is surmounted by a lofty spire, and behind the building are the necessary offices, dining hall, &c., &c. The field extends to about seven acres, and is cultivated for the use of the inmates, and as airing ground for the patients. At the entrance gate is a neat lodge, and there is a bowling green on the west of the Home. The management is in the hands of the Directors of the Dundee Royal Infirmary, some of whom visit it stately. It is under the charge of a matron, who lives in the Home, and the Home and grounds are kept in good order. It is an admirable institution, calculated to do much good to the class for which it was erected, and does great honour to the family by whom it was erected and endowed.

Among the industries at Monifieth we may include the nurseries on the east side of the village belonging to W. P. Laird & Sinclair. This firm began business at Blackness, in the west end of Dundee, in 1833, and the business was continued there for 25 years. They then acquired land in Monifieth, which, by additions subsequently made, now extends to nearly 40 acres. The nursery has a fine southern exposure, is tastefully laid out, and divided into square sections for convenience in working. It contains an extensive collection of choice flowers, shrubs, and trees of almost every variety usually raised in such establishments, and in all stages of their growth. The grounds are traversed by several walks, from which the plants are seen to advantage; and

as the public are freely admitted, many take advantage of the privilege, which is much appreciated by the villagers and by the summer visitors who frequent Monifieth. The firm employ in all about 40 hands, who have steady employment. It is now half a century since the business was first established, which speaks well for the intelligent perseverance of the firm.

CHAP. XLVI.—MONIKIE.

The Church of Monecky (Monikie) was in the diocese of Brechin. It was rated in the Old Taxation at forty pounds (Reg. de Aberb., 241). It is called in old documents Moniekyn, Munikkin, Monieky, &c. It was gifted to the Abbey of Arbroath by King William the Lion, 1189-1199, and confirmed by him, 1211-1214, and by Pope Honorii, 1219. In 1574 Arbirlett, Pambyrde, and Monekie were served by Charles Michelson, minister, who had a stipend of £100, and kirk lands. Henrie Grief was reidare at Monikie, with a salary of £14 (Mis. Wod. Socy., 352). We do not know to what saint it was dedicated, and there is no fountain near the Church with the name of any saint to indicate the patron.

The parish is nearly triangular in shape, about seven miles in length from north-west to south-east, and five miles in breadth. It is bounded by Guthrie and Carmyllie on the north, by Panbride on the east, on the south by Barry and Monifieth, and on the west by Murroes and Inverarity. It contains 9027·112 acres, of which 106·002 are water. The parish is divided into zones by ranges of hills which cross it from east to west. To the south of the ridge called Downie Hill the land slopes towards the estuary of the Tay, is composed of rich soil with a gravelly subsoil, and is very productive; and having a sunny exposure, the crops come early to maturity, and are of fine quality. The farmers are masters of their business, and take the most possible out of their land. On the north of the ridge the soil is less productive, the climate moist and cold, and the crops are lighter and later, and more precarious. To the north of this district the ground rises still higher, and much of it is muirish and only fit for pasturage. The drainage from this district is collected into drains, and conveyed to the Craigton reservoirs belonging to the Dundee Water Commissioners, whence most of it is taken to Dundee. This northern section of the parish is bleak and cold, and it contains little that is attractive to a stranger.

The lands of Monzeky (Monikie) were for a long time in possession of the

Lindsays. Alexander Lindsay of Monikie is mentioned in 1516, Mr John Lindsay of Monikie in 1528, and David Lindsay of Monikie in 1562 (*Lives*, Vol. I., p. 442). There had also been a David Lindsay of Monikie in 1587. In most of the larger divisions of the barony of Downie there had been a tower or fortalice, generally called a castle. There was one at Monikie on the rising ground about 250 yards to the north of the Parish Church, a considerable part of which was standing in the beginning of this century. The only remains of it now known are two triangular stones built, the one above the other, into the front of a cottage adjoining the farm steading of Kirkton. On the upper of these are the letters D. L. : B.E., and the date 1578, with some portions of the family arms, &c. Some sculptures are on the other stone, but the weather and moss have made them so indistinct that we cannot say what they are. A few years ago there were a number of large, old, hardwood trees standing near the site of the old castle, but they have disappeared.

The lands of Monikie and many other lands in the parish held off the Priory of Resteneth. The following are the lands so held, and the sums paid annually for each, as given in the *Aldbar Miscellany*:—Lands of barony of Downy, 10 merks; lands of Carlungy, 5 merks; lands of Cambustone, 10s; lands of Downiekane, 15s; lands of Balhungy, 10s; lands of Ardesty, 10s; lands of Moniky, 5s 4d; lands of Pitairey, 6s 8d; lands of Guildry, 12d; lands of Stotfald, 2s; lands of Dunfynd, 10s; lands of Newbigging, 4s; Mill of Downy, 2s.

Some of the lands in Monikie were acquired by the Fletchers of Inverpeffer early in the 17th century, if not sooner. On 21st May, 1658, Sir Robert Fletcher of Inverpeffer, son of Sir Andrew Fletcher of Inverpeffer, knight, Senator of the College of Justice, was retoured (No. 312) in the barony of Inverpeffer, comprehending, among other lands, those of the lands and town of Stotfaulds, Fallaws, Leadsie, and Kirkhill, with pasture in the moor of Monikie, called Northmure, in the parish of Monikie—A.E. 13s 4d, N.E. 4m.

The Parish Church of Monikie was erected in 1812 partly on the site of its predecessor. It is a comparatively plain quadrangular edifice, with large pointed windows fronting the south, and smaller ones on the north side. Some improvements were made recently on the interior of the Church, and it is now very comfortable. A small belfry is perched on the west gable. On the bell is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a transcription:—

ALBERTVS . CELY . FECIT . ABERDONIAE . 1718.

We think it very probable that the previous Church of Monikie had been erected in or about that year, and that the bell had been got for the new Church. Most of the old bells in the churches in the country were cast on the Continent of Europe, but Monikie bell is of Scotch manufacture, and the tone is pleasing. An enclosed graveyard surrounds the Church, in which are many monuments, some of them old and moss-covered, dating from the beginning of the 18th century, but no attempt has been made to level the ground or arrange the stones. A good manse and garden adjoin the Church on the east, and the Monikie burn flows past church and manse at a little distance to the south. The situation is pleasant, and some well-grown trees shelter the manse, &c., from windy blasts. The glebe is in the vicinity of the manse.

Adjoining the east side of the Craigton reservoir is a very handsome Free Church, with a pretty spire, a comfortable manse, and a large walled garden, which were erected some time after the Disruption. The late Fox Maule, Earl of Dalhousie, on whose property they stand, contributed very liberally towards the cost of the buildings. The shrubs and trees planted around the erections are now of some size, and beautify and shelter the premises.

There is a Board School and a Free Church School in the parish, so that the educational interests of the inhabitants are well cared for.

The first known proprietor of Auchinleck (*Gaelic*=the field of broad or flag stones), now usually called Affleck, was Mathew le Naper de Aghelek, designed of the shire of Angus, who did fealty and took the oaths of allegiance to King Edward I. at Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1296. Of this baron or his family nothing is known beyond this act of homage.

Shortly after this date a son of Le Napier, or some other person who may have acquired the barony, assumed it as a surname, as, on 15th March, 1306, John de Aghelek did homage to the same King for his lands in the county of Forfar. These lands are in this parish, and the barony was then of considerably greater extent than it now is. The family continued to hold the lands for upwards of three centuries, but they took little share in national affairs, and none of their acts occupy much space in the annals of the kingdom; but Auchinleck of that ilk appears as a witness to several local charters. James of Auchinleck is mentioned on 18th May, 1445.

The Lindsays, Earls of Crawford, were superiors of the barony, and, in 1459, the Earl, by the *avisement* of Lindsay of the Halch, hereditary Constable of the Castle of Finhaven, renewed the marches and bounds of Auchinleck.

The chief of the family was hereditary armour-bearer to the Earls of Crawford, and one of his councillors. About thirty years before the renewal of the marches, Sir John Auchenleck, knight, the then baron, married a daughter of Sir John Boswell of Balmuto, in Fife. After Sir John's death Lady Auchenleck married Durham of Grange of Monifieth. Sir John's predecessor appears to have been Sir Alexander Auchenleck of that ilk, he having acquired the property of Barras, in the Mearns, from the co-heiresses of Melville of Glenbervie about the beginning of the fifteenth century.

The Auchenlecks were a well known family in Dundee, several members of it having been burgesses, and some of them magistrates. James Auchinleck was Provost in 1593, and William Auchinleck, after having been repeatedly Dean of Guild, was Provost of Dundee in 1619. On 28th July, 1610, Gilbert of Auchinleck succeeded his father Robert (Ret. 73).

On some of the tombstones in the Howff their armorial bearings and quaint mottoes and inscriptions may still be seen. One upon Archibald Auchinleck and his wife, dated 1647, is very curious. The fine old castle of Affleck was built by some of the members of this family. It stands on an elevated situation a short distance to the west of the Reservoirs belonging to the Dundee Water Commissioners. It commands a most extensive view, including part of the Tay, the eastern part of Fife, the Isle of May, the German Ocean, and portions of Angus. The castle consists of a lofty, massy, square tower, having considerable resemblance to the "Border Peel" common in the south of Scotland. It is of four storeys in height, surmounted by a flag tower and capchouse. The walls, which are of great thickness and solidity, are built of squared ashlar stones, which are still sound and perfect as when built, no appearance of decay being visible. The roof is covered with flagstones, and the battlements are entire and may be traversed in safety. The lower storeys are arched with stone, the roofs being circular, and a stone staircase leads from the ground to the parapet, having openings to each floor. The upper floors are of oak, and strong massy beams and joists of oak support the roof.

The chief apartment is on the third floor, and it occupies the entire area within the walls of the castle. It bears evidence of having been ornate, and the fireplace, which had been spacious, still shows traces of carvings and mouldings. Entering off this room are two small bedclosets and a small oratory, each of which is in the walls, which show them to be of great thickness. Jervise says—"In the oratory, which measures seven feet six inches by six feet two inches, a benatura, a piscina, and an ambry still remain, along

with some architectural ornaments, among which is a shield with three lozenges." Massy doors of oak and an iron *yett* or gate defended the entrance, and near the door are small holes in the wall, bevelling outwards, for shooting arrows and other missiles from within. The windows are small, and protected by iron bars. A few years ago the iron *yett* was removed.

A similar iron gate or *yett* is still to be seen at the Castle of Invermark, in Glenesk, and at Inverquharity, on the banks of the South Esk, near Kirriemuir. In feudal times a special license from the Sovereign was necessary before an iron *yett* could be erected on a castle, and the deed authorising the Lord of Inverquharity to erect one is still extant among the archives of the Ogilvies. It was granted by James II. in 1445. The *yetts* at Inverquharity, at Invermark, at Auchinleck, and at Braikie were of similar construction, and we may therefore infer that this castle had been erected and the iron gate put on about the same period, and that the renewal of the marches took place shortly thereafter. If this inference is correct, Affleck Castle must be nearly four centuries and a half old. Though thus hoary with age, it is still in better preservation than any other of the non-inhabited old baronial castles in Angus. Were it not that the accommodation it affords is neither of the description nor extent which modern tastes and fashions consider necessary for health and comfort, it might still be inhabited by the owners. Many veteran trees of great age and size surround and adorn the castle.

On 18th April, 1665, Gilbert Auchinleck of that ilk was retoured (No. 414) in the lands of Auchinleck, in the barony of the same, as heir of Gilbert Auchinleck of that ilk, his father or grandfather. It is probable that the son or grandson who succeeded in 1665 was the last of the name who owned the property, and that he sold the lands; as, about the middle of the seventeenth century the barony passed from the Auchinlecks to a family named Robert Read, but of their lineage or history little is known. Thomas Reid of Auchinleck in 1733 presented a silver communion cup to the Kirk Session of Dundee. A Thomas Reid was one of the assessors of the Guildry, a few years prior to that date, and as the donor of that cup must have had intimate connection with Dundee, it is probable that the donor, the assessor, and the laird had been one and the same person. The family had been keen Jacobites, as were many in Dundee in 1715 and 1745. The head of the house took part in the rebellion of 1745, and for his adherence to the Stuarts, what remained of the estate was forfeited in 1746. Mr Reid escaped to France, and his wife and family subsequently joined him there. About the beginning of last

century one of the Reids sold part of the barony to a person named Smith, of Camno, who called his purchase "Smithfield." His son John, second of Smithfield, married a daughter of William of Douglas, who was ancestor of the family of Brighton, in Kinnettles, and Provost of Forfar. He was a son of Dr Robert Douglas, Bishop of Brechin. Mr Smith's only child, Catherine, married John Fife of Dron, and banker in Edinburgh. By the death of a descendant of theirs, who was a merchant in Glasgow, the estate came to Major David Fyffe of The Lodge, Broughty Ferry, and of Logie, Dundee, whose lady being of the family of Brighton, was a descendant of the Bishop of Brechin, and subsequently of Dunblane. The estate of Smithfield was acquired by the late John Shiell, solicitor, Dundee, and it now belongs to his Trustees.

After the forfeiture of Reid, the castle and remaining lands of Auchinleck were purchased by James Yeaman, one of the Bailies of Dundee. This family continued to reside in the castle until the year 1760. About that period, or shortly thereafter, Mr Yeaman, or his son and successor, erected a fine manor house a little to the south of the castle. It is replete with every modern convenience, and is large and commodious. The two buildings, the old castle and the modern mansion, contrast strangely with each other, but not more so than did the manners, habits, and customs of the denizens of the old keep differ from the tastes, the modes of life, and the practices of the occupants of such dwellings at the present time. Nearly two centuries ago Ochterlony describes the castle as "ane old high tower house, which is seen at a great distance at sea, and it is used for a landmark by those that come in the river of 'Tay."

The estate, with the old castle and the new manor house, was sold by a descendant of Bailie Yeaman to Graham of Kincaldrum, in Inverarity. They were subsequently acquired by James Mitchell, railway contractor, Broughty Ferry, and now belong to his Trustees.

The Auchinlecks of that ilk anciently possessed the lands of Balmanno, in the parish of Marykirk. St John's Well is there, and in old times there had probably been a place of worship there.

There is good freestone on the estate, and it is probable that the castle had been built with stone taken from a quarry on the estate. Several feus have been given off and dwellings built upon them. A large seed crushing mill was recently erected on a part of the estate, with a number of houses for the people employed at the mill.

Some further details regarding Auchinleck will be found in the proprietary account of Smithfield, afterwards given.

There is a tradition in the parish that Auchinleck was occupied in succession by some twelve generations of the name of "Gilbert Auchinleck." The records of the Kirk Session, which commence in 1615, are to some extent confirmatory of this, a number of the name of Gilbert Auchinleck being entered for baptism, the witnesses being invariably two of the three lairds of Kirkbuddo, Pitairlie, and Guthrie.

The Castle of Auchinleck is mentioned by Monipennie in 1612 (p. 170).

A great part of what was afterwards the thanedom, then the barony of Downie belonged to the Celtic Earls of Angus. Duncan de Dunny, who was one of the perambulators of the marches of Tulloes and Conan in 1254 (Reg. de Aberb., 325), may have held part of the lands under the superiority of that family, and taken his surname from them. The lands afterwards became the property of the Abernethys, the male line of which ended in Alexander de Abernethy. He left three co-heiresses, one of whom, Mary, was married to Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, circa 1315-1320, and with her he obtained the barony of Downie and other lands (Doug. I., p. 373). Sir James Lindsay of Crawford gifted Dunny and other lands to the Abbey of Cupar.

In Mem. of A. and M., p. 402, it is said that Sir James Lindsay of Crawford gave the Convent of Cupar the lands of Little Pert, Dunny, and Clair, in Angus. In the Reg. de Cup., Pref. xix., he is called Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, and in the copy of the confirmation charter of the lands by King Robert Bruce, dated at Dunkeld, 5th October, 1309, and attested at Dundee same year (Vol. II. p. 290), he is called Alexander of Lindsay. The Dunny or Downie given the Abbey by the Lindsays was in Glenisla, and not in the parish of Monikie. The Lindsays had been proprietors of both "Downies." Not being sure of the donor, we cannot give the date of gift. The Earl of Crawford gave an annual of twelve merks from the lands of Dunfynd and Downycane, in the barony of Downie, to the altar of Our Lady at Dundee, to have mass celebrated for the souls of his ancestors, and his own after his death. Charter confirmed at Dundee, 10th December, 1406, by Regent Albany (In. to Ch., 161-7).

David II. granted a charter of the Miln of Downy to John Masculo (In. to Ch., p. 39-52). In Robertson's "Scotland under Her Early Kings," Vol. II., p. 490, it is said the appellation *Masculus*, *Le Male*, attached to an ancient Angus family in early times, seems to have been perpetuated with the old broad pronunciation under the form of Maule." The

John Masculo who received the charter of the Mill of Downie from David II. may therefore have been John Maule. The same King granted a charter to William, Earl of Sutherland, and Margaret Bruce, sister to the King, of the barony of Downy, in vic. Forfar (Do., 63-53). The barony had then been vested in the Crown. This family did not retain the barony long.

On 8th June, 1371-2, Robert II. granted at Perth a charter to Sir Alexander de Lyndesay of Glenesk, third son of Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, of the King's lands of the thanage of Downy, in Vic. Forfar, *cum bondis, bondagis, nativis et eorum sequelis*, &c. (In. to Ch., 96-307; Doug. I., 374). By that charter he was entitled to the services payable by the *bondi* or husbandmen. It also made him owner of the *nativi* or serfs, and of their children in the thanage. This shows that serfs and their children were the born slaves of the proprietors of the land in Scotland five centuries ago, and might have been, and were, bought and sold as slaves were in the United States until a comparatively recent period.

King Robert III. granted to David, Earl of Crawford (between 1398-1405) a charter of the barony of Downy, Achebetoun, and several other lands (In. to Ch., 142-87). Some time after the date of that charter, the barony, which consisted of the lands of Ardestie, Auchinleck, Balhungie, Carlungie, Denfind, Downieken, Ethiebeaton, Monikie, Pitairlie, and others, both on the south and north of Downie Hill, became broken up into small sections, owned by various parties.

The Durhams of Grange, about the end of the fifteenth century, acquired the lands of Ardestie, and they retained them till after the middle of the 16th century, if not longer. They acquired (Ret. No. 70) the lands of Denfind in 1544. On 27th January, 1610, William Durham succeeded his father, William Durham of Grange, in same—N.E. £16. David, 8th Earl of Crawford, had a charter of two parts of the dominical lands of Downie on 12th March, 1538-9 (Doug. I., 378). David, 11th Earl of Crawford, and Griselda Stewart, his wife, had a charter of the barony on 11th December, 1581 (Doug. I., p. 380). A branch of the Lindsays were proprietors of Monikie. We give below details of the proprietors who owned some of the lands.

The Lindsays of Balgavies were proprietors of Balhungie and Carlungie in the 16th century. On 18th February, 1606, David Lindsay of Balgavies was retoured (No. 49) heir to Sir Walter Lindsay, knight, his father, in Carlungie and Balhungie. On 19th June, 1610, Thomas Fotheringham of Powrie succeeded his father Thomas (Ret. 71) in the third part of Balhungie and of the

dominical lands of Downie. On 26th June, 1618, William Fullarton of that ilk, heir of Sir William, his father, succeeded (Ret. 103) in another third part of same lands.

On 1st January, 1615, George Lindsay, second son of Sir Henry Lindsay of Careston, was retoured (No. 84) in the lands and barony of Downie, lands of Ardestie, Balhungie, Downieken, Cotton, Brewland of Downie, Knightshill, and Smithyhillock—A.E. £50, N.E. £200. On 6th July, 1622, Robert Erskine, heir of his father, Robert of Ardaistie, was retoured (No. 140) in the lands of Ardaistie; lands of Muirdrum and Oxingang, in the barony of Downie; part of outfield land and brewery of Downikaine; four parts land called the four buttis of Downikaine, 4 ac. and 3 roods arable land, in said barony—A.E. £3 15s, N.E. £15.

On 21st May, 1582, James Rollock, heir of George of Duncrub, his father, was retoured in the corn mill of Cambiston, in the barony of Downie—N.E. £6 13s 4d; and in the half lands of Chapeltown of Balgowie or Over Corstoun—N.E. 4 merks, on 27th January. The barony of Downie subsequently came into possession of the Maules of Panmure.

On 5th March, 1629, Patrick Maule of Panmure had a charter of the barony of Downie (Dong. II., p. 354). He was afterwards (on 2d August, 1646) created Earl of Panmure. On 1st April, 1662, George, Earl of Panmure, was retoured (No. 385) in the lands in the barony of Downie, and many others, as heir of Earl Patrick, his father. On 16th May, 1671, Earl George, as heir of his father Earl George, was retoured (No. 449) in the same lands; and on 27th April, 1686, Earl James succeeded to same lands as heir of Earl George, his brother (No. 501).

The barony of Downie was forfeited in 1716 in consequence of Earl James taking part in the Rebellion of 1715, as was also all the Earl's other lands, but they were subsequently repurchased by Earl William, as related below, and since then they have continued in the Maules, and in their descendants and representatives, the present proprietor being the Earl of Dalhousie. There are still traces to be seen of the foundations of the old Castle of Downie on a mound at Old Downie. The Castle of "Duniken" was in existence when Monipennie wrote in 1612 (p. 170).

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 the lands in this parish belonging to the Panmure family are entered thus:—Earl of Panmure, £1140; Countess of do. for her liferent lands, £2085 = £3225. At a later period the whole lands were called "Panmure," and they were divided in 1767 thus—

1. Ballhungie, Easter Monikie, and Hynd Castle, disposed in liferent to William Turnbull,	£402 18 5
2. Castleton, Hyndfaulds, Segwall, and Muirdrum, disposed to David Greig,	421 6 0
3. Denfind, Midtoun, and Hillhead of Monikie, disposed to David Allardice,	412 8 0
4. Carlungie, Mill of Downie, and Mill lands, disposed to Robert Colvill,	482 13 10
5. Graystone of Ardesty, Mill of Cambuston, and Mill lands, disposed to James Mill,	447 18 10
6. Lochmyllie, Brae of Downie, and Kirkton of Monikie, dis- posed to John Bouchart,	434 12 8
7. Downiekean and Cambuston and pendicle, called Little Cam- buston, disposed to William Kerr,	423 18 10
9. Ardesty and Ward of Monikie, retained,	199 3 5
	£3225 0 0

In 1822 these lands all belonged to Hon. W. Maule, also

Pitairlie and Guildie—£136 13s 4d in 1683—afterwards called

“Part of Panmure.” In 1822 they belonged to Hon. W.

Maule, : 136 13 4

James, 4th Earl of Panmure, was forfeited in 1716 for taking part in the Rebellion in 1715. Earl William repurchased the forfeited estates in Forfarshire on 20th February, 1764, for £49,157 18s 4d. He died on 4th January, 1782, so that the above division of the lands in Monikie took place during the lifetime of Earl William in the peerage of Ireland. We do not know the object for disposing these lands, but in terms of the entail by Earl William, they came to his grandnephew, Hon. Wm. Ramsay, who assumed the surname of Maule, and is the Hon. W. Maule above mentioned.

The lands of Ardestie formed part of the barony of Downie. The Lindsays appear to have disposed of these lands to the Durhams of Grange of Monifieth in the beginning of the 16th century. James Durham was designed of Ardestie in 1530 (MS. at Pan.), and they continued in possession for some time thereafter. In the early part of the 17th century the lands were acquired by the Lords of Panmure.

The old chapel of Ardestie stood in the vicinity of the castle, and

“Kane’s Well” was near it, but no trace of the castle is now to be seen, and no well of that name is now known about Ardestie by the tenant of the farm. The Earls of Panmure resided at Ardestie for some time, and “James,” the last Earl of Panmure, was born there. Earl George married Lady Jane Campbell, eldest daughter of the Earl of Loudon, and by her had three sons and a daughter. The two eldest sons succeeded as third and fourth Earls of Panmure respectively, and the third was Henry Maule of Kelly. The Earl left Countess Jane the use of all his moveables during her widowhood, and appointed her tuterix of his children. She took up her residence at Ardestie and lived there.

Two of the carved stones of the old house or castle are built into the modern farm house of Ardestie, erected in 1801. They bear †, I.H.S., and a human heart pierced by a dagger or the end of a spear. The cross is above the three letters. On another stone are C.I.C.P : 1688, for Countess Jane Campbell of Panmure. On the south end of two cottages south from the farm steading there is a stone in each, on one of which is M.A.R. ; on another D.I.A., 1625, and some carvings.

The lands of Cambuston were included in the barony of Downie. The Maules of Panmure were very desirous to obtain them from the Lindsays. Thomas Maule, whose father fell at Harlaw in 1425, made a requisition to David, Master of Crawford, to give in borch (surety or warranty) the lands of Kambyston. He made a second requisition, and a third. To the last the Master answered that his father had written to forbid him to give said lands in borch, and therefore he declined to do so (Reg. de Pan., p. 22).

On 25th November, 1431, an instrument was expedie by Sir Thomas Maule on the boundaries between his lands of Cambuston, and adjoining lands in the barony of Downie, belonging to the Earl of Crawford, and of the moors of the baronies of Downie and Panmure. The boundary is said to run by the stone cross of Cambuston (l. o., p. 24) (No. 241). Camiston was the only estate given to Alexander Maule, son of Sir Thomas, and he is designed of Camiston in 1474 (Do., 249). He died before his father, who died in 1498, and his son, Sir Thomas, succeeded. He fell at Flodden (Do., p. 27). On 13th August, 1494, John, Master of Crawford, gave a charter of the lands of Cambuston and mill of same to his cousin Thomas Maule (Reg. de Pan., 258). Of same date the Master of Crawford gave a charter of the lands of Carlungy to Thomas Maule in warranty of the lands of Camiston and the mill thereof, which had

been sold by the Master to Thomas Maule. They were subsequently reconveyed to the Master (Do., No. 259). On 30th September, 1526, David, Earl of Crawford, gave a charter of Camiston and mill thereof to Robert Maule and Isabella Merser, his wife (Do., No. 301). On 8th May, 1609, David, 12th Earl of Crawford, gave a charter of the lands of Cambuston, in the barony of Downie, to Patrick Maule (Reg. de Pan., 317-8).

The lands of Carlungie and Balhungie, part of Downie, belonged to Sir Walter Lindsay of Balgavies, whose castle of Balgavies was burned down by order of James VI. Sir Walter was slain by David, the "Wicked Master," in 1605. He was succeeded by his son David, who died in 1615. Walter, his son, succeeded, and he sold the lands.

On 28th June, 1608, David, Earl of Crawford, heir of his father, Earl David, was retoured (No. 63) in half the barony of Downie, lands of Ardesty, Balhungy, Downieken, Cotton, Brewlands of Downie, and many other lands. It appears from this retour that the Balgavies family had owned half of the lands of Balhungie only. Nearly a century and a half thereafter the lands of Carlungie and Balhungie were acquired by the Maules from the Lindsays, and they have since then been included in the Panmure estate.

The lands of Denfind were included in the barony of Downie, but, like other portions of the barony, Denfind was for a long time a distinct estate, and had its castle, the residence of the laird. The lands remain, but the tower or castle disappeared long ago.

A little to the west of the farmhouse of Denfind, formerly Dunfind, there is a deep ravine called "Denfiend," through which a rivulet runs. It is crossed by a lofty bridge of one arch on the road from Dundee to Monikie. In Lindsay of Pitscottie's History, p. 104-5, it is called the Fiend's Den, because a brigand with his family dwelt in it. "He had an execrable fashion to all young men and children that he could steal or obtain by other means, and take them home and eat them. The younger they were he held them the more tender and delicate. For these acts he was burned with his wife, bairns, and family, except a young lass of one year old, who was saved and taken to Dundee, where she was brought up; but when she came to woman's years, she was condemned and burned quick for the same crime her father and mother were convicted of. A great crowd, chiefly women, attended at the execution, cursing her for her crimes. To them she said—'Why chide ye me as if I had committed a

crime. Give me credit, if ye had the experience of eating human flesh you would think it so delicious that you would never forbear it again.' And so she died, without sign of repentance."

Sir John Lindsay of Brechin and Pitcairlie (Pitairlie) fourth son of David, third Earl of Crawford, died in 1453 (*Lives*, p. 443). He was slain at the Battle of Brechin. He was ancestor of the House of Pitairlie (*A. or F. Vol. I.*, p. 319). David Lindsay of Pitairlie was a witness to a charter of one third of Pitskelly to Robert Carnegie of Kinaird, signed at Dundee, 25th March, 1542 (*Ald. Mis.*, p. 201). The same or another David, 1544-50. David Lindsay of Pitairlie was minister of Abirlemna, Fynevin, Inneraritie, and Kirkbuddo in 1574, with a stipend of £133 6s 8d (*Mis. Wod. Soc.*, p. 350); John Lindsay of same, 1589-93; Alexander Lindsay of same, 1609-21-59 (*Lives I.*, p. 443).

The lands of Pitairlie remained in the Lindsays until some time after the following retour, which we give at length, as it includes other details besides the lands of Pitairlie and others. The lands mentioned in the retour formed part of the ancient thanedom and barony of Downie. There was a castle at Pitairlie in early times. The only remains of it is a stone built into the wall of the farm offices bearing the initials and date, A.L : I.C., 1631. Alexander Lindsay mentioned above was laird at that date.

On 29th May, 1655, Alexander Lindsay of Pitairlie, heir of Alexander Lindsay of Pitairlie, his father, was retoured in the lands of Pitairlie; part of the Moor of Downie lying contiguous to said lands, within the barony of Downie—O.E. 20s, N.E. £4; the lands of Guildy and part of the Moor of Downie—O.E. 16s, N.E. £3 4s; a tenement called the Earl's Lodging within the burgh of Dundee, and patronage of the chaplainrie founded within the foresaid lodging; the Craig called St Nicholas Craig, within the sea-flood of the said burgh of Dundee, and fortalice; the advocation of the chaplanrie of All Saints, situate within the parish kirk of Dundee—O.E. 3s 4d, N.E. 13s 4d; an annual rent furth of the late King's great customs of the burgh of Dundee.

The lands of Pitairlie subsequently came into possession of the family of Panmure, in which they still remain, the Earl of Dalhousie being the present proprietor of Pitairlie, and all the other lands detailed above, which were included in the barony of Downie.

The ruins of Hynd Castle stand on a round, green mound, near the north-west point of this parish, close by the road from Dundee to Brechin, and a little to the west of the Dundee and Forfar Direct Railway. The mound

appears to be artificial, and is not of much height. On the summit are a few trees surrounding ruinous walls, perhaps ten feet in height, and about half as many feet in thickness. The area they enclose is about twelve feet square, with a door on one side, and a window on each of the other three sides. The remains of Dilty Moss, one of the sources of the Kerbet, are at a short distance to the east of the castle. History is silent about this ruin, and it is not known when, by whom, or for what purpose it had been erected. It is too small to have been the residence of one of the lairds, and none but they had castellated dwellings. The castle was too near the great moss with the small lake in its centre to have been a pleasant abode for any family of note. It had at one time been surrounded by water and a morass. The moss was exhausted and the lake drained many years ago, and part of the site is now cultivated land.

A little to the west of Hynd Castle, on the ridge which divides this parish from Inverarity, there was a very large heap of stones, called Haercairns or Hoar Cairn, which probably were raised over the bodies of the combatants slain at a great battle fought there in very early times, but of the time, the parties engaged, or the result we are ignorant. Many of the stones have been carted off. Locally it is said to have been the burial place of all the suicides of the district. The Gallows Hill is in the immediate vicinity, and the criminals executed may have been buried there. Many human bones have been found under the stones.

On the highest summit of Downie Hill, in the parish of Monikie, stands the magnificent column called the "Live and Let Live" Testimonial. It was erected in the year 1839, at the sole expense of the numerous tenantry on the vast estates of the Right Honourable William Ramsay Maule, first Lord Panmure, "to perpetuate the memory of a nobleman who, through a long life, made the interests and comforts of his tenantry his sole and unwearied object." The Testimonial is a worthy memorial, fitted alike to express the gratitude and liberality of the tenantry, and the worth and kindness of heart of the landlord to whom it was erected. The Testimonial consists of a broad lower basement of rustic work, in which are apartments for the reception of visitors and other purposes; a quadrangular upper basement, the angles of which are flanked with open buttresses; and a colossal cylindrical column, rising up into a balustrade, and surmounted by a lofty ornamental vase. A stone pillar rises in the centre of the cylinder, in the interior of which there is a lightning conductor, and with a spiral staircase on its exterior. The height of the

Testimonial from the ground to the top is 105 feet. In a niche in the visitors' room are a marble bust of the noble Lord by Sir John Steele, and an inscribed marble tablet telling the story of the Testimonial. The design was by John Henderson, Edinburgh. The site of the Testimonial was admirably chosen. The hill is 500 feet above the level of the sea, isolated from other high grounds, and commanding an uninterrupted prospect of vast extent in every direction. From the balustrade a large portion of seven counties can be seen, and from its position it is one of the most conspicuous landmarks on the east coast of Scotland. The Testimonial is about a mile distant from Panmure House, whence there is a fine drive. Camus Cross stands within two or three hundred yards of the Testimonial. The grounds around the Testimonial and Camus Cross are beautifully laid out and finely kept, and a visit to the ancient and modern memorials is instructive and pleasing.

The Douglas estate in this parish is of considerable value, though not of large extent. It consists of the farms of Denside and Dodd, and of several pendicles at Bankhead, in the western district of the parish, which abuts into the parish of Murroes, and adjoins Carrot Hill. We have already given the proprietary progress of others of the Douglas lands in the county, and need not repeat it here. The present proprietor is the Earl of Home.

The lands of Newbigging were of old included in the barony of Downie. They were acquired by George Dempster of Dunnichen in the first half of the 18th century. They afterwards came into possession of David Millar of Bal-lumbie, who disposed them to David Kerr in 1821. Subsequently they came into possession of his son, Thomas Kerr of Grange and Newbigging. He died in 1879, and left the lands of Newbigging to Thomas Leburn Drimmie, son of the deceased Daniel Drimmie of Panmurefield, who is the present proprietor of Newbigging. A part of the lands has been given off in feus, upon which good houses have been erected. In the Valuation Roll of 1833 the annual value of the property was £180, but it is now considerably more than double that sum. There is a good mansion on the estate, and there is also a neat United Presbyterian Church with manse and garden.

Henry Smith, second son of Henry Smith of Glasswall and Camno, was bred a merchant in Dundee. He acquired part of the barony of Auchinleck or Affleck in the later half of the seventeenth century. He gave his lands the name of Smithfield. He married a daughter of Duncan of Strathmartine, by

whom he had a son and daughter, and he died in 1726. John Smith, his son, succeeded, and married Margaret, daughter of William Douglas, Provost of Forfar, son of Robert Douglas, bishop of Dunblane, descended of the house of Glenberrie, and by her had a son and two daughters. He died 1737.

Henry Smith of Smithfield succeeded on the death of his father. He was a merchant in London, and married Einslia, daughter of Sir William Nairn of Dunsinane, Bart., who died without issue. On 7th April, 1758, John Fyfe, younger of Dron, obtained decree against Henry Smith of Smithfield, as heir of his father, John Smith of Smithfield. Henry Smith married secondly, in 1768, Christian, daughter of David Graham, advocate, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Murray of Abercairny.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 Auchinleck is entered at £666 13s 4d. Before 1748 it was divided into two portions, which in the Roll for 1822 are called Affleck and Smithfield. The former was owned by James Fyffe, £533 6s 8d; and the latter by James Yeaman, £133 16s 8d—together, £666 13s 4d. Thomas Read was proprietor of Affleck before the Yeamans.

James Fyffe was succeeded in Smithfield by Major Fyffe, who resided for some time at the Lodge in Broughty Ferry. The Major retained the estate until 1842. Major David Fyffe, born 18th April, 1781, married 18th September, 1816, Helen, fifth daughter of William Douglas of Brighton. He was a son of David Fyffe of Drumgeith by his wife Ann, only daughter of David Hunter of Burnside. Major Fyffe had a brother Charles, born 1785, and died 1804, and two sisters, Barbara, died 1811, and Elizabeth Bell, married to Robert Kerr of Clatto, Roxburghshire. Major Fyffe had a family of six sons and a daughter. Several of the sons died young.

MAJOR FYFFE'S ARMS.

Arms.—Or, a lion rampant, gu., armed and langued, az., on a chief, of the second, a crescent, between two stars, of the first.

Crest.—A demi-lion as in the arms.

Motto.—Decens et honestum.

He was succeeded in the property by John Shiell, solicitor in Dundee. John Shiell of Smithfield married Alexandrina Ursula Wilhelmina, daughter of George Lewis Korn of Hanover, and by her had George Anthony Shiell, born 1842, and other issue. Mr Shiell of Smithfield was a J.P. for the county of Forfar. He died in 1875. His son, above mentioned, was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and goes the Northern Circuit.

The estate of Smithfield is now in possession of David Small and others, the Trustees of the late John Shiell.

The account of the family of Smith of Glasswall and Camno, previous to their acquiring part of Auchinleek, is given supra, p. 6-7.

When the first Statistical Account of the parish was written, about 1790, the best land in the parish was let at from five to fifteen shillings the acre, generally on leases of twice nineteen years and a lifetime, and the farmers, who were industrious, were in opulent circumstances. Rents were then advancing, and any farms falling in to the proprietor were readily bringing double the previous rent. The breeding and fattening cattle occupied much of the attention of the farmers in the southern section of the parish, where the farms were generally enclosed. The report says wheat had long been cultivated in that section, but for six or seven years it had been discontinued, several of the farmers having met with considerable losses by blasting. In the year in which the report was written they had begun to try it again.

About 1783 a new road from Dundee to Brechin, passing through the northern part of the parish, was formed. Upon this road a strong bridge, 55 feet high, with a single arch over a precipice at Denfiend, or the Fiend's Den, was built in 1784. The origin of the name of the den is already related.

About 1750-60 a farm, which in 1790 was worked by three ploughs, having each four, and sometimes only two horses, employed five cattle ploughs, having each ten oxen. Farms where two ploughs drawn by four horses do the work, at an earlier period required three ploughs, each drawn by ten oxen.

About 1775 several stone coffins were discovered on the ridge of small hills called the Cur Hills, also some stone cists in which were urns containing ashes. In that neighbourhood there were also found, upwards of six feet below the surface, several oak, fir, and birch trees. To the south of the Cur Hills there were found, among marl, about nine feet below the surface, several heads of deer with horns of a considerable size.

Stone pillars and crosses are frequently mentioned in old Scotch charters as boundaries. The Cross of Cambuston is so mentioned in a deed of agreement between Sir Thomas Maule of Pannure and the Earl of Crawford, dated 25th November, 1481. The line of march is said to run "*a magna Cruce Lapidia de Cambystoun* (Sc. St., Vol. II.; Reg. de Pan., 251).

CHAP. XLVII.—MONTROSE.

The old name of Montrose, and the period when it began to be known by its present name, have given rise to considerable controversy. King Malcolm IV. (1153-65), in his charter to the Abbey of Jedburgh, grants the monks, amongst other gifts, "the tenth of his rent of Salorch, Munros, Rossie, and twenty shillings for lighting the Church of Salorch. This charter was granted between 1159 and 1163.

Salorch here mentioned appears to be the old name of Montrose. Bruce, in his account of the landing of the Danes at Mons Rosarum (Montrose) between the years 970 and 992, in the reign of Kenneth, son of Malcolm I., says "the town was then called Celurca, that it was the most populous town in Angus." He describes it as standing on the table land projecting into the marshes of the South Esk, its walls as washed by the waters of that river where they mingle with the sea; and adds that "its walls were levelled with the ground, its houses reduced to ashes, and its inhabitants exterminated by the Danes."

Salorch and Celurca are evidently different spellings of the same word. The new name had come into use before the date of Malcolm's charter to Jedburgh, and, as both names are mentioned in it, we may conclude that the territorial district was called Salorch or Celurca, while the town itself was called Montrose—indeed, internal evidence afforded by the charter supports this conclusion.

Bishop Arnold of St Andrews, who was contemporary with King Malcolm, confirmed the King's charter. These two charters were discovered among the muniments at Salton in 1851, having been previously unknown to the owner, and to charter scholars. They are most interesting charters, and have thrown much light on subjects connected with Angus before unknown, especially those relating to the Priory of Resteneth and its connection with the distant Abbey of Jedburgh.

In "Memorials of Angus and Mearns," Mr Jervise says that the Church of Salorch did not denote the original Church of Montrose, and he supposes that it may have been the place now called Tayock. Mr Fraser, in the preface to the History of the Carnegies of Southesk, is of a different opinion, as he believes Salorch to be Montrose. If a charter, said to have been granted by David I. to his burgesses of the lands of Salorkis be genuine, it would settle

the matter that Salorch and Tayock were two distinct places, both being mentioned separately in it.

In former times the greater part of what is now the landward parish of Montrose was known as Logie-Montrose. In the Roll of 1683 the lands were divided into five estates—Logie, valued rent, £433 6s 8d; Kinnaber, £800; Borrowfield, £366 13s 4d; Tayock, £100; and Hedderwick, £600—in all, £2300. Since then some of these estates have been divided and subdivided. Newman's Walls and Charleton were included in Logie. These were acquired by the laird of Tarrie. In the Roll of 1822 Newman's Walls belonged to G. F. Carnegie, £66 13s 4d, and A. Renny Tailyour is entered for the remainder, £366 13s 4d—together, £433 6s 8d. Kinnaber included Rosemount. On 13th February, 1797, divided thus:—That part on north of road from North-water Bridge to Hedderwick, sold to John Duncan, £406 4s; fishings of Mary Net, belonged to G. F. Carnegie, £64 18s 8s; remaining lands of Kinnaber, same proprietor, £328 17s 4d=£800. Borrowfield and Tayock remained intact in 1822, the former belonging to A. Renny Tailyour, and the latter to James Cruickshank. Hedderwick included Newbigging and Claylake. On 6th November, 1807, divided thus:—The valued rent of Newbigging, James Cruickshank, £69 11s 8d; Claylake and part of Hedderwick, 30th April, 1821, G. F. Carnegie, £29 7s; remainder of estate to George Robertson Scott, £501 1s 4d—in all, £600. These valuations were for taxation.

The landward parish of Montrose is not of large extent, the parish being chiefly burghal. The lands had been chiefly vested in the Crown in the beginning of the 13th century. King William the Lion (1165-1214) granted to Sir David of Graham, elder, knight, a charter of the lands of Borrowfield, Charlton, and Kynnaber, and the fishings of the water of the North Esk, for the service of a bowman in the King's army. Gillibryde, Earl of Angus, witnesses the charter.

Among the charters belonging to the Earl of Southesk are several by King Robert I. to his gallant and faithful adherent, Sir David of Graham, of the lands above-named, and of the lands of Old Montrose, dated at Scone, 5th March, 1325. There is also one by King Robert II. confirming the charter by King William, mentioned above. In it, after the expression anent fishings, it is added, "wherever the water runs." The charter is dated 28th July, 1390 (H. of C. of S., No. 45). Probably the year should be 1389, as the King died on 19th April, 1390. Borrowfield remained in possession of the

Grahams until 1408, when Sir William Graham disposed of the lands to Alexander Garden or Gardyne.

The chief of the Borrowfield branch of the Gardynes fell, fighting in support of the Ogilyys, at the battle of Arbroath in 1442-3. Within twenty years thereafter Patrick Gardyne of Borrowfield was acting in the Councils of the Earl of Crawford, and he witnessed some of the Lindsay charters.

Alexander Gardyne, first of Borrowfield, witnesses a charter by Mariot Carnegie on 2d February, 1409, and another by Sir Alexander Fraser, of the resignation of the barony of Kinnell in favour of Peter Stirling and his son, John, in 1410. John Gardyne of Borrowfield was a witness on 30th March, 1446; William Gardyne of same was a juror, 28th April, 1483; John Gardyne of same was one of an assize at a retour to John Carnegie at Dundee, 16th May, 1508; William Gardyne of same is mentioned 1st January, 1514 (H. of C. of S.). The Gardynes retained possession of Borrowfield until 1615, when the property was sold to Hercules Tailzeour, a merchant in Montrose.

The Gardynes of Borrowfield had probably been cadets of the parent stem, the Gardynes of that ilk, although they appear as early as the chief of the name. The family may have possessed Gardyne for a long time before the name had found its way into documents yet made public.

I. Hercules Tailyour, who acquired the estate of Borrowfield in 1615, was succeeded in the lands and manor by his son,

II. Hercules Tailyour, who was served heir to his father on 23d October, 1662 (No. 393)—A.E. £5, N.E. £20. He married Katherine, eldest daughter of the second James Scott of Logie, and by her had an only daughter and heiress,

III. Elizabeth Tailyour, who was married to her cousin-german, Robert Tailyour, who succeeded to Borrowfield in 1688. Their eldest son,

IV. Robert Tailyour, next inherited Borrowfield. He married Katherine, second daughter of the fourth James Scott of Logie, and was succeeded by his son,

V. Hercules Tailyour, who married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Ogilvy, Bart., of Barras, and was succeeded by his son,

VI. Robert Tailyour, who died unmarried, and was succeeded by his sister.

VII. Elizabeth Jean Tailyour, who in 1773 was married to Robert Renny, grandson of Patrick Renny of Usan. He died in 1787, and they had, with other children who died unmarried, Alexander, the heir; Hercules, late Lieut.-Col. H M. service, who married Margaret Ness, and had issue; Charles,

in H.M. 40th regiment, killed at the storming of Monte Video in 1806; Catherine, married to T. Bruce of Arnot, and died 1804; Juliet, who, in June 1817, was married to Anthony Adrian, Earl of Kintore, and died in July 1819; and Robina. The eldest son,

VIII. Alexander Renny, on succeeding to his mother in 1806, added, by the directions of her last will, the surname of Tailyour to that of Renny, assumed the Tailyour crest, and quartered the Renny arms with those of Tailyour. He was born 31st January, 1775, and on 7th April, 1808, married Elizabeth Bannerman, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain, and by her, who died 21st October, 1825, had issue—Robert, born 26th April, 1809, and died unmarried 16th June, 1832; Alexander Ramsay, born 22d August, 1810, and died unmarried 6th June, 1825; Thomas, who succeeded to the estate; William, born 29th April, 1814, and died unmarried 14th October, 1839; Henry, born 9th September, 1815, Col. H.M. 81st Regiment, and Brigadier-General on the Staff in India, married, 19th June, 1851, Eleanor-Anne, third daughter of the late Robert-Rickart Hepburn of Rickarton, and by her had Alexander Tailyour, Henry-Thomas, and Elizabeth-Jane; Elizabeth Bannerman, died unmarried 1st June, 1831; Jane, born 15th November, 1818, and died 8th September, 1819; and Juliet, died 21st August, 1823. He died 8th September, 1849, and was succeeded by

IX. Thomas Renny Tailyour of Borrowfield, his eldest surviving son. In 1847 he married Isabella Eliza, second daughter of the late Major Adam Atkinson of Lorbottle, Northumberland, by whom he has issue, Henry Waugh Tailyour, born 1849. In 1875 he married Emily-Rose, third daughter of John Wingfield Stratford of Addington Park, Kent, and has issue. Mr Renny Tailyour was educated at Addiscombe, late of the Bengal Engineers, a Major of the army, Hon. Colonel Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers, and is a J.P. and D.L. for the County of Forfar.

Close by Dubton Station is the mansion of the proprietor of Borrowfield. It is not large, but it is rather pretty, with a good neatly laid out garden in front, and behind it is a range of large trees, with a plantation to the west of the house and garden.

ARMS OF RENNY TAILYOUR OF BORROWFIELD.

Arms.—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, arg., a saltire, engr, sa., cantoned with a heart in chief and base, gu., and a cinquefoil in each flank, vert: 2d and 3d, arg., an oak tree in base, vert, on a chief, gu., a pair of wings conjoined, erm.

Crest.—A dexter hand, ppr., holding a passion cross, gu.

Motto.—In cruce salus.

Newmanswalls, near Montrose.

We mentioned above that Charleton and Kinnaber were also given by King William the Lion to Sir David of Graham, and that these lands were given by The Bruce to Sir David of Graham, senior, on 5th March, 1325. The lands of Charleton were designed for his homage and service of three merks of land, and twenty shillings of yearly rent due to the King out of the lands of Charleton, and seven merks of yearly rent out of the Thanery of Kinnaber, in exchange for the lands of Sokach, in the Earldom of Carrick, and of the Isles of Inchcalloch and Inchfad, in the Earldom of Lennox.

The lands of Charleton remained for a long period in the family of Montrose. After passing from them they went through several hands, but there is little in connection with them of importance. They were acquired by the Strachans of Tarrie. George Carnegie of Pittarrow, born 18th November, 1726, who took part in the Rebellion of 1745, fled to Sweden thereafter, and returned to Scotland about twenty years afterwards. He, in January 1767, acquired from the trustees of his nephew, Sir David Carnegie, the estate of Pittarrow, and same year he purchased from Alexander Strachan of Tarrie the estate of Charleton, disposition dated 5th December, 1767.

George Carnegie married Susan, eldest daughter of David Scott of Benholm. She engaged in many benevolent works, one of which was establishing an asylum for the insane near Montrose. It was the first of its kind in Scotland, and it is now a large and important institution. Another was the establishment of a lifeboat at Montrose, also the first of its kind in Scotland. George Carnegie died at Charleton 12th April, 1799, and was succeeded in Charleton by his second son, John. His mother survived his father 22 years, having died on 14th April, 1821, aged 71 years. John was baptised 5th January, 1771. He married Mary Strachan, niece of Charles Fullarton of Kinnaber, contract dated 23d April, 1796.

Captain John Carnegie acquired Kinnaber through his marriage with this lady, and on the death of his father in 1799 he succeeded to Pittarrow. He lived at Kinnaber, and the old house at Pittarrow was demolished in 1802. His mother was liferented in Charleton. He died at Edinburgh on 25th December, 1805, aged 34 years. His wife died on 6th July, 1806, and on 5th June, 1808, her eldest son, George Carnegie Fullarton, was served heir to her. He was born 18th December, 1799. He succeeded to Pittarrow on the death of his father in 1805; to Kinnaber on the death of his mother in 1806; and to Charleton on the death of his grandmother in 1821. He got into sporting company, and his extravagance led to embarrasment and the sale of the three estates.

Pittarrow was purchased by Alexander Crombie of Phesdo. Charleton and Kinnaber were purchased by Arthur Anderson, Aberdeen. After several changes they are now the property of George More Gordon, W.S., Edinburgh, in right of his wife, Mrs Janet More Gordon.

George Carnegie Fullerton published some volumes of poetry in 1834. In 1833 he married Madeline, eldest daughter of Sir John Connel, kt., Judge Admiral of Scotland. He died at Montrose, October 1851, aged 52 years, leaving issue. (H. of C. of S., 305-325.)

The lands of Hedderwick were included in the lordship of Brechin, given by King William the Lion to his brother, David, Earl of Huntingdon. Earl David gave the Lordship to his natural son, Henry, who then assumed the surname of Brechin. The lordship was owned by successive members of this family. Then, by the marriage of Lady Margaret, sister of Sir David de Brechin, who was executed by Robert I., to Sir David de Barclay. This family failed in a female, Jean, married to Sir David Fleming of Biggar. He owned Hedderwick, &c, in 1340 (H. of C. of S., 485). Their daughter Margaret was married to Walter Stewart, Earl of Athole, and carried the lordship to the Earl. After his execution, Sir Thomas Maule claimed the lordship in right of his mother, Marion Fleming, see Vol. III., p. 6. He did not obtain the lordship, but he afterwards got Claeck, Hedderwick, and others. The Abbey of Aberbrothock obtained the lands of Hedderwick, but when and from whom is not known. Perhaps they only possessed the superiority of the lands. Abbot Malcolm of Arbroath, on the resignation of Sir Thomas Maule, gave Alexander Maule half of the lands of Hatherwick in 1468. The Maules disposed of Hedderwick to Erskine of Dun on 12th August, 1490 (Reg. de Pan., 254).

The Grahams appear to have acquired Hedderwick and Clayleck from the Erskines about the 16th century. On 24th April, 1619, John Graham succeeded his father, Robert (Ret. No. 117) in the sunny half lands of Hedderwick and Clayleck, in the regality of Aberbrothock—A.E. 40s, N.E. £8. On 5th May, 1625, James, Marquis of Hamilton, was served heir to his father, Marquis James (No. 154) in same lands, with Maryton. This retour was of the superiority only of the lands. On 19th November, 1630, George Erskine of Kirkbuddo was served heir to his father, John (No. 194) in the half of the shadow lands of Hedderwick and Clayleck. On 2d May, 1648, David Erskine was served heir to his grandfather, David Erskine, in the same lands (Ret.

No. 302). On 8th February, 1650, David Erskine was served heir to his father George in the same lands (No. 311).

The Scotts appear to have acquired Hedderwick and Claylick from the Erskines. On 29th April, 1659, James Scott of Logie-Montrose, heir of his father, was retoured (No. 376) in the sunny half of the lands of Hedderwick and Claylick. On 17th April, 1695, David Scott, son of Robert Scott of Benholm, heir of David Scott of Hedderwick, his father, was retoured (No. 535) in the same lands. On 4th August, 1696, John Scott of Hedderwick, son of said Robert of Benholm, heir of David Scott, was retoured (No. 543) in the same lands. In 1753 Archibald Scott of Usan had sasine of Hedderwick. In 1765 he claimed to be enrolled as a Freeholder in Forfarshire on Hedderwick, &c.

It is well known that many of the Angus lords and lairds were keen Jacobites, and took part in the Rebellion under the Earl of Mar in 1715, for which some of them paid a heavy penalty, their lands having been forfeited, and the owners, landless and homeless, forced to become exiles to save their heads.

At that time, when the Stuart mania was at its height, there were Angus lairds loyal to the new dynasty. The proprietor of Hedderwick was certified as "having kept his ground well." It was at Hedderwick that the ministers of Montrose preached on the Sabbaths when they were driven from their pulpit in the town.

The old house of Hedderwick stands a little to the south of Dubton Station, with some old trees about it. The mansion is now occupied by several tenants of the labouring classes. Hedderwick is the property of George Robertson, S.C., Edinburgh.

The lands of Kinnaber were acquired by a person named Fullerton in, if not prior to, 1514. John Fullerton of Kinnaber and Barclay of Ury were two of the earliest in Scotland to embrace Quakerism. They and their households were persecuted by the Church for their adherence to these opinions. Fullerton was excommunicated by the Presbytery of Brechin in 1633. The Presbytery record bears that the sentence of excommunication was also pronounced by the reverend body "against Catharine Allardes, Lady Kynnaber, and Sibella Falconer, a domestic servant, for their adhering to the scandalous errors of Quakerism."

The property of Kinnaber remained in possession of the Fullertons till near the end of the 18th century. The Fullertons of Kinnaber were an ancient

family in Angus. Alexander Fullerton was slain at the battle of Pinkiecleuch in 1547, and his son and heir, John Fullerton, obtained from Queen Mary, on 1st March, 7th year of her reign, 1549, a grant of the ward and non-entry of Kinnaber, in return for the services of his father at Pinkie. From this John the estate descended to his lineal male heirs, the last of whom appears to have been John Fullerton, whose eldest daughter, Mary, married Robert Strachan, merchant in Montrose. Their eldest son, Charles Fullerton, received a crown charter of Kinnaber on 17th August, 1769. On 17th August, 1793, Charles Fullerton of Kinnaber executed a disposition of that estate to Mary Strachan, only child of his brother, Robert Strachan, then deceased. She became the heiress of Kinnaber, mentioned above.

On 28th March, 1627, James, Earl of Montrose, heir of Earl John, his father, was retoured (No. 168) in the lands and barony of Kinnaber, and salmon fishings upon the water of Northesk, and in arinus (sands) of Kynnaber and Charleton; and several other lands. The Earls of Montrose may have been superiors of Kynnaber, &c., and not proprietors.

There is no mansion on Kynnaber. The proprietor resides at the mansion of Charlton, an excellent house, on a fine situation, commanding an extensive prospect over a wide extent of country. There is a pretty garden and neatly laid out grounds at the house, and thriving plantations around the mansion. The house was built by Alexander Strachan of Tarrie. It became the principal residence of George Carnegie, who made considerable additions to it, and died in it.

Kinnaber and Charleton are owned by the same proprietor, George More Gordon, W.S., in right of his wife, Mrs Janet More Gordon.

The lands of Kinnaber had been Crown property in the time of Malcolm IV. (1153-65). This Monarch, among his many gifts to the Abbey of St Mary of Jedburgh, included ten shillings yearly from Kinnaber. To us this does not appear a kingly gift, but at the time it was given it was a handsome sum.

The lands of Newbigging, mentioned in the proprietary account of Hedderwick, belonged to the Erskines in the 16th and part of the 17th centuries. On 25th November, 1636, Elizabeth Erskine, spouse of Robert Ramsay, burgess of Montrose, and Margaret Erskine, heirs portioners of John Erskine of Newbigging, now called Langley Park, were retoured (Nos. 235 and 236) heirs of the lands of Newbigging—A.E. 30s, N.E. £6. Newbigging has been included in the Langley Park estate for many years. The property belongs to

Agustus Walter Cruickshank of Langley Park. We gave an account of this estate in the chapter on the parish of Dun (Vol. III., pp. 184-5.)

The mansion of Newmanswalls stands at a short distance to the north of the town of Montrose. The lands comprised in the estate were formerly included in the landward part of the parish, but for taxation purposes they are now included in the burgh.

The Panters appear to have acquired a Crown charter of the lands about the beginning of the 15th century, if not a little earlier. A member of the family, Walter Paniter, was Abbot of Aberbrothock in 1409, to about 1450. Another member of the family was Abbot of Cambuskeneth in the first half of the 16th century. The estate remained in the Panters until 1636, when it was acquired by the Scotts of Logie, and was then part of Logie-Montrose. Robert Mill of Hatton, nephew of James Scott of Logie, succeeded to the property about 1780. Thereupon he assumed the name of Scott. His daughter Margaret inherited the estate. She was married to Brigadier-General Sir John Hope, who sold the estate to Alexander Renny Tailyour of Borrowfield. His son, Colonel Renny Tailyour, succeeded to the property, and he is the present proprietor of Newmanswalls and Borrowfield. Prior to the Panters obtaining Newmanswalls, the lands belouged to and formed part of the ancient hospital grounds of Montrose. The house is old but commodious, modern additions having been made to it. It is surrounded by a number of large old trees and shrubbery, which give it an air of dignity to which it is well entitled.

The estate of Sunnyside belongs to John Duncan of Parkhill, Arbroath. The greater part of the property has been given off in feus. The Lunatic Asylum, Sunnyside, is on the estate; and Sunnyside Bleachworks, belonging to Aberdeen, Gordon, & Co., Montrose, is also a feu of Sunnyside estate.

The following warrant, which, by the kindness of a friend who has it, we copied from the original document in his possession, relates a state of matters but too common a century ago. The Press-gang was then the terror of seamen, but, happily, that cruel method of manning the Fleet was abolished many years ago:—

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and all His Majesty's Plantations, &c.

In pursuance of His Majesty's Order in Council, dated the 14th day of September, 1770, We do hereby empower and direct you to impress as many

seamen, of strong bodies and in good Health, as possibly you can procure, giving to each Man so impressed, One Shilling for Prest Money; and in the Execution hereof, you are to take care not to demand or receive any Money Gratuity, Reward, or other Consideration whatsoever, for the sparing, exchanging, or discharging any Person or Persons impressed or to be impressed, as you will answer it at your Peril. This Warrant to continue in force till the 31st Day of *December*, 1770.

And in the due Execution of this Warrant, and every part of the same, all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Bailiffs, Constables, Headboroughs, and all other His Majesty's Officers and Subjects, whom it may concern, are hereby required to be aiding and assisting to you, as they tender His Majesty service, and will answer the contrary at their Peril. Given under our hands, and the Seal of the Office of Admiralty, the twenty-fourth day of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy.

(Signed) SPENCER,
F. HOLBURNE,
C. J. FOX.

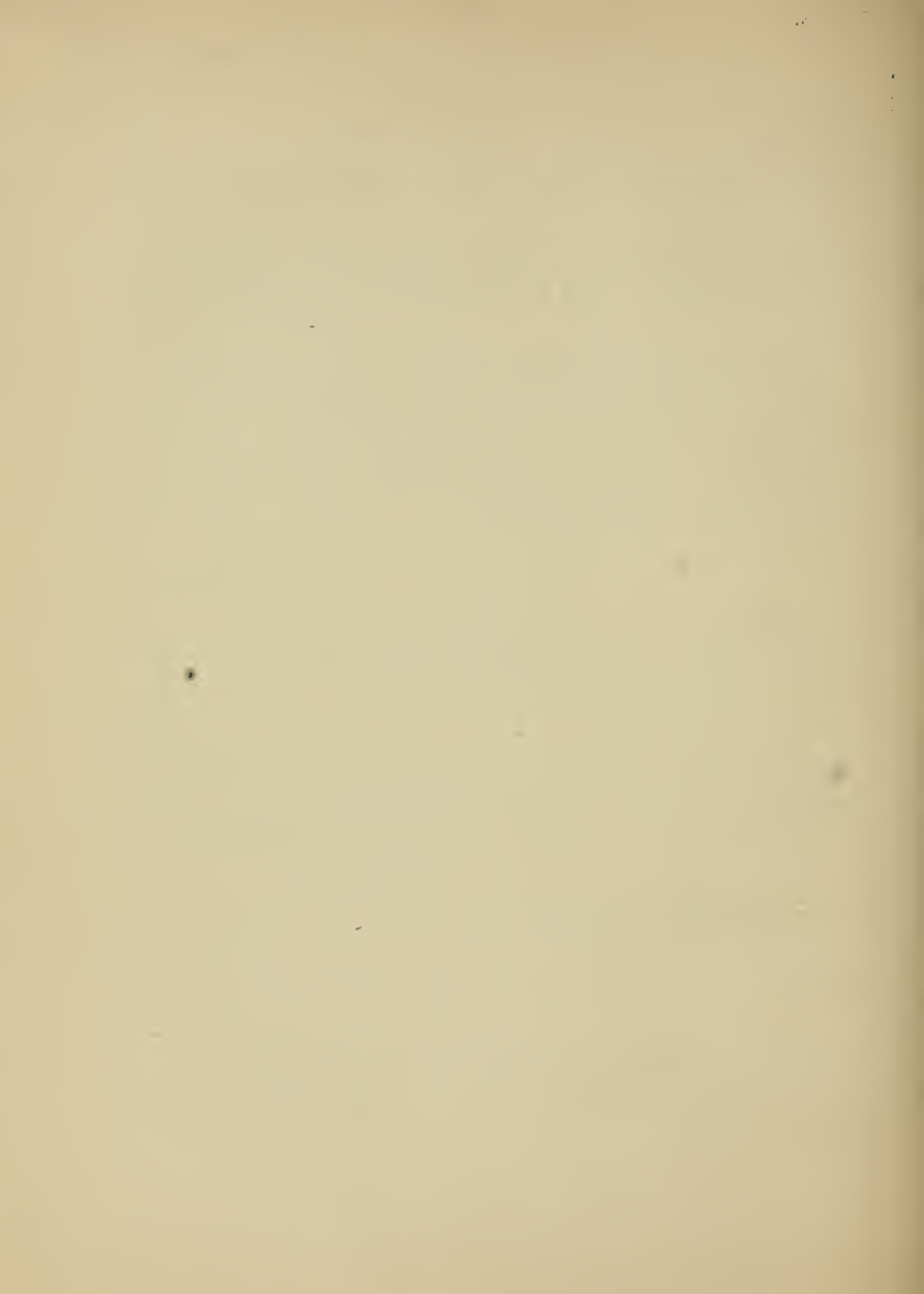
By Command of their Lordships.

By Alexander Christie, Esq., present Provost of Montrose, and William Mill of Bonnytown, Esq., two of the Justices of Peace within the Shire of Forfar.

These are in His Majesty's Name to require you to execute this Warrant according to the form and tenor thereof, within the Shire of Forfar, and Liberties of the same. Given under our hands at Montrose, this twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and seventy years.

(Signed) ALEXAND^R. CHRISTIE, J.P.
WILL. MILL, J.P.

To the Constables of the Peace
within the Shire of Forfar.



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