

THE
EARLDOM OF ATHOLL

29. 114. C. 17.

Map Catalogued Separately.

National Library of Scotland



B000143658

To
The Advocates Library
from
the author

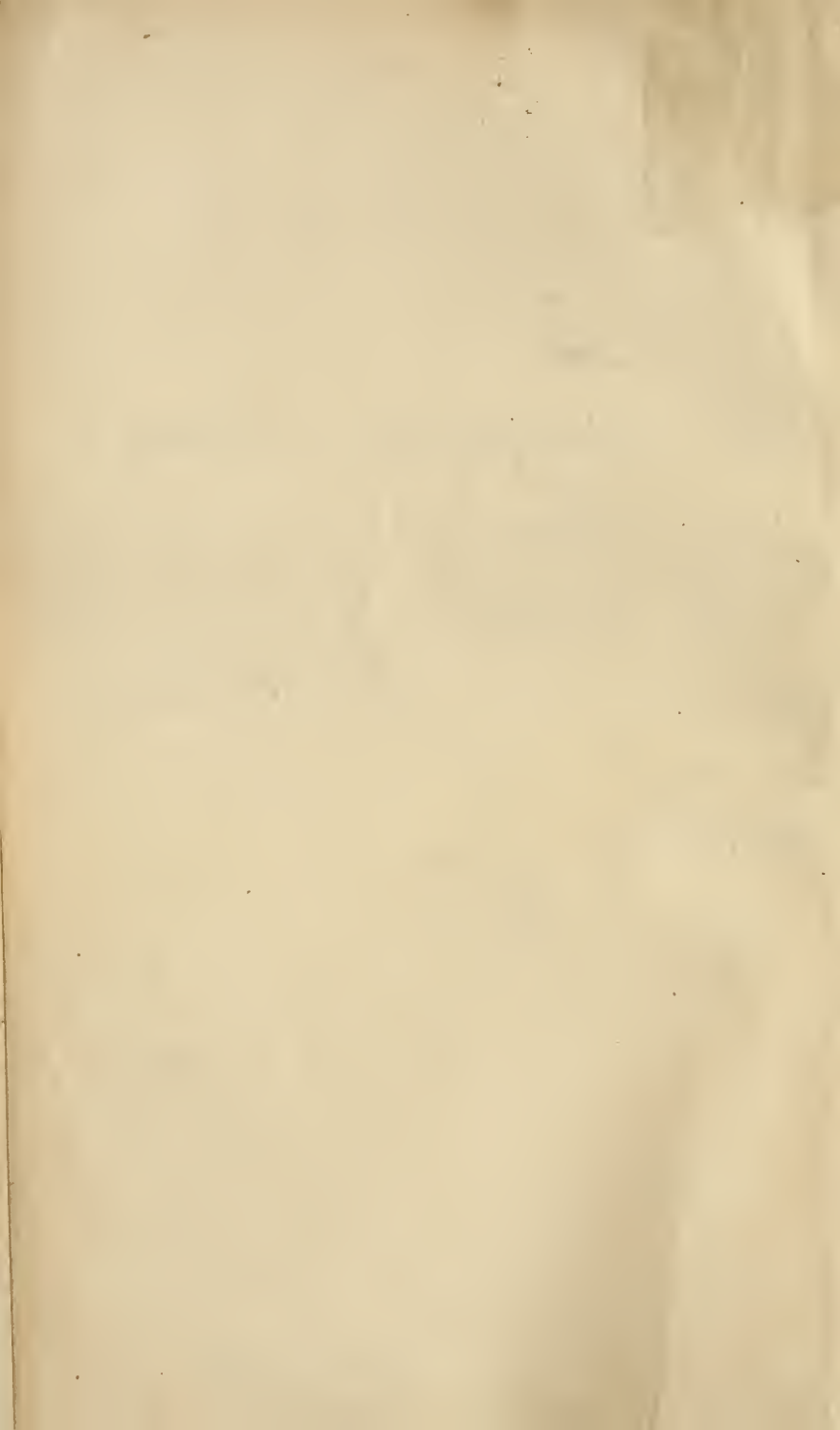
J. Robertson

Edinburgh

26th July

1860






Comitatus de Atholia.

THE

EARLDOM OF ATHOLL:

ITS BOUNDARIES STATED.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
National Library of Scotland

A. 114. C. 17

Comitatus de Atholia.

THE

EARLDOM OF ATHOLL:

ITS BOUNDARIES STATED.

ALSO, THE EXTENT THEREIN OF THE

POSSESSIONS OF THE FAMILY OF

DE ATHOLIA,

AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, THE

ROBERTSONS.

WITH PROOFS

AND MAP.

BY J. A. ROBERTSON.

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.

—
1860.

Adv. Bib

MURRAY AND GIBB, PRINTERS, EDINBURGH.

PROOFS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

THE MAP.

PREVIOUS to writing anything regarding the history of the earldom of Atholl, it becomes an indispensable preliminary, to point out and show the boundaries of it. For this purpose, and also to show the possessions held in the earldom by the family of *De Atholia*, and their descendants, the *Robertsons*, proofs will now be given. It is a very remarkable circumstance, that the territorial extent of this ancient earldom has, from such a very remote period, remained very nearly the same as when first erected by King Edgar, before 1106; it was an earldom prior to 1114, as in that year Madach, Earl of Atholl, witnesses the foundation charter of Scone. The earldom occupies the entire north part of Perthshire—contains nine whole parishes, of the modern divisions, and half of another: these will be all named in course of the different proofs to be given, and the map shows their situations. The northern boundary is the earldom

of Mar, county of Aberdeen, and the lordship of Badenoch, in the county of Inverness; to the east, the earldom of Angus; and at the south-east, that district anciently called Gowerin, now Gowerie. Dunkeld was the great southern entrance of the earldom, and there also was the monastery belonging to it. To the south the earldom was bounded by Strathbran and Glenquaich; on the west and north-west, by the lordship of Lochaber, and the head of Glenorchy. At the extreme south-west corner is situated the district and lordship of Disher and Toyer.¹ It is that part which lies on both sides of Loch Tay, and is bounded to the west by Glendochart, and south by the parish of Comrie. This district for some time has been named the parish of Kenmore, though for many hundred years it was always called Disher and Toyer, and as such is still known to the Highlanders in the locality; yet no notice is taken of this in the first statistical account of the parish, obtained by Sir John Sinclair, nor in the more recent one so well drawn up by the present incumbent, Dr Duff. The boundaries having thus been all stated, it must be observed, that at this part of the earldom—parish of *Kenmore*, properly Disher and Toyer—alone, has there ever arisen any encroachment or misappropriation of it, except Glenlyon, which has also in like manner, most erroneously, been attributed as part of another district: it becomes requisite to prove, therefore, that they are *not*

¹ This name is derived from the Gaelic word *Diser*, or *Disearoch*, and is a common name applied to the north side of Loch Tay, and applicable to all places having a southern exposure. *Toyer* or *Twehener* is from the Gaelic also, signifying the slope of ground that looks north.

in Breadalbane, but parts of the earldom of Atholl. Mr Stobie, who published his map of Perthshire in the year 1783, appears to have been the first to miscall part of the earldom "Breadalbane." What inducement he had to do so, cannot now, of course, be discovered. In his map he makes more than a third of the *north* side of Loch Tay—that is, Disher—to lie in "Breadalbane," by placing the last three letters of that name thereon; and almost every map since published has fallen into the same error by following his example. But this extension of Breadalbane thus far into the earldom does not seem to have satisfied or been judged sufficient, as in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland there is a map (which can there be seen) that bears the following title: "*An exact Map of Breadalbane in Perthshire.*" No author's name is given; but it is stated to have been engraved by "G. Cameron." From this, and other external evidence, it appears to have been published very shortly after Stobie's map; the arms of the Earl of Breadalbane are on it, whereby may be understood at whose expense it was compiled. The district of Disher and Toyer is properly marked on both sides of Loch Tay, yet it is made to lie wholly in Breadalbane. Further, the compiler with the same tint comes down the river Tay nearly two miles. The object of this is evident, namely, to include the house of Taymouth (which was formerly, and is now, by the Highlanders always called Balloch or Lochtown), as if it lay in Breadalbane, and not in the earldom of Atholl. Glenlyon also, in this "*exact map,*" is wholly placed as forming part of Breadalbane; likewise Drumacharry (now called Garth) and Comrie

Castle. To dispose of the before-mentioned claims, and to show that Disher and Toyer, or Kenmore parish, Taymouth, and also Glenlyon, are not in Breadalbane, but within the earldom of Atholl, will be easy.

The evidence of old maps of good authority clearly shows, that the district of Breadalbane was very different formerly from what *now* is made to form its proportions. In the Library of the Writers to the Signet, and no doubt in many others, there is a very correct atlas by *Hexham*, compiled and published so far back as the year 1636. In two maps of Scotland in it, Breadalbane only reaches to the earldom of Atholl, and county of Perth (not within it), at the head of Glenorchie; in the accompanying map, the head of Glenorchie is marked, and will be found close above *Benachastle*, which is the extreme south-west point of the earldom. Hexham, as before said, gives two maps of Scotland: one, which contains the whole, and another, which divides it into the northern and southern divisions. Both these wholly exclude Breadalbane from every part of the earldom of Atholl, as is also shown in the author's map.

The writer will prove the correctness of the foregoing statements by stronger evidence. Of Disher and Toyer (that is, Kenmore parish) there is old charter testimony, that it is not in Breadalbane. In the early part of King David the Second's reign, Duncan Earl of Fife was the proprietor thereof; and in the year 1341 he made a grant of a small part of it to the ancestor of the family of Menzies of that ilk, namely, of the lands of *Moreinch* and *Edramuckie*, in Disher, and which will be seen on the map not coloured. This charter was confirmed by

the Crown in 1343.¹ The family of Menzies had got a previous grant of another part of this lordship, which will be noticed hereafter. The Earl of Fife, at the same period as above named, made a grant of *the whole* remaining lands of Disher and Toyer, and which grant is likely to have been also confirmed by King David Second at the same period, that is, 1343; and it will be found named among the Crown confirmation charters of that monarch's reign, in Robertson's Index, page 52, No. 47. It is therein proved, that the district of Disher and Toyer did not lie in Breadalbane; as the charter states, it is "*in the barony of Strathurde.*" Having had reason to be acquainted with this charter, and as the barony of Strathurd is within five or six miles of Perth, it was not easy to understand the cause of this, or assign a reason for it; but very lately, in the Advocate's Library, the writer, among the original charters there, met with one by this same Duncan Earl of Fife, which fully accounts for Disher and Toyer being stated in King David's charter to be "*in the barony of Strathurde.*" It is herewith given at length, and though very full of contractions, is printed without any; indeed, the *utility* of printing the contractions, the writer believes, cannot be proved by any one. As the charter is somewhat curious, its purport is likewise given:—

Date not after 1338.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris, *Duncanus Comes de Ffyf* salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis nos dedisse concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Domino *Roberto Lawedre* militi, pro homagio et servicio suo totam terram nostram de *Balmacoychly* et totam

¹ See Nesbit's History of the House of Menzies of Weem, vol. ii., page 244.

terram nostram de *Loghibride*, illam scilicet quam dominus Robertus, rector ecclesiæ ejusdem, de nobis habebat ad firmam unacum tota terra nostra de Blabolg superiore in BARONIA NOSTRA DE STRATHURD infra Vicecomitatum de Perth.—Tenendam et habendam dicto domino Roberto, heredibus suis et suis assignatis de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum per omnes suas rectas metas et divisas, libere, quiete, plenarie, pacifice et honorifice, in venacionibus, aucupationibus, viis semitis, boscis, planis stagnis, aquis, vivariis, piscariis, molendinis, multuris, moris, maresiis, culturis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus, commoditatibus, aysiamentis et justis pertinentiis, tam non nominatis quam nominatis, ad dictam terram spectantibus seu spectare valentibus in futurum.—Faciendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris dictus dominus Robertus heredes sui et sui assignati annuatim tres sectas Curie ad tria placita Capitalia *Curie nostre de STRATHURD* unacum forinseco servicio Scoticano¹ domino nostro Regi Scocie de dicta terra annuatim debito et consueto.—Et reddendo inde nobis et heredibus nostris unum par calcarium deauratorum ad festum natale Domini annis singulis si petatur pro omni alia exactione seculari servicio, vel demanda que per nos et heredes nostros exigi poterunt seu requiri. Nos vero Duncanus, et heredes nostri predicti, totam terram predictam cum pertinentiis, aut pertinere valentibus dicto domino Roberto, heredibus suis, et suis assignatis contra omnes homines, et feminas, warantzabimus, acquetabimus et in perpetuum defendemus.—In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum est appensum, hiis testibus.—Reverendis in Christo patribus dominis, Johanne Moraviensi, Rogero Rossensi, Adam Brechinensi; Dei gratia Episcopis, Domino Alexandro de Setoun, Willielmo de Abrenethy, et Reginaldo le Chien, Militibus, Alexandro de Meigniers, Patricio le Graunt, et multis aliis.

Not after A.D. 1338.

To all who shall see or hear this charter, Duncan Earl of Fife wishes everlasting salvation in the Lord.—Know that we have given, granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed, to Sir Robert Lawedre, knight, for his homage and service, all our land of *Balmacoychely*, and all our land of *Loghibride*, that, namely, which Lord Robert, the Rector of the Church there, held from us in farm, together with all our land of Upper

¹ This expression of Scotch service is not very common.

Blabolg, *in our* BARONY OF STRATHURD, *within the sheriffship of Perth.*—To have and to hold by the said Sir Robert, his heirs and assignees, of us and our heirs, in fee and heritage for ever, by all their right meiths and marches, freely, quietly, fully, peacefully, and honourably, in huntings and fowlings, ways, paths, woods, haughs, lakes, waters, warrens, fishponds, mills, multures, moors, marshes, fields, meadows, hainings, pastures, and with all other liberties, conveniences, easements, and just pertinents named, or unnamed, to the said land belonging, or that may belong in future.—Performing thence to us and to our heirs, the said Sir Robert, his heirs and assignees, three suits of court yearly, at the three Capital Pleas, of *our court of* STRATHURD, together with the *extrinsic Scotch service* to our Lord the King of Scotland, from the said land, yearly, duly, and customarily.—And rendering thence to us and to our heirs one pair of gilt spurs, at the feast of Christmas yearly, if demanded, for all other secular exaction, service, or demand, which may be claimed by us and our heirs.—Moreover, we, Duncan and our heirs aforesaid, shall warrant, secure, and defend for ever, the whole land aforesaid, with all that pertains or may pertain to it, to the said Sir Robert, his heirs and assignees, against all men and women.

In testimony whereof, our seal is appended to this our present charter, before these witnesses, the Reverend Fathers in Christ, Lords John of Moray, Roger of Ross, and Adam of Brechin, Bishops by the grace of God; Sir Alexander de Setoun, William de Abrenethy, and Reginald le Chien, Knights; Alexander de Meigniers, Patrick le Graunt, and many others.

This charter is No. 57, Book of *Original Charters*, in the Advocate's Library, by Sir James Balfour, No. 15—1—18.

This original evidence, therefore, fully explains the notice given by the charter in Robertson's Index, and is a very strong corroboration of the trustworthiness of that Index; and though, perhaps, it has often been slightly spoken of by some antiquarians, whose preconceived theories it proved erroneous, yet the writer has recently found so many confirmations of its correctness, that he gladly bears testimony in its favour, that it is a *good* authority. It would appear from this charter of the Earl of Fife, that he had got his estate of Disher and Toyer united to his Perthshire barony of *Strathurd*. The spelling of the names, in this case, has been retained; but any one familiar with Strathurd will easily recognise *Logiebride*—where there is still the remains of a church and burial-ground; also *Blelok*, instead of Blabolg. The date of the charter to Sir Robert Lawder is not later than 1338, one of the witnesses to it being then dead. It is important here to state, that, although Disher and Toyer had been joined to the barony of Strathurd, it still remained in the earldom of Atholl; and this is demonstrated by a Crown charter at a period considerably after. King James the Second granted, in the year 1451, to the ancestor of the Robertsons of Strowan, a charter for all his extensive lands. In it are named the lands of *Fearna*, or *Fearnan*, which are called in the Black Book of Taymouth, "*the barony of Fearnay*,"¹ and are situated in Disher, at the north-east end of it; and

¹ See Black Book of Taymouth, pages 246, 247.

the aforesaid charter (1451) declares, that these, and all the other lands therein named, are “JACENTES IN COMITATU NOSTRO DE ATHOLIA,”—that is, “ALL LYING IN OUR EARLDOM OF ATHOLL.” This important charter will be again referred to, and is to be found in the Register of the Great Seal, Book IV., No. 227; and can at any time be seen there, also all other charters herein quoted from it, on application to the proper authority, at the Register House, Edinburgh—Joseph Robertson, Esq., who is always very civil in affording facility to inspect the public records. In addition to what has been already given as proofs of the correctness of the Map, by excluding Breadalbane from Disher and Toyer, one more, pointing out the extreme western boundary, and a conclusive evidence that Disher and Toyer—now called *Kenmore* parish—is within the earldom, will be furnished. It is as follows:—

CARTA DAVID DE STRATHBOGIE, COMES ATHOLLE.

Penes Dominum Robt. Menzies de Weem.

Circa 1312.

Omnibus hanc Cartam visuris vel auditoris, David de Strathbogie Comes Atholiæ, et Constabularius Scociæ, Salutem in Domino.—Noveritis nos dedisse, concessisse, et hac presenti carta nostra, confirmasse, dilecto et fideli confederato nostro, domino Roberto de Meygues militi, filio domini, Alexandri de Meygues, pro homagio et servicio suo, totum *thanagium* de *Cranach*, IN COMITATU NOSTRO ATHOLLE, cum omnibus terris de *Cranach*, *Achmore*, *Kynknoc*, duabus *Rothrowes*, et *Achnethrosik* una cum omnibus pertinentenciis, —faciendo inde nobis, et heredibus nostris, servitium unius architenentis, in exercitu Domini nostri Regis Scociæ, et tres sectas curiæ, ad tria placita nostra capitalia per annum Apud *Rath* in *Comitatu nostro Atholiæ*. . . . In cujus rei testimonium presenti carte nostre sigillum nostrum apposuimus.—Hiis testibus, Roberto Senescallo Scocie, Domino Johanne Ranulphi Comite Moravie, Patricio de Dunbar Comite Marchie, Andrea de Moravia Domino de Bothevyl, Patricio de Carnoco Milite, Symone de Sawelton, tunc Camerario nostro, Henrico de Wollor, et multis aliis.

Date about 1312.

CHARTER OF DAVID DE STRATHBOGIE, EARL OF ATHOLL.

In possession of Sir Robert Menzies of Weem.

To all who shall see or hear this Charter, David de Strathbogie, Earl of Atholl and Constable of Scotland, Salvation in the Lord.—Know, we have given, granted, and by this our present charter have confirmed, to our dear and faithful confederate, *Sir Robert de Meynes*, Knight, son of Sir Alexander de Meynes, for his homage and service, the whole *Thanedom* of *Cranach*, WITHIN OUR EARLDOM OF ATHOLL, with all the lands of *Cranach*, *Achmore*, *Kynknoc*, the *two Rathrowes*, and *Achnethrosik*, along with all their pertinents,—rendering to us and our heirs the service of one archer in the army of our lord the King of Scotland, and three suits of Court yearly, at the three capital pleas at *Rath*,¹ *in our earldom of Atholl*. In testimony whereof, to this our present charter we have placed our seal, before these witnesses,—Robert the Steward of Scotland; Lord John Randolph, Earl of Moray; Patrick de Dunbar, Earl of March; Andrew de Moravia, Lord of Bothwell; Patrick de Carnoco, Knight; Simon de Sawelton, then our Chamberlain; Henery de Wollor, and many others.

The above charter is contained in a MS., copied from the original by M^cFarlane (the best Scotch antiquarian);

¹ Now called Logierait, where was the castle and court of the ancient Earls of Atholl.

and, with others, is in his volume of “*Diplomatum Collectio*,” in the Advocates’ Library, No. 35—2—4.

This charter mentions lands entirely situated within Disher and Toyer. The thaneship of *Cranach*, now called *Cranacheroich*, or *Craienacroich*, will be found on the north side of Loch Tay in the map, and not tinted. The letter L is on the loch, directly opposite to it. The grant of the Earl of Fife, namely of *Edramuckie* and *Moreinch*, adjoins directly to the west. *Achmore* is also named in the Earl of Atholl’s charter; it is at the *extreme* south-west end of the boundary line, thereby proving that the map correctly shows all these to lie in the earldom of Atholl. Balloch, now called Taymouth, it will be apparent, is also within the earldom. Wester Balloch joined the lands of Disher and Toyer. This is proved by the “*Inquisitiones Valorum*,” to be found in the second volume of Retours, where Perthshire is given. Under the date 1627, and No. 13, there is an inquest as to the extent and value of the lordship of Disher and Toyer, which contains the following words: “Terre orientalis finis seu caudæ de Eddargall, jacentes *apud terras de Balloch* ;” and, after reciting various other lands, are these words: “Omnes jacentes in Dominio de Disheor et Toyar.” The above proves that the Balloch lands on the *west* joined Eddargall in Disher and Toyer. There is also in the same volume an inquest as to what lands belonged to Campbell of Glenurchy. See No. 6, dated 1601, where the very same words occur. And again, in a retour of Sir Robert Campbell of Glenurchy to his brother, No. 494, in county Perth Retours, dated 1640, we learn, that the lands of *Wester*, *Middle*, and *Easter*

Stuiks, joined the East Balloch lands ; indeed, the lands of *Wester Stuiks* came so close to the castle of Balloch—within some few hundred yards,—that it appears Sir Robert Campbell got them united to Inchaddin, where was the principal place of worship for the lordship of Disher. This junction is proved by the following extract from Sir Robert's retour before named :—“ 40 solidatis terrarum de *Wester Stuiks*—advocatione ecclesiæ de Inchadden, dictis terris de *Wester Stuiks*, unita, infra Diocesan de Dunkelden.” This last shows that *Wester Stuiks*, which had been previously in the parish of Weem, was now joined to Inchaddin ; which last place, according to the map engraved by “ G. Cameron,” is almost directly opposite Taymouth. There is another retour of Sir Robert Campbell, as heir of his father, Sir Duncan, which states where these lands of *Stuiks* (now sometimes called *Stix*) are situated. The retour is No. 517 of Perthshire Retours, dated 22d September 1642 ; and the following words are in it :—“ In terris de *Middill Stuikis*, *Runichmuk*—Bordland—*Drum de Stuiks*—Croftmoran ac firmis feudifirmariis, terrarum de Garrif in Glenquoyter, cum molendino, ac firmis feudifirmariis, dictarum terrarum, et molendino, OMNIBUS INFRA COMITATUM DE ATHOLL ;” which proves that the *lands of Stuiks*, and all the rest, are WITHIN THE EARLDOM OF ATHOLL.

Therefore, when the situation of these lands is considered, and that the evidence of their being in the earldom is derived from deeds of the ancestors of the family of Breadalbane, dated comparatively so late as 1642, it cannot be said correctly that Balloch, now Taymouth, is *in Breadalbane* ; but to put it beyond all doubt, one

more proof that it is not, will be given. In the Chamberlain Accounts it appears, that in the year 1450, Robert, son of *Duncan de Atholia*, was bailie¹ of the earldom of Atholl; and his receipts from the various estates and farms within the earldom are mentioned in the 3d volume, page 509, quarto edition, and under the following title:—"1450, Computum Roberti Duncane son ballivi *Comitatus Atholiæ*, redditum apud Edyburgh in Monasterio Sancte Crucis, octavo die Mensis Julii Anno, etc.;" which shows, that Robert, the son of Duncan, gave in his account of the amount received from the bailery of the *earldom of Atholl* at Edinburgh, in the Monastery of the Holy Cross (Holyrood), on the 8th day of July, the year 1450. The different places and properties of the comitatus are then stated, with the amounts received; and when Strath Tay is named, Balloch, now Taymouth, is mentioned; and though the spelling is different from the present, it cannot be rejected for that reason, else the whole account of the earldom here given might be, as the different spellings are even greater in some other cases. The following is extracted from this account, volume and page as above named of the Chamberlain Rolls:—"Et de 4 lib. de firmis terræ de *Uchertyre* et de 5 lib. de firmis terræ de **BALZELLOCH** et de 5 lib. 6s. 8d. de firmis terræ de *Balauchane* et de 3 lib. 6s. 8d. de firmis terræ de *Penacreyff*."

The above are all in Strath Tay, and clearly are—

¹ The writer will at a future period show that this office was held not only by persons of high rank, but even, in one instance, by a brother of the King. There was also no Earl of Atholl at the date named in the text.

Eastertyre, BALLOCH or TAYMOUTH, *Bullechin* and *Pitnacree*: a reference to the map by those not acquainted with the district of Atholl will show they lie in Strath Tay. It may be observed as to the spelling of Balloch, that the letter *z* there gives the word the same sound as if a *y* had been introduced, which thus makes it Ballyloch in pronunciation, from which alone the scribes of the day could spell it; but if this spelling in 1450 is thought a reason that it is not Balloch, the Black Book of Taymouth, at page 125, furnishes, more than 100 years afterwards, quite as different a spelling, as there “*Vester BELLYCH*” is given for “*Wester Balloch*.”

With regard to Glenlyon, it has been claimed as part of Breadalbane; but it is wholly within the earldom. It is within the abthanedom of Dull, the lordship of Kinclaven, and earldom of Atholl; the proof of which is, as to Dull, from the Chamberlain Rolls, volume ii., page 71, quarto edition, where are these words: “*Et de 5 lib. receptis per contributionem terræ Glenlyune quæ est infra Abthaniam de Dull.*”

That it lies in the lordship of Kinclaven, a few miles from Perth, is shown by the inquest of value thereof, in the second volume of Retours for Perthshire, No. 12, dated 1627, stating “*tote et integre terre de Glenlyon, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis quibuscunque hereditarie Duncan Campbell de Glenlyon spectantes,—jacentes, infra dictum dominium de Kinclaven, et vicecomitatum de Perth.*”

Which extract proves that the *whole of Glenlyon* is no part of Breadalbane; the following charter evidence proves it within the earldom of Atholl. In Robertson’s

Index, at page 51, and No. 27, a charter is mentioned of the lands of Glenlyon, and that they are "*in comitatu Atholie*"—"in the earldom of Atholl." In the printed record of the Great Seal, Glenlyon is mentioned in a charter, Book i., No. 141, and page 48, where King David Second grants, in 1368, to John de Lorn "*totam terram nostram de Glenlion in Atholl,*"—that is, our whole land of Glenlyon in Atholl.

These proofs also wholly exclude the idea, that in Glenlyon could there be any part of the forest of Mam-lorn, as is claimed, at the west end of it; and which cannot be, unless it is granted at the same time, that the forest of Mamlorn is *within the earldom of Atholl*. The calling certain tracts of waste land "a forest," is a very great error, as it is not in the power of any private¹ person to erect forests, or add to those already granted, without an express charter and authority from the Crown. Having thus proved the correctness of the map, where alone the boundaries have ever been miscalled, it will be right to notice that particular part of the earldom next Dunkeld (which was the entrance to it), lying on the south, and opposite bank, going up the river Tay, and still sometimes called the Bishopric. In the last statistical account of the parishes of Scotland, and in the volume for Perthshire (page 1009), it is stated that these lands were given to the Church in the year 1160. It was probable they were given directly after the death of Madach Earl of Atholl, which appears to have been in

¹ Proved by the proceedings in the case of Robertson of Faskally to have some of his lands erected into a forest. See Records of the Exchequer, 1680.

or about 1150; and by the forfeiture of his son Harald, Earl of Orkney,¹ the lands and earldom of Atholl came into the hands of the Crown, which thereby was enabled to make the grant, because previously Earl Madach was the proprietor, both long before and after Dunkeld had been made a bishop's see by David the First. And this portion of the comitatus, though called sometimes the bishopric or barony of Dunkeld, undoubtedly is part of the ancient earldom; and, as mentioned in the last statistical account (Perthshire volume, page 976), it was only at the comparatively recent period of the reign of King James Second, that Bishop Lawder got these lands erected into the barony of Dunkeld, by charter dated 1471, Book vii., No. 217 of the Great Seal.

¹ Orkney Saga, printed in the Iona Club Transactions.

POSSESSIONS OF THE DE ATHOLIA FAMILY.

THE extent of the possessions of the family of De Atholia was very great ; and in writing of them, or exhibiting them on a map, the author would ask that a hasty conclusion should not be made, that what is thus represented was never the property of that family, or their descendants the Robertsons, merely because the parties who thus judge had never heard or knew such was the case. It is to be remembered, that the first ancestor of the family, Andrew de Atholia, must have lived, and been a proprietor within the earldom, almost 600 years ago. Notices of what there is recorded of the properties, and can be traced for *four generations*, will be given. As an illustration of the reasonableness of not hastily denying what is represented in the map until the evidence offered is considered, it may be asked of any one, at all acquainted with the district of the earldom of Atholl, if they know to whom the estates of Garth—Bonskeid, and Fincastle, and Shierglass—belonged? Without hesitation they would say, that Garth belonged to the old family of Stewart of Garth, and the others also to Stewarts, younger sons of that family ; but if the same persons were asked, from whom did the Stewarts derive these estates ? they would be quite at a loss to tell ; indeed, the

former owners of land, after one or two centuries elapse, become almost quite unknown when a *different* family are the occupiers.

Of the property held by *Andrew de Atholia*, no positive evidence exists beyond what is known as in possession of his son, Duncan de Atholia, and grandson, Robert de Atholia. It most probably consisted of the two parishes of Strowan and Lude, also Strathtummel, but not Glenerochy, or lands of Murelaggan, as it is presumed these large properties (and which so long were in possession of the Robertsons, and still are held, in part, by one old family of the name¹) were acquired by Andrew de Atholia on marriage with the heiress of Ewen de Glenerochy, son of Cummingus, or Coningus de Glenerochy (designed son of Henry Earl of Atholl), who both appear in the Chartulary of Cupar, from Conan having made a grant to that abbey of the use of his woods in Glenerochy, and also of Tulloch,² which charter was confirmed by his son Ewen. The writer considers that the Tulloch here named must have been that which belonged to the Stewarts of Tulloch, and lies directly opposite Blair, as in the Perthshire Retours it is stated to be in the lordship of Cupar.³ This thereby becomes a proof of the situation of that part of the De Atholia family property.

¹ The Robertsons of Auchleeks.

² For this grant, see Chartulary of Cupar, MS., by Sir James Balfour, in Advocate's Library, No. 33—2—9. This charter by Conan was probably in or about the year 1216.

³ Retour of Robert Stewart of Tullich, heir of Alexander Stewart, his father, "in terris de Tullich infra dominium de Coupar et comitatum de Atholl." Perthshire Retours, No. 830, date 1672.

Duncan de Atholia was the son of the before-mentioned Andrew. He had very extensive estates; for, besides those that he derived from his father (who could not have had the title of *De Atholia* unless he had been a large proprietor in the earldom), he obtained great additions to them. From Duncan Earl of Fife he got a charter for the whole lands of Disher and Toyer—that is, both sides of Loch Tay—except what has been already mentioned as granted to Menzies of Weem, and confirmed in 1343; which, no doubt, is the same date as the charter mentioning the grant to Duncan de Atholia, which is among those of David Second, in Robertson's Index, page 52, No. 47, as follows:—"Charter given by Duncan Earl of Fyfe to Duncan, son to Andrew Earl of Athole, of the lands of Dischener and Twehener, in the barony of Strathurde."

These lands are distinctly marked and coloured in the map; and the property there belonging to the family of Weem will be at once seen, not being coloured. Duncan also got a charter for the lands of Apnadull, from *John*, Bishop of Dunkeld (which is still preserved)—"*Nobili viro Duncano, filio Andree de Atholia et heredibus suis masculis terrarum de Adulia*,"—that is, "to a nobleman, Duncan, the son of *Andrew de Atholia*, and his heirs male, the lands of Apnadull." The charter is dated *December* 1355. Mill, who gives the history of the Bishops of Dunkeld, makes no mention of this *John*, but omits him altogether; and he being considered a good authority, some difficulty was formerly found to admit this Bishop, or the date of the charter. The authenticity of it, however, has been established. *John*, Bishop of Dun-

keld, and William, Bishop of Glasgow, were present at the Parliament held at *Perth*,¹ 17th January 1356, respecting the ransom of David the 2d; and these two bishops appear in the name of the whole clergy of Scotland. The document is at page 155 of the Appendix, 1st volume, Scotch Acts of Parliament. These lands of Apnadull² lie on the opposite side of the Tay to Bolfracks (as in the map), and which last property will also be proved to have belonged to the De Atholia family. It is to be noticed, that the destination by the Bishop of Dunkeld, in his charter to Duncan de Atholia, is to "*heredibus suis masculis*." This no doubt arose from the fact, that, at the time, Robert, his eldest son, had no male issue, his only child being a daughter; and Duncan desired, therefore, that the property should come to his sons by his second marriage.³ This Duncan de Atholia obtained another great addition to his estates by his first wife, who, according to tradition, was a daughter of Malcolm Earl of Lennox. By this marriage he acquired very extensive estates in Rannoch and Fortingal. The tradition of the Earl of Lennox being proprietor of these is supported, if not confirmed, by the fact, that these Earls had

¹ The writer of the Dunkeld History, and list of bishops therein, has made two mistakes, as he says the Parliament was held at *Edinburgh*, and cites as his authority *Fœdera*, tom. 6, page 632, which relates to a period two centuries afterwards. See Perthshire volume, last statistical account, pages 982, 983.

² An old name for Apnadull is "Dullnagarth," but which has long been obsolete.

³ This destination looks clearly as a new infeftment to an old possessor by a fresh bishop, as the superior of these lands of Apnadull. They are contiguous to the church of Dull, and the Bishop and Chapter of Dunkeld held rights in them. See Chartulary, Priory St Andrews, "*Ecclesia de Dull*."

other property in the immediate neighbourhood. The western part of the present parish of Killin belonged to them; they also had rights and property at Loch Tay. This is proved by the parish of Arдонаig, or Ardonich, being divided, when the partition of the Lennox took place, between the Haldanes of Gleneagles and Napier of Merchiston; the family of Gleneagles, being the eldest heirs portioners, got, besides the half of the parish, the patronage of the church of Arдонаig, which was united to Killin in 1617. This last fact, as well as the notice of the above partition, will be found in the Statistical Accounts of Scotch parishes, printed by the Maitland Club, page 180, and which were made out so long since as 1627. James Haldane of Gleneagles subsequently sold the above property to James Campbell of Lawers, and also the right of fishings in Loch Tay. See the Privy Seal Record, year 1612, folio 42; and, in further proof; in a retour dated forty-one years afterwards, Sir James Campbell of Lawers is served heir to his father, Sir Mungo Campbell, in the *half* lands of *Arдонаig*, or *Ardonan*, and the *kirk patronage*, and half lands of Lawers, “within the lordship of Disheor, *aboon Loch Tay*.”¹

The foregoing evidence, therefore, confirms the tradition of the Earls of Lennox having held large estates in Rannoch, and other Highlands of Perthshire. By his first marriage Duncan had an only son, Robert,² of whom we shall shortly speak, and of all his properties. The second marriage of Duncan de Atholia, by the ac-

¹ See Perthshire Retours, No. 611, date 1653.

² He was named Robert at the desire, it is said, of King Robert Bruce, when in Atholl.

count published in the Iona Club Transactions, and old MS. histories, was to a daughter of the Lord of the Isles. By her he appears to have had :—

1. *Patrick de Atholia*, who got from his father the property of *Lude*, and of whom hereafter.¹
2. *Thomas de Atholia*, who appears to have received the lands of *Strowan*, for which he had a Crown charter from Robert Third, and also another from that monarch for the lands of *Strathloch*, which, by his daughter Matilda, came to the Robertsons of that designation. Both these charters, dated about 1398, will be found, page 141, and numbers 47 and 48, Robertson's Index.
3. *Gibbon*, who is mentioned by Winton, in his Chronicle, volume ii., page 367, in 1392.

Robert de Atholia, the eldest son of Duncan, it will be proved, held very large estates in the earldom of Atholl. He appears twice in the Chamberlain Rolls of Scotland ; first, dated 1358, thus :—“ Et nihil hic de exitibus Curie vicecomitatus, pro tempore computationis quod cecidit, nisi de hiis, de quibus extitit deforciamen- tum per Robertum, filium Duncani, filium *Andree de Atholia*, super quod consulatur Rex ;” that is, “ And

¹ Patrick was most undoubtedly the eldest brother, as he is placed first in the notice in the Acts of Parliament, page 217, vol. i., year 1392, where both the brothers appear together, and in any Act of Parliament the youngest brother would not be put first ; also, from the manner in which they are designed, “ Duncan's sons,” they could not have been sons of Robert de Atholia, also named in the Act.

there is nothing here said of the fees of the Court of the Sheriffdom, for the time of the account that has elapsed, except those as to which there arose a deforcement made by *Robert*, the son of *Duncan*, the son of *Andrew de Atholia*, upon which the King is to be consulted."—See Chamberlain Accounts, vol. i., page 303, quarto edition. Here it is to be observed, that three generations of the *de Atholia* family are proved by this public document. The descent of *Andrew*¹ has not yet been decidedly ascertained. The author furnished an account of the Robertsons of Lude to *Burke*, for his History of the Landed Gentry, which contained some strong presumptive evidence of that descent. This has since been taken, without acknowledgment, by other families as the origin of *Andrew*. The next notice in these Rolls of *Robert de Atholia*, proves a large portion of his lands; in particular, his two baronies of *Balnaguard* and *Balnavert*, in Strath Tay. Both these, with many other lands, will be proved, from a Crown charter, to have come to his grandson *Robert*, by inheritance, as is stated in it.

It is right to mention, as to this deforcement by *Robert*, and upon which the King, it is stated, is to be consulted, as well as the next one to be immediately given, that they no doubt arose from the lands of *Robert* being taxed for the same amount as what his father paid, who was then dead, and which *Robert* could not justly be asked to pay, as his brothers, *Patrick* and *Thomas*

¹ In the Chartulary of the Priory St Andrews there is named, in the year 1269, an *Andrew*, who was clerk or chamberlain of Dull; he is called son of *Gilmur*. The last was seneschal of the earldom. Neither are, however, designed *de Atholia*.

de Atholia, held large portions of the property of the common ancestor, Duncan. The following is the next proof of lands belonging to Robert de Atholia. Dated 1358.—“ Item allocationem computi 12 lib. per deforciamenta sibi facta, per Robertum, filium Duncani, et Fergusium, filium Adami, pro defectu secte terrarum, *Balnavert*, *Balmacrechy*, *Balnukard*, *Glendoch*, *Atholia*, et de *Fforyergill*, et ad hoc probandum idem computans, se obligavit ut supra;” which means as follows:—“ Also the allowance of L.12 in the account, for the deforcements made by Robert, the son of Duncan, and Fergus, son of Adam, for default of suit of the lands of *Balnavert*, *Balmachrochie*, *Balnaguard*, *Glendochart*, *Atholl*, and of *Fortingall*; and to prove this, the accountant obliged himself, as above mentioned.”—See the Chamberlain Rolls, vol. i., page 306, quarto edition.

The foregoing proves the possession by Robert, son of Duncan de Atholia, of the two baronies of *Balnaguard* and *Balnavert*, which are both mentioned in the Crown charter of erection for the barony of *Strowan*, to Robert's grandson, in 1451.¹ The whole other lands here named were (except *Balmachrochie* in *Strathardle*), where the property of Robert was situated. The exception mentioned appears to have been the possession of the ancestor of the *Fergussons*² in *Atholl*.

These two *Strath Tay* baronies will be found deli-

¹ The whole lands named in this charter will be given hereafter, under title of *Strowan*.

² There was a *Fergusson*, a proprietor of part of *Balmachrochie*, in 1649, and again in 1835.—See *Gloag's Rental of Perthshire*, pages 58 and 59.

neated opposite to Logierait—their eastern boundary close to Kinnaird. The western half of the barony of Balnaguard was acquired by a Sir William Stewart of Strathbran, who afterwards became of Grandtully; and then it was incorporated into that estate and parish of Dull, and has formed the eastern part of it since 1614. Sir William got a Crown charter for this part of Balnaguard barony, of that date.—See Record of the Great Seal, Book 47, No. 225.

Proof will now be given of other lands which belonged to Robert de Atholia. He married the daughter and co-heiress of Sir John de Strivling (that is Stirling), of Glenesk. This will be found mentioned in Nesbit, among the notices of the Ragman's Roll by Crawford, where the name of the knight of Glenesk appears.¹ But there is also a charter named in Robertson's Index that proves the fact. Before quoting it, however, it becomes necessary to say, that by this marriage Robert had issue an only child, Jean or Janet de Atholia, who, besides being through her mother a co-heir to the Glenesk property, was likewise sole heiress to the whole large possessions of her father Robert. He gave her, on her marriage with Menzies of Fothergill, a very extensive estate, as will be proved hereafter. The charter alluded to is noticed as follows, among those of King David Second:—"Charter by Robert, son of

¹ Page 21 of Remarks on the Ragman's Roll; but *Duncan de Atholia* is stated instead of *Robert*. This marriage was likely not many years before 1358; in which year the charter of the *eldest* sister and co-heiress, granted before marriage to Sir Alexander Lindsay, was confirmed.—See MS. Lord Haddington, No. 34—2—1, Advocates' Library.

Duncan Earl of Atholl, to Alexander Menzies of Fothergill, upon the marriage of Jean, daughter to the said Robert, *one of the heirs of Glenesk.*—Robertson's Index, page 51, No. 46. The above Jean (or Janet, as called in the Latin charters), it will be observed, could have had no brother; as then she would not have been an heir at all of either father or mother, and only *a co-heiress*, if any sister existed. She was also designed "Domina de Strathtummel," from the large possessions she had therein. Her husband, Menzies of Fothergill, and herself, were both alive in 1381, as will be shown hereafter. Their marriage likely took place in 1370, or not long before it. The notice of the charter of Robert, which has just been given, is only its title, and does not mention the lands he had granted his daughter Janet on her marriage; but from the great importance of the property conveyed, it was the interest, of course, of Menzies to have his wife's charter confirmed by the Crown, which, as has been shown, causes it, of course, to appear among those of King David the Second. We find, by a Crown charter dated in 1379, that Janet resigned the southern part of Strathtummel, also the lands of Garth and Bolfracks, in favour of Alexander Earl of Buchan—very probably in consequence of the betrothal of Jean's child Janet to a son of this Earl; there was a marriage at a later period between these parties.

Before naming the lands, it is well to have the map to refer¹ to them; they are stated in the charter in the following order:—"Tempar, Lassintullich, Tullichcroskie

¹ They commence near to Loch Rannoch, on the south bank of the river coming out of it.

(now *Crossmount*), *Kynachan*, *Gart*, *Bufrax*, with third part, town of *Lynnoch*;" and, after naming these lands, the charter has the following words in it: "QUÆ FUERUNT DE JOHANETE DE MEYNEERS," "*et quas eadem Johaneta ut supra*"—that is, declaring that the lands named in the charter WERE THE PROPERTY OF JANET DE MEYNEERS."¹—See Printed Record, Great Seal, No. 121, page 152. This, therefore, proves these were a part of what Janet had got by charter, on her marriage with Menzies of Fothergill, from her father, Robert de Atholia. They became afterwards the property of the Stewarts of Garth—so designed from one of the estates here mentioned—by the marriage of Janet's only child, also named Janet, with Duncan Stewart, the illegitimate son of the Earl of Buchan. The north part of Strathtummel, not resigned in the charter, namely, Bonskeid² and Fincastle, likewise came to Janet's descendants,—the families so designed being younger sons of the old Stewarts of Garth; and no doubt it was through this daughter of Robert de Atholia that they inherited these lands,—indeed, it is almost impossible to suppose that they did not form the remainder of her Strathtummel property. It has been before mentioned, that Janet and her husband, Menzies of Fothergill, were alive in 1381. This fact is proved from the Account, and evidence mentioned therein, of the Family of Menzies, in Nesbit's 2d volume, page 244,

¹ At this period, in Latin charters, the name of Menzies was always called de Meyners.

² On the estate of Bonskeid there is a wood named *Coillevrochan*, which was given in consequence of King Robert Bruce having there, it is said, partaken of a very hasty breakfast with Duncan de Atholia, when on his way to Rannoch after the defeat at Methven.

and understood to be drawn up by M'Farlane of that ilk¹—one of the best Scotch antiquarians—where he mentions the marriage of Sir Robert de Meyners, and from a note marked (e), both here given from the above quoted page ;—thus, “Of this marriage there were two sons,—John, the heir of the family, and *Alexander de Meyners de Fothergill, who, by his wife Janet, got lands in the shire of Aberdeen in the north. (e) Charter penes Mr George Crawford, by which Euphemia domina de Ross filia et hæres Willielmi Comitis de Ross, confirms, as superior, a charter granted by Janet de Meyners, domina de Fothergill, to Alexander de Meyners, her husband, of the lands of Fechelly, in the barony of Kenedicard and shire of Aberdeen, dated 9th March 1381.*” It has thus been proved by this marriage of Janet, and the mention of the Strathtummel lands as *her property*, that they PREVIOUSLY must have formed part of the possessions of her father, Robert de Atholia. He married a second time ; and, it has been stated, to the co-heiress of Ferdill, situated in the Stormount, in Perthshire. He undoubtedly acquired one half of the lands of Ferdill, as there is a Crown charter for them,—thus : “Carta Roberti fil. Duncani de Atholia,” etc., etc.,—in the Printed Record of the Great Seal, page 28, and number 42, dated in the year 1362.

By this second marriage Robert had an only son, who succeeded him,² namely, *Duncan de Atholia* ; he

¹ In his MS. collections, in the Advocates' Library, are many full copies of charters and deeds of the Menzies family ; he must have perused their writs very carefully.

² Robert de Atholia was alive in 1392, and is mentioned that year in the 1st volume of Scotch Acts of Parliament, page 217.

appears in the *Rotuli Scotiæ*, volume ii., page 277, where he is designed as "*Duncanus de Atholia dominus de Rannoch.*" This designation arose, no doubt, from the large possessions¹ he had in the district, and from his residence being at Bun Rannoch. He was a hostage in England for the ransom of King James the First, and is mentioned in the same way as above, in the year 1432, in Rymer's *Fœdera*, volume iv., part 4, page 180, of the edition of 1740, where he is placed at the head of the list of a great many other hostages. His son Robert succeeded him very shortly afterwards, as will be hereafter mentioned. This Duncan de Atholia, the writer thinks, must have married his half cousin, a daughter of Thomas, the first of Strowan; and though this properly belongs to the genealogical part to be drawn up hereafter, yet, to account for the possession of the lands of Strowan by Robert, son of Duncan, in 1451, it here becomes necessary to make a very few remarks. Such marriage by Duncan seems alone to explain it; for, to suppose Thomas, first of Strowan, made a destination of the estate, whereby it should come to his *half grand-nephew*, seems quite impossible; because it could not arise from his being male heir, as Patrick, first of Lude, was so, being *full brother* of Thomas. Any one will see this by reading the proceedings of the Parliament held at Perth on the 25th March 1392, in the 1st vol., page 217 of the Acts. Thomas, it is true, made an entail of the estate of Strowan, mentioned in Robert-

¹ Duncan was the only proprietor at this time in Rannoch, as the remainder was in the hands of the Crown.

son's Index,¹ page 141, when he got a Crown charter for all his lands ; but he being the maker of the entail, there can be no reason to suppose that he would do so unnatural a thing, as give his large estate of Strowan away from *his own child* to the before-mentioned relative.

The entry in the Acts of Parliament, already referred to, clearly indicates also, that Thomas of Strowan was not son of Robert, as formerly supposed, but of Duncan de Atholia ; and, therefore, it appears that the only way to account for the estate of Strowan in 1451 belonging to Thomas's *half grand-nephew* Robert (when at the same time his daughter Matilda was alive) is, that Robert's mother was his eldest daughter, and Matilda,² who got Strathloch, was his youngest.

Having thus given notices and proofs of the property that belonged to the De Atholia family *for four generations*, proofs will now be given of the lands belonging to their descendants, the Robertsons, within the earldom of Atholl, and afterwards there will be shown their descent from the de Atholia family, in short accounts of the two families of Robertson, of Strowan and of Lude. With regard to those other families of the name, who were

¹ Thomas is called, in the title of this charter, "of Atholl;" but as the title is English, it cannot be argued he was not designed "*de Atholia*" in the original Latin charter, and no doubt at all other times.

² Very recently a notice of a charter to Matilda, for Strowan, was met with by the author ; it will be adverted to when the genealogical history of the Robertsons is written.

landed proprietors within the earldom of Atholl, and mentioned in the map, also of many others, proof will be given from a most authentic and trustworthy source, namely, the rent-roll and valuation of the county of Perth, made out by order of Parliament in 1649. This record shows all the proprietors, and their lands, within the county, and by parishes; it was printed sometime ago by Mr Gloag, deputy-collector of cess. The writer also met with, in the Advocates' Library, the rental and valuation for Perthshire (in manuscript) for the year 1680; each page is signed by Patrick Stewart of Ballechin, the collector of cess.¹ This he has diligently compared with the older one, and in it found only two small omissions, which have been rectified. The names will be given in the same rotation as they appear in the different parishes in the printed copy² of 1649, beginning with the parish of Blair Atholl, the original seat of the two principal stems of the Clandonachy, from which all the others branched off. Names of places, etc., have been corrected to the present spelling.

¹ This valuation of the rental of Perthshire is in the MSS. of the Advocates' Library, and is No. 31—3—15.

² The pages given apply to those mentioned where they appear in Mr Gloag's printed copy.

NAMES OF

Landed Proprietors in the following Parishes, of the name of ROBERTSON, in the year 1649—and the then valued Rent,¹ within *the* EARLDOM OF ATHOLL.

BLAIR *in* ATHOLL, STROWANE, LUDE, and KILMAVEONOG
Parishes united. Page 66.

1. Lady Strowan,² for *Invervack*, two hundred three score six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.
2. Laird of Strowan, for *Glenerochy* and others, one hundred three score ten pounds.
3. Alexander Robertson, for himself and his mother,³ for the lands of *Lude*, with the rest of their lands in this parish, eight hundred pounds.
4. Duncan and Beatrix⁴ Robertson, their lands of *Auckleeks*, *Dalhaldich*, *Bowane*, and half *Pittagowan*, one hundred pounds.
5. Patrick Robertson, for *Blairfettie* and *Kirktown of Strowan*, one hundred and twenty pounds.

¹ The real rent would be three times more now.

² This lady was Margaret, daughter of George Græme of Inchbraikie.

³ His mother was Beatrix Græme, sister of George Græme of Inchbraikie.

⁴ She was aunt to Alexander Robertson of Lude, and widow of Charles Robertson of Auchleeks.

6. Angus Robertson, for his lands¹ of *Kindrochit*.
7. Paul Robertson, for *Pittagowan*.
8. Alexander Robertson, for *Calliebruar*.
9. Isabell Robertson, liferentrix of *Audkinkell*.
10. John Robertson,² for his lands of *Clunie*, one hundred forty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.
11. Donald Robertson,³ for *Kincraigie* and others in this parish, one hundred forty-six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.
12. Robert Robertson of *Faskally*, for *Blair* and others, and feu-duties, in this parish, one hundred and fifty pounds.
13. Duncan Robertson, for *Calvine*, three score six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.
14. Earl of Atholl, for lands,⁴ feu-duties, and teinds, in this parish, six hundred thirty-seven pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence.
15. Alexander Robertson of *Tenandry*, one hundred two score six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.

MOULIN PARISH. Pages 68–70.

1. Robert Robertson and his mother, liferenter for *Faskally*, four hundred forty-five pounds.

¹ Valued rent under L.50 a year, not inserted.

² He was the younger brother of Alexander Robertson, then of Lude.

³ He was an uncle to Alexander Robertson of Lude.

⁴ What the rent of the lands was is not given, separate from the teinds named in the 1680 Rent-roll; or, in the older one, from the feu-duties.

2. Duncan Robertson, for *Auchlickes*¹ and *Balla-gowan*, three score six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.
3. Donald Robertson, for *Balnacraig* and *Glenbre-rachan*, one hundred and seven pounds.
4. John Robertson, for *Lettoch*, three score sixteen pounds.
5. John Robertson, for *Croftnahoch*.
6. John Robertson, fiar of Killyhangy, for *Drum-habbar* and *Pittarich*, four score eighteen pounds.
7. John Robertson, for *Easter Strathloch*, one hundred three score eighteen pounds.
Andrew Small, for *Dernanean*, four score nine pounds.
8. Alexander Robertson, for *Wester Strathloch*, one hundred three score six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.
9. Janet Robertson, half of *Drumachorie*, fifty-three pounds six shillings eight pence.
10. Christian Robertson, for the lands of *Kinnaird*, fifty-three pounds.
11. Donald Robertson, for *Drumnacrich*, four score six pounds.

KENMORE PARISH. Pages 70-72.

Laird of Strowan, for *Fearnan*, four hundred three score six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.

¹ This property is quite distinct from that of the same name in Glenerochy.

These are the lands remaining to the Robertsons of Strowan, at this date, of what had been granted to Duncan de Atholia before 1343.

PARISH OF DULL. Page 66.

1. William Robertson, for *Invergarrick*.
2. William Robertson, for *Innergair* and *Ballefitt*.

FORTINGAL PARISH. Page 64.

Laird of Strowan Robertson, for *Murelaggan*, Kinloch, and *lands of Rannoch*, possessed by him and his wadsetters, five hundred and twenty seven pounds six shillings and eight pence.

PARISH OF LITTLE DUNKELD. Page 60.

1. Beatrix Græme,¹ for the lands of *Inchmagrenoch*, one hundred and thirty-eight pounds.
2. John Robertson of *Inver*,² for *Inver*, mill, and boat, fishings, and feu-duties of *Dalmarnock*, two hundred fifty-eight pounds.

The lands of *Inchmagrenoch*, in the Rental of 1680, are named as the property of John Robertson of Lude.

¹ Already mentioned as mother of Alexander Robertson of Lude. These were her jointure lands by her contract of marriage; the others, in the barony of Lude, were given to her some years after.

² He was an uncle to the then Alexander Robertson of Lude.

DOWALLY PARISH. Page 60.

Patrick Robertson of *Dulcaben*, for the barony of *Dulcaben*, one hundred four score thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence.

LOGIERAIT PARISH. Page 62.

1. Donald Robertson, for *Killyhangy*, one hundred thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence.
2. Adam Reid, *alias* Robertson, for *Eastertyre* and *Wester Derculich*, two hundred four score sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four pence.
3. Henry Reid, *alias* Robertson, for *Pitnacree*, four hundred and forty pounds.
4. John Robertson, for *Ballintoune* and *Wester Dalshian*, three score nine pounds.
5. James Robertson, for his half of *Donavourd*.
6. John Robertson, for *Ballyhandy*, four score seventeen pounds.
7. John Robertson of *Tenandry*, and his mother, for the lands of *Pitcastle*, *Ballagowan*, and *Pitgair*, one hundred four score thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence.
8. Laird of Strowan Robertson, for *Carrick*, and for feu-duties of *Ballichanzie*, three score twelve pounds.

KIRKMICHAEL PARISH. Pages 56-58.

1. John Robertson, for *Easter Strathloch*, two hundred and forty pounds.
2. James Robertson, for his part of *Cultalony*, three score ten pounds.
3. John Robertson, for *Lenochmore*
4. John Robertson, for *Bleaton*, one hundred and thirty pounds.
5. John Robertson, for half of *Wester Ennoch*.
6. John Robertson, for *Stronamuick* and other lands, one hundred and ten pounds.
7. Janet Robertson, for her part of *Balmachrochie*.
8. Patrick Robertson of *Cultalony*, for *Glengennet*,¹ *Balnakilly*, and other lands, two hundred twenty-one pounds.
9. Alexander Robertson of *Downie*, for his lands, two hundred pounds.

WEEM PARISH.

This parish has not been named hitherto, as it contained no landed proprietors of the name of Robertson. The following proof, from M'Farlane's Collections, No. 35—2—4, is given, that it is within the earldom; being extracts from a charter of John Earl of Atholl, to Sir Alexander de Meynes, for the lands of Weem.

¹ Now called *Glenderby*.

Dated 1301.—“ Ego Johanes Comes Atholiæ, dedi, etc., etc. Domino Alexandro de Mèynes, filio et heredi quondam Roberti de Meynes, totam terram meam de Weem et Abyrfealdybeg *in Atholia*, videlicet duas davatas, et dimidiam davatam de Weem et dimidiam davatam de Abyrfealdybeg, . . . Salva mihi, et heredibus meis, advocacione et donacione, ecclesie de Weem. . . . Reddendo unum denarium Sterlingorum, et unicum sectam curie *de Rath*, in Atholia. Hiis testibus Dominis, Johane de Inchmartyn, Johane de Cambrun, Archebaldo de Levynghston, Roberto de Cambrun de Balemely, Laurencio de Strathbolgyn, Willielmo Olifard, Henrico de Inchmartyn, Johane de Cambrun, et multis aliis.

Penes Dominum Robertum Menzies de Weem.

The purport of which charter is, that the Earl of Atholl gives to Sir Robert de Meynes the whole of his lands of Weem and Aberfeldybeg, *in Atholl*; namely, two and a half davates of the lands of Weem, and a half davate of the lands of Aberfeldybeg; the Earl retaining the patronage of the church of Weem. Sir Robert is to render to the Earl and his heirs one penny, and one suit at his court *of Rath*, in Atholl. The witnesses are,—John de Inchmartin, John de Cambrun, Archibald de Levingston, Robert de Cambrun of Balemely, Laurence de Strathbolgie, William Olifard, Henry de Inchmartin, John de Cambrun; and many others.

No. I.

ROBERTSON OF STROWAN.

THIS family are the descendants of the eldest son of Duncan de Atholia, the founder of the Clandonachy; and being thereby chief of the Robertsons, are treated of as the primary family. The first of them who was ever called "of Strowan" was Robert, the son and heir of that Duncan de Atholia designed "Dominus de Rannoch," who has been already mentioned. Robert first appears in 1436, when he apprehended some of the murderers¹ of King James the First. In the year 1451, this ancestor of the family got a Crown charter for all his very extensive and numerous estates, in which King James the Second speaks in very flattering terms of him, stating that he grants the charter from the love and favour he bore to Robert, in having with much zeal apprehended the traitors concerned in his father's murder. The charter names the following lands as Robert's property;—namely, the whole lands of *Strowan*; the lands of *Glenerochy*; the lands of the two *Bohespic's*; the lands of *Grenich*, with the lake, and island of the said lake;² the lands of *Carrik*; the lands of *Innerhadden*; the one half of all *Rannoch*; the lands of *FEARNAN*; the lands of *Faskally*; the lands of *Dysart*; the lands of *Killihangy*;

¹ He arrested the Master of Atholl, and also Graham, another of the traitors.

² Loch Tummel, it thus appears, was anciently called the Loch of Grenich. As lands of that name are on the west and north-west side of it, and also Gartgrenich on the south-east, that would, no doubt, be the reason.

the lands of *Dulcaben* ; the whole lands of BALNAGUARD and BALNAVERT ; the lands of *Glengarry*, with the free forest of the same, and all its pertinents ; and which whole lands, with all their pertinents, are now united into one barony, namely, the barony of Strowan,—the whole being in *the earldom of Atholl* and sheriffdom of Perth. This important charter, dated 1451, is in the Record of the Great Seal, Book¹ iv., No. 227. It is first to be observed, that this charter contains both the Strath-tay baronies which belonged to his grandfather, Robert de Atholia, namely, *Balnaguard* and *Balnavert* ; it contains also the barony of *Fearnan*, part of the grant to Duncan de Atholia, from the Earl of Fife, of Disher and Toyer, which remained for many hundred years the property of the Robertsons of Strowan. Thus it has been distinctly traced and proved that the possessions of the family of de Atholia came to this chief of the Robertsons ; and the charter states, *by inheritance*. Also, the whole lands named in the charter are declared to be *in the earldom of Atholl* ; and as they formed part of the following parishes, it follows that those parishes are *also* in the earldom of Atholl—namely, the parishes of *Strowan, Moulin, Fortingal, Kenmore, Little Dunkeld, Dowally, and Logierait*. The estate of Strowan next came to Alexander, son of Robert. He, of course, was Robert's son ; but William, his successor, in 1505, was the first who truly took the surname ; and in the course of forty or fifty years more, it became pretty general with all the clan. The above named ancestor of the

¹ In the Record of the Great Seal they are called Books, not Volumes.

family, William, was murdered, it is said, by the Earl of Atholl in 1530. See Douglas's Baronage, page 407.

Robert Robertson, the next ancestor of the family, got a charter under the Great Seal, dated 1541, for the lands and barony of Fearnan, in Disher,—namely, the lands of *Stronefearn*, *Lagfearn*, and *Kingeldy*. Book xxviii., No. 239. In the year 1545, this Robert of Strowan was served heir to his father William in the following lands (this is an instance of getting a Crown charter several years before being served heir):—

(No. 6.)

“19th February 1545.

“Robertus Robertsone de Strowane *heres* Willilmi Robertson de Strowane *patris* in terris de *Finnart*, *Murelaggan*, *Kinloch*, *Boyoquhen*, *Auchinroy*, *Kinaldy*, *Baltoloskin* [*Cultoloskin*], *Killironzie*, in baronia de Strowan.” See Perthshire Retours, number and date as above.

Among the foregoing mentioned lands, those of *Murelaggan* were then very extensive, going from the head of Glenerochy to Kinloch Rannoch uninterruptedly. Robert Robertson, another of the family, in the year 1600 got a Crown charter, which recites a previous one granted in 1587. This charter of 1600 is among the writs of the family of Robertson of Strathloch, which are in the Library of the University at Edinburgh. It narrates that the King's letters were directed to George Robertson, *alias* Clandonachy,¹ and Alexander Robertson of Moaloch.

¹ Clandonachy means, the children or descendants of Dunican. It was, up to 1600, quite the same as Robertson, as a surname; thus in the Lude charter chest there are bonds of maintenance granted by different Earls of

After the King's perfect age (in 1587), he had ratified and confirmed, and also by charter approved of, the gift made by John Robertson, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, to Robert Robertson, son of a brother of the late William Robertson of Strowan, and to his heirs male begotten, whom failing, to his nearest heirs male, bearing the arms and surname of Robertson; and after reciting the various lands of the barony of Strowan,¹ the charter declares that the manor of *Invervack*² is the principal messuage of the said barony, and where sasine for the whole thereof may be taken. Dated at Holyroodhouse, 14th January 1600.

Since the foregoing notices of this family were made out, a friend of the writer (W. F. Skene, Esq.) obliged him with the perusal of an old MS. relating to the Robertsons of Strowan, and the lands held by the first ancestors of the name. In it are enumerated all the lands mentioned in the charter of 1451, and further names *Strathtummel*; also, all *Bun Rannoch*; stating that these, with the lands of Dullmagarth—that is, *Apnadull*—had been given off *in marriage*. This evidence is therefore a corroboration of what has been already mentioned of the marriage lands of Janet de Meyners, the daughter of Robert de Atholia. With regard to the Apnadull lands, they certainly came to the descendants of Janet, as Neil Stewart of Fothergill, so far back as 1488, enters into a bond with Campbell of Glenorchy, whereby Atholl to the Lairds of Lude, “and sundry persons of *the surname of Clandonuquhy*.”

¹ These have been already given; therefore they are not repeated.

² In the map, the situation of the ruins of the old tower or castle of Invervack is marked, being one of the ancient residences of the family. This charter notices it in 1587.

they engage to assist each other, to maintain certain lands and baileries; and they were "to stand in awfald kyndness and help to uthers in tyme to cum." In this bond, Neil is named as proprietor of *Apnadull*¹ (or Dullmagarth of the old Strowan MS.); he gives to Glenorchy the bailerie of Glenlyon, and Glenorchy gives Neil the bailiery of Rannoch, and his tacks of Apnadull kirklands, and also Glenquaich. This bond is dated Edinburgh, 15th Oct. 1488. See Black Book, Taymouth, pages 177, 178. Alexander Robertson of Strowan, in the year 1681, was served heir to no less than *nine* of his predecessors;—namely, to Robert, the son of Duncan de Atholia, "Dominus de Rannoch," which Robert got the charter of 1451. This service is proved by the following entry among the General Retours: "No. (6273), 22d February 1681. Alexander Robertson de Strowan, *hæres*, Roberti Duncaneson de Strowan, *avi tritavi*." The Retours of the eight other generations are on the same page. This evidence places it beyond all cavil that the Robertsons are the descendants of the De Atholia family. This Alexander was succeeded by Alexander Robertson of Strowan, the poet, who suffered great losses (like many others of the clan) from his adhesion to the Stewart family, and was three times forfeited. He joined Lord Dundee in 1689, and was engaged in both the civil wars, of 1715 and 1745. He died 1749, when the direct male line of this old family² failed. The estate

¹ This fact is very confirmatory of the statement of the Strowan MS., and Apnadull has been proved to have been the property of Duncan, the father of Robert de Atholia, in 1355.

² See for a history of the families of Strowan and Lude, Burke's Landed Gentry, letter *R* of the edition begun 1843, and finished 1848.

then came to the next male heir, Duncan Robertson of Drumachune. In 1752 the Government took it from him, but restored it to his son, Colonel Alexander Robertson, who died in 1822. A remnant of the ancient inheritance¹ still remains, and the representation, with *George Duncan Robertson, Esq. of Strowan.*

No. II.

ROBERTSON OF LUDE.

As already mentioned, this family descends from Patrick de Atholia, the eldest son of Duncan de Atholia by his marriage with a daughter of the Lord of the Isles. He got the lands of Lude for his patrimony, comprehending the whole of the two parishes of Lude and Kilmaveonog, the whole of Glenfernath, and also the lands of Strathgarry. Patrick is mentioned by Winton in 1392, 2d volume, page 367, as one of the chieftains and leaders of the clan; he is also mentioned in the 1st volume of the Acts of Parliament, page 217. He was most undoubtedly son of Duncan de Atholia from the way he is therein designed; indeed, he was never called anything else, till once very recently; and this would not have been said, it is thought, if this additional evidence had been known. Patrick had two sons: the eldest, Donald, his heir; and Alexander, from whom descended

¹ The figure 1 in the map shows the barony of Strowan, according to the charter of erection 1451, and the other proofs.

the Robertsons of Strathloch. Donald resigned his lands of Lude into the King's hands on the 7th Feb. 1447, but died before he could receive his infeftment. His son John got the charter under the Great Seal, erecting the lands of Lude into a barony, proceeding on his father's resignation. The charter is dated the 31st March 1448, which is a little less than two months after his father's resignation, as it must be remembered the year in Scotland began on 25th March. In all the old title-deeds, the barony of Lude is stated to be "infra thanagium de Glentilt,"—within the thanedom of Glentilt; and proof that the lands extended a long way up that glen at one point, and almost to the very head of it at another, will be given in the course of the narrative. A reference to the map will show the situation and extent of the lands to be now enumerated as composing the barony, though its original extent was far larger anciently. The figure 2 has been placed on all the most distant boundaries, strictly according to a map drawn up after a survey by a very eminent land surveyor, and given into the Court of Session as a piece of evidence, exhibiting the extent and boundaries of the barony of Lude, as it existed at the comparatively recent period of 1716; the date of the map being given in, as above mentioned, was in the year 1809.

The following are the lands which are contained in the barony of Lude:—The four merk land of Lude, Brae of Lude, Little Lude, and Kirktown of Lude; lands of *Dalginross* and *Campsies*; two *Brakochs*; the whole lands of *Kincraigie*, with the mill and mill lands; the two *Molochs* and *Toldunie*; the eight merk lands of

Easter and Wester *Monzies*, and their pertinents *Shinageg* More and *Shinageg* Beg; the lands of *Glenloch*, and all its pertinents; the lands of *Auld Calloch* and *Corryneroch*, with woods and fishings; the lands of *Urrard More* and *Urrard Beg*; the six merk land of *Clunimore* and *Cluniebeg*; the twelve merk land of the two *Levages*, otherwise *Strathgroy*; the six merk lands of *Kindrochet*, with the mill; the six merk land of *Balnagrew*; ¹ the two merk land of *Balnakeilly*; the two merk land of *Balarnot*, with mill and pendicles—all forming the two parishes of Lude and Kilmaveonog, within the thanedom of Glentilt and earldom of Atholl.

The above, it will be observed, does not include *Glenfernat*; it was given by Patrick de Atholia, first of Lude, to Alexander, his youngest son. *Strathgarry* was given by Donald, who resigned the lands of Lude in 1447, to his youngest son, Donald. This branch of Lude ended in an heiress, who married an illegitimate son of Stewart of Invermeath. About the year 1700 the property was sold to another family named Stewart. The four merk lands of *Pitnacree* were given off upon the marriage of Donald of Lude's daughter, about 1446, to Finlay, Thane of *Glentilt*. These lands are not above 500 or 600 yards from the house of Lude; they will be again spoken of. The lands of *Invertilt* were annexed by a Crown charter in 1452, granted to John of Lude, and his wife, Margaret de Drummond. In the year 1507, another ancestor of the family, also named Donald, resigned the barony of

¹ It is here that the mansion-house of Lude has been for the last 230 years.

Lude into the King's hands, in favour of his eldest son and heir, *John*; but reserved his liferent, and also a reasonable terce to his wife. A charter under the Great Seal was then granted, of which the following is a short abstract:—

“Carta, Joanni Donaldson, filio et apperenti heredi, Donaldi Johnson¹ de Lude, et heredibus suis, de omnibus et singulis terris, et *Baronia de Lude*, cum suis pertinentiis, jacentibus, infra *thanagium de Glentilt*, comitatum de Atholia, et vicecomitatum de Perth, super resignationem dicti Donaldi, per suas litteras patentes apud Edinburgum, tenendis *de Rege*, faciendo jura et servitia, debita et consueta. Testibus ut in aliis, Apud Edinburgum, primo die Februarii 1507.”

See the Record of the Great Seal, Book 15, No. 109.

From this charter it is to be observed that the barony was to be held of *the King*, and according to use and wont.

It becomes necessary now to give special proofs of some of the lands before mentioned being undoubtedly parts of the barony. First, then, as to the lands of Urrard More and Urrard Beg: These are situated close to the Castle of Blair; on the north-west and west side of it, they come within 500 or 600 yards. They were long in possession of the lairds of Lude, who feued them to some of their descendants, as is proved by the following papers in the Lude charter chest:—

“Precept of Seisin granted by Donald of Lude, directed to his bailies, Alexander, Donald's son, of Strath-

¹ These names, though thus written with the word “son” after them, signify that the charter was granted to John, the son of Donald, the son of John of Lude, thus proving three generations of the family.

garry, and Alexander Red of Strathloch, commanding them to give infeftment to Alexander Red of the lands of Urrard More, etc., in the barony of Lude. Dated 4th July 1507." "Reversion granted by Alexander M'Ian, *alias* Robertson, on a wadset on the lands of *Urrard More*, lying *within the barony of Lude*." Dated at Dunkeld, 10th July 1530. Lude charter chest.

There is also charter evidence respecting these lands : namely,—a charter dated 1493, granted by Donald of Lude, for the lands of Urrard More and Urrard Beg, which, it states, are "*jacentes in baronia mea de Lude*,"—that is, "*lying in my barony of Lude*." This charter is in the Atholl charter chest ; it was seen, and a note taken of it, by the late Mr George Smythe, Methven, an excellent antiquarian. The charter has the granter's seal attached to it ; but of this hereafter, when the genealogical history of the Robertsons is written. The lands of Urrard were exchanged with the Earl of Atholl for the four merk lands of Pitnacree, in the year 1538. The Earl had acquired Pitnacree from Finlay, Thane of Glentilt (and son of the before named Finlay), in 1502 ; when he got the whole of their Glentilt property, and had a Crown charter for it and the thanedom. See Record of the Great Seal, Book xiii., No. 524. The Stewarts of Urrard took their designation from these lands, and which belonged to them until 1718. Their first ancestor, Alexander Stewart, M'Robert, had a Crown charter for them in the year 1617.—Urrard charter chest. It must be stated that the lands of the barony of Strowan joined to those of Urrard both on the north-west and west.

The next part of the barony of Lude requiring special mention and proof, is with regard to the lands of *Auld Calloch*, *Littletown*, and *Corryneroach*, with woods and fishings thereof; they lie on the south side of the water of Tilt, as all the barony did, and are about a mile above Bentorkie. They are particularly marked on the map, in Glentilt, and will be easily found. Bentorkie, or as often called, Carntorkie, is the north-west point of Benegloe, and was the farthest boundary of the commonty of the barony, and that part of it named Kincaraigie (the property of Robertson of Kincaraigie, a younger son of Lude), and which was last century acquired by the Duke of Atholl. The commonty was divided in 1810. The following, from the Lude charter chest, is proof of the lands of Auld Calloch, etc., forming a portion of the barony of Lude:—

Extract from Royal Letters of Cognition, directed

“To oure Sheriff of Perth.—That wheras the laird of Lude has the landis and baronie of Lude, his predecessoris and tenantis been in continual possessione of the landis of *Corrynach*, *Littletown* with the woodis therof, and *Auld Calloch*, as *partis* and *pertinentis* of saide landis and *baronie of Lude* in times bygone past memorie of man, till now, that oure Cousin Johne Earl of Atholl, be himself and utheris, in the month of June last, wrongously ejected the saide laird and his tenantis underwritten, viz. (*eight* in number), and their gudes furth of the saide landis, and as yet will not desist without he be compelled.—Oure will is, therefor, that ye call baith the said pairties befor ye, and tak cognition in the saide

matter ; and if it appears y^t saide laird of Lude and his predecessoris have been in continual possessione of saide landis, and that oure saide Cousin wrongouslie ejected saide pairties, y^t ye cause and compel our saide Cousin to desist therefrom, and restore y^e said lairde again to his possessione and keip, and defend him therein, as partis and pendicles of his said baronie of Lude aye and until he be justfullie callit and ordonelic put therefra ”

“ At Edinburgh, 6th July 1596.”

John Robertson, another ancestor of this family, after the battle of Pinkey, in 1547, married Beatrix Gardyn, widow of Findla More, predecessor of Farquharson of Invercauld, who was killed there ; and in 1564 the above John Robertson acquired a large property, as appears by the following deed in the Lude charter chest :—“ Disposition of all and whole the lands, woods, salmon fishings, and forest of *Inchmagrenoch* ; the lands of *Newton*, *Dalmarnok*, and all their pertinents, by John M^cNair, eldest son of Sir Robert M^cNair. 24th April 1564.” This estate lies for several miles on the south side of the river Tay, beginning at Inver, and proceeding upwards to Dalguise, as will be seen on reference to the map. This John Robertson, and his wife, Beatrix Gardyn, had a Crown charter, dated 18th December 1565, for these lands. See the Record of the Great Seal, Book xxxii., No. 547. Alexander Robertson, son of the above John Robertson and Beatrix Gardyn, acquired the lands of *Kilmorick* by the following “ Ratification by Colin Campbell of Glenlyon to Alexander Robertson, of a disposition of the lands of *Kilmorick*, given to him and his spouse, Agnes Gordon, by his eldest son, Duncan

Campbell, Duncan Menzies of Comrie, and Mary Campbell, his spouse; which said lands are in the bishoprick of Dunkeld." Signed and dated at Dunkeld, 30th Nov. 1607.—*Lude Charter Chest*.

The son of the above was also Alexander Robertson of Lude. He died very suddenly in 1639 at Dulcaben, leaving a son and heir, also Alexander Robertson, who, though quite a youth, joined the great Montrose, and was with him at Tippermuir; as in Napier's Memoirs, the Master of Maddertie and others, in their evidence, state they saw Alexander Robertson of Lude "in Highland weed." This laird was served heir to his father (owing to the state of the times) by a Colonel Daniel, who was Cromwell's Governor of Perth. Dated 16th July 1656.¹ He was, however, served heir in the more usual manner in the barony by the following special retour:—

(823)

" 2d June 1671.

"Alexander Robertson de Lude, *hæres* Alexandri Robertson de Lude, *patris* in terris *Baroniæ de Lude*," etc. etc.—Perthshire Retours, vol. ii., date and No. as above; also, Lude Charter Chest.

This Alexander died, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, whose service was to his grandfather Alexander, as follows:—

(871)

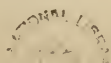
" 12 Feb. 1675.

"Joannes Robertson de Lude *hæres* Alexander Robertson *de Lude avi*, in terris *Baroniæ de Lude*," etc., etc.—Perthshire Retours, date and No. as above, and Lude Charter Chest.

This laird had much trouble during his minority

¹ This service is in the Lude Charter Chest.

Adv. Bib.



about the boundaries of the barony, and, in particular, with regard to the most distant of the pasture grounds at the north-west part of Glenloch, beyond Lochloch, called the Sheallings of *Rienagie* and *Auldindearg*. Their grazings extended to a ford on the Water of Tilt, called *Dalchricht*. The following notices prove that encroachments were made on them; the situation of them is particularly marked on the map:—

Instrument of Protest, John Robertson of Lude, taken at the Shealing of *Rienagie*, against Captain W. Murray, John Robertson of Balnacraig, and their accomplices. 3d July 1680.—*Lude Charter Chest*.

Extract from the above.

“The said Johne Robertstone of Lude offerit to instruct and proove, that the said sheilling did pertain and belong to *him and his predecessors*; and that they, and uys in their names, wes occupying and possessing the samyne *past man’s memorie*,” . . . “and protestit that the said sheilling did pertain and belong to him heritable, als free in all respects as it did pertain and belong to his predecessors of beffoir, no man impeding, contradicting, nor gainsaying in the contrair.”

Instrument of Protest, John Robertson of Lude against John Robertson of Balnacraig, at *Rienagie*, for building a bothie there. Dated 3d June 1687.—*Lude Charter Chest*.

Extract from the above.

“The said *shealling* and *boundis* pertaining *heritably* to the said Johne Robertstone of Lude, and to his *predeces-*

sors. And that they, and uyr's in their names, wes occupying and possessing the samen past man's memorie."

Depositions of Witnesses, taken at the Castle of Blair, Court of the Regality of Atholl. 1687.—*Lude Charter Chest.*

"Court of the Regalitie of Atholl, holden within the Castle of Blair, the seventh day of July, J^m VI^c eighty seven years, be Patrick Stewart of Ballechan, Bailzie of the said Regalitie."¹

John Robertson, elder of Easter Straloch, of ye age of *seventie yeeres*, or yrby, a witnes sworn, purged of partiall councill, depones,—He knew the lairds of Lude in possessione of ye schealing of Rienagie these *fiftie* yeares bygone, without any interruption till within these three yeeres bygone. This is ye truth as he shall ansr. to God, and knew *non oyr.* in possessione yrof.

(Signed) J. ROBERTSON of Straloch.

John Stewart of Urrard, sworn *ut supra*, depones,—That he knew ye lairds of Lude in possessione of ye schealing of Rienagie these fourtie fyve yeares bygon, and yt. ye deponent's father haid ye same sometymes, and yt. *be Lude's tolerance*, and he heard it named to be a pairt of Glenloch. This is ye truth as he shall ansr. to God.

(Signed) J. STEWARTT.

¹ Stewart of Ballechan signs these depositions, and authenticates them as correct.

Donald Robertson of Calvein, of ye age of fyftie fyve yeeres, sworn *ut supra*, depones,—That threttie four yeeres agoe he and ye tutor of Strowan being at ye watch, cam and drank milk at the sd. schealing, being in Lude's possessione, and yt. ye same is a pairt of Glenloch. This is the truth as he sall ansr. to God.

(Signed) D. R.

John Robertson of Pittagowan, of ye age of sixtie yeeres, sworn *ut supra*, depones,—That since ever he remembers he never knew any person in possession of ye schealing except ye lairds of Lude, and yt. ye schealing itself is a pairt of Glenloch.

(Signed) JOHN ROBERTSON.

Alexander Robertson, in Downie, of ye age of *four scoir yeeres* or yrby., sworn *ut supra*, depones,—He knew ye lairds of Lude to be in possession of the sd. scheall *these sixtie four yeeres bygon*, and knew no oyr. person to be in possession yrof., and yt. ye lairds of Lude would be on tym in Glenloch and anoyr. tyme in ye sd. scheall. This is the truth as he shall ansr. to God.

(Signed) A. R.

Robert Gray, in Lyncopackith, of ye age of *eighty sex yeeres*, sworn *ut supra*, depones,—He knew in his tyme ye lairds of Lude to have *twelve severall buemen in ye sd. schealing*, qrof. ye deponent *himself was one*, and knew no oyr. person in possession yrof.; farder depones, yt. ye same is a *pairt of Glenloch*. This is the truth as he shall ansr. to God. Farder depones, yt. his

memorie consists *in seventie yeares*, qch. tyme Lude haid ye sd. possessione. Depones he can not writt.

(Signed) PA. STEWART.

John Fergusson in Levashbeg, of ye age of *fourscoir nyn yeeres*, sworn *ut supra*, depones,—He remembers these *fourscoir yeeres* the *lairds of Lude* to be in possession of ye sd. schealing, and no oyr. persone in possessione of ye same, and yt. ye same is a *pairt of Glenloch*. This is truth as he shall answer to God. Depones he can not writ.

(Signed) PA. STEWART.

From this evidence,¹ by gentlemen who were proprietors in the district, and by other very old and respectable persons, it is shown they could testify, from their own knowledge, for periods of from sixty to eighty years, that the lairds of Lude were proprietors of these lands; and, further, the evidence proves that this right of property had never been controverted till the date named in the depositions of the witnesses, who also, from their forefathers,² must have learned that to Lude alone these lands belonged. No further attempt was made on this portion of the barony; but in 1716 these and other more valuable lands had to be given up by this John Robertson of Lude, to save a brother's life

¹ Further proofs,—namely, leases, and tolerances to pasture these lands, also old rentals of the barony, in the Lude Charter Chest,—could be given.

² Those who knew Lude's rights for the long period of seventy to eighty years, would know for at least the same periods further back from their fathers and grandfathers.

who was taken prisoner for his having been engaged in the civil war of that period. The details of this and similar facts belong, however, to the historical part, to be written hereafter. He was succeeded by his only son, also John, who was only a few years in possession when he died, leaving his eldest son, James Robertson, a minor. This laird was sixty-two years in possession; he acquired the Kirkton of Strowan, also the lands of Tol-dunie, from Robertson of Kinraigie. He was succeeded by his eldest son, General Robertson of Lude, who died in January 1820. His eldest son (the writer hereof) is the representative of this family. The estate of Lude was sold¹ in 1821.

No. III.

ROBERTSON OF STRATHLOCH.

This family descend from a younger son of Lude, namely, from Alexander, youngest son of Patrick, first of Lude; and who gave him the property of Glenfernat, which adjoins and descends from Glenloch, within the barony of Lude. This Alexander was called "*Rua*," that is, Red; and his representatives were always called the Baron's *Rua*, or Reid. This last word is an old Scotch one, to signify the colour red. Alexander married his Cousin Matilda, daughter of Thomas de Atholia,—the

¹ To the father of J. P. M'Inroy, Esq., now of Lude, who has built a new mansion house, and made many judicious and liberal improvements.

first on record called “ of Strowan.” Thomas had a Crown charter for the lands of *Strathloch*, *Easter Dovan*, *Tomanturie*, *Dekerwand*, and *Dalcharnich*. The charter is not dated, but was between 1398 and 1405, as the whole charters in the roll are declared to be between the 8th and 15th year of the reign of King Robert the Third. From the position of Thomas’s charter in the roll, it is likely it was dated in 1402.—(See Robertson’s Index, page 141, No. 47.) These lands came to Matilda, who had a Crown charter for them, of which the following is an abstract:—

“ Carta Matildæ Duncanson, filiæ quondam Thomæ Duncanson. Pro toto tempore vitæ suæ et post ipsius decessum *Joanni Alexanderson, filio Alexandri Red*, *Patrickson*, et heredibus suis, de corpore suo legitime procreatis, seu procreandis, quibus deficientibus *Alexandro Red fratri germano* dicti Joannis et heredibus corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis quibus deficientibus veris legitimis et propinquioribus heredibus *dictæ Matildæ* quibuscunque—de omnibus et singulis terris *Carroth*, *Dalcharny*, et de *Thomcurry* cum pertinentiis jacentibus in *Comitatu de Atholia* et vicecomitatu de Perth super resignationem dictæ Matildæ—Tenendis de Rege—Reddendo servitia debita et consueta—Testibus ut in aliis (superscriptis) apud Edinburgum 4to die Augusti 1451.”—See Book iv., No. 226, Great Seal.

Which purports, that the lands therein named were, on the resignation of Matilda Duncanson, granted to her in liferent, and, on her death, to her son John Alexanderson, son of Alexander Red, Patrick-

son¹ (her husband), and his lawful issue; whom failing, to John's brother-german, Alexander Red, and his lawful issue; whom failing, to her own nearest and lawful heirs whatsoever. And this charter shows, that Matilda was absolute proprietrix, and could dispose of her lands as she chose, unfettered by any entail. The lands named are *Carroth*, *Dalcharny*, and *Thomcurry*, with their pertinents, lying in the earldom of Atholl.

It will be seen that the lands of the family then held of the Crown. The manner in which the superiority came to John Stewart, Earl of Atholl, is mentioned in a MS. belonging to Major Robertson of Cray, which contains a most full and detailed history of this family, and extracts will be given from it at the proper time. There is a considerable number of the old infeftments, etc., of this family in the College Library, Edinburgh, proving the lands which belonged to them. They had, besides Glenfernat, the lands of Easter and Wester Strathloch, which were in the two parishes of Moulin and Kirkmichael. On referring to the valued rents of these properties, at preceding pages 34 and 37, in the parish lists of 1649, it will be seen, they amount together to the sum of almost L.600. They included the following, namely: the lands of *Dalcharny* (or *Dalcarnich*), *Balnagoins*, *Tomnanean*, *Balindrine*, *Carroch*, *Dirnanean*, Wester and Middle *Invercroskie* with the mill, *Auchencapel*, *Whitefield*, and *Dalnagairn*; also

¹ As in the Lude charter, this one is to John, the son of Alexander Red, who was the son of Patrick, first of Lude.

Easter and Wester *Lair*,¹ the lands of Easter² and Wester *Kindrogan*,³ *Dovan*, also Tarvie and Mill of Tarvie, and lands of *Tomanturie*. In 1513, John Red, as son and heir of Alexander Red, gets the lands of Dalcharny from his father. This was confirmed by the Earl of Atholl as superior. In 1539, another John Red of this family got lands in the barony of Balmachrochy, from Hugo Maxwell of Telling. In 1567, the family took the name of Robertson, on the marriage of their ancestor, John Red, with Marjory, daughter of John Robertson, ancestor of Lude. The lands of the family in the two parishes of Kirkmichael and Moulin are declared to be within *the Earldom of Atholl*, as proved by the two following retours :—

“ (No. 519) 31st December 1642.

“ Joannes Robertson de Strathloch *hæres* Joannis Robertson *alias* Reid de Strathloch, *proavi*, in terris de *Dalcarnich, Balinalor, Balnagoyne, Balindrine, Carroch* (vel Garsovert), *Tomanturie*, IN COMITATU ATHOLLÆ—*tertia parte terrarum de Easter Invereroskie in baronia de Downie.*”—See Perthshire Retours, No. and date as above.

“ (No. 520) 31st December 1642.

“ Joanes Robertson de Strathloch *hæres* masculus

¹ There some of the family resided at one period. These lands were afterwards sold, apparently in small portions, as per charters 1595, in College Library.

² Appears to have been sold to persons named M'Coul, who had it till near 1700.

³ The family kept these longer.

Alexandri Robertson de Strathloch *patris* in bina parte terrarum de *Invercroskie*, bina parte, lie Shealings de *Corrievurich*.—40 solidatis terrarum de *Wester Kindrogin*, cum multuris præfatarum terrarum et terrarum subsequentium, viz. 7 mercatæ terræ de *Dirnanean*, *Ennachdow*, et *Stodderscroft* et 40 soliditarum terrarum de *Easter Kindrogin*, in COMITATU ATHOLLÆ.”—See Perthshire Retours, as above.

This family continued in the direct male line till the death of the son of the last Baron Reid, who died in 1806, a full General in the Army, and Colonel of the 88th Regiment. The estates had been sold twenty years previously. Major Robertson of Cray is understood to be the representative of the family.

No. IV.

ROBERTSON OF FASKALLY.

This is an old cadet of Strowan, deriving from the first of that family, named Alexander, and by his second marriage with Lady Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of John Earl of Atholl. Her Christian name is not given in the peerage; but it is distinctly given in the charter of the Great Seal. A very curious relationship arose by this second marriage of the laird of Strowan, as his son had previously married another daughter of the Earl of Atholl, and sister of his father's wife. By the record of the Great Seal, it appears that Strowan¹ and Lady Elizabeth

¹ On his own resignation of this part of his barony.

were infeft in the conjunct fee of a very large estate, and to the longest liver of the two, and their issue. The charter is dated 1504,¹ which may be presumed to be the date of the second marriage. The following are the lands mentioned, namely: the lands of *Calvine*; the lands of *Callybruar*, and all its pertinents; the lands of *Pettagowan* and *Pitteldonich*; the lands of *Kenordochie* and *Kindrochet*; the whole lands of *Faskally*, and the lands of *Dysert*. See Book xiv., No. 94, of the Great Seal. This estate, on reference to the map, will be found very large: it commences six miles from Blair; and in 1504 it went direct thence to Pitlochry, with only the Lude estate, from the lands of Urrardbeg to Auldclune, intervening; besides, the estate included all Glenbruar. The lands of Faskally then extended far more than is supposed,—namely, *both* sides of the Garry, with the lands of Tenandry, and the two Orchills and Renrory. There is a Crown charter to the eldest son of this second marriage, who was the first of this family,—namely, to Alexander Robertson, and his wife, Isabel Hay, for the lands of Faskally, etc., etc., dated 1533, Book xxv., No. 111. In 1543, Alexander Robertson of Faskally had another Crown charter for the lands of Dysert. See Book xxix., No. 64. This Alexander was succeeded by George Robertson,² whose son Alexander got a Crown charter for the barony of Faskally, dated 1599, Book

¹ That is no less than forty-four years after the first marriage of Strowan to the daughter of Lord Glamis.

² This laird, it appears, was the one who sold the two Orchills and Renrory to a George Leslie, called by the Earl of Atholl "Servitor noster," in a charter in Urrard Charter Chest.

xlii., No. 133. George Robertson was the eldest son of this last Alexander, and he, and his wife, Elizabeth Lundie, had a charter for part of the barony in his father's lifetime, dated 1611, Book xlvi., No. 200. He died without male issue before his father, and his next brother, Duncan Robertson, was served heir to him by the following, among the Perthshire Retours, dated in the year 1615:—

“ (No. 235)

6th December 1615.

“ Duncanus Robertson *hæres masculus* Georgii Robertson feoditarii de Faskally *fratris*—in terris de Pittagowan, Kindrochit, et Pittildonich, *quæ* sunt partes baroniæ de Faskally.”

This Duncan succeeded, and was served heir in the whole remainder of the barony in 1621. His son was Robert. There are many old papers of this laird in the Urrard Charter Chest; having had great disputes with Robert Stewart of Orchill More, an ancestor of the Urrard family. Robert Robertson of Faskally is proved by the valuation of 1649 to have been proprietor of the lands of Blair, in the parish of Blair Atholl (which see at page 33), and which is shown in the map by the figure 4, as this whole barony is. Robert was succeeded by his son, Alexander Robertson, in the whole lands of the barony of Faskally, as proved by the following retour:—

“ (No. 823)

17 May 1671.

“ Alexander Robertson *hæres* Roberti Robertson de Faskally *patris* in terris de *Faskally*—terris vocatis *Dysert*, *Gilliehambie*, *Calofine*,¹ *Pittagowan*, *Glenbruar*, *Kindro-*

¹ Calvine is meant.

chart, Pittildonich, unitis in baroniam de Faskally.— Perthshire Retours, number and date as above. He was also proprietor of the lands of Blair, as proved by the valuation of 1680.

This laird of Faskally married the daughter of Alexander Robertson of Lude, and had by her his son and heir, George Robertson, the last of the direct male line of Faskally. He was engaged in the civil war of 1745, but was not forfeited. He removed the mansion-house from Faskally to Dysert. The estates were sold, in or soon before 1770, to the Duke of Atholl and H. Butter,¹ Esq. of Pitlochry, whose family had been for a considerable time proprietors there.

No. XII.

ROBERTSON OF TENANDRY.

The oldest cadet of Faskally, therefore, though not in the regular rotation, is here named. The first appears to have been an Alexander Robertson, who got that part of the Faskally estate that lies on the south side of the Garry, directly opposite the lands of the Orchills, Renrory, and Old Faskally. The estate of Tenandry included Easter and Wester *Balroby*, *Ardtullachan*, *Fanvuik*, etc., and goes about two miles along the river Garry. The Robertsons of Tenandry had another estate in the parish of Logierait even more valuable than Tenandry, as shown by the rentals of

¹ The writer will be able to show that there were proprietors of the name of Butter in Atholl of an older date than is generally known.

1649 and 1680. The following is the proof they were proprietors of other lands :—

1635. (No. 439.)

“Joanes Robertson de *Tenandry hæres Alexandri Robertson de Tenandry patris*—in 40 solidatas terrarum de *Pitcastle* cum sheilling *Rievullin* nuncupato et piscationibus salmonum infra tenandrium de Logierait. Et 8 lib. solari dimidiate lie sunny half Rinrig terrarum de *Pitnarigarren alias Ballygowan* et solari dimidiate lie shealling vocato South Rienaloyesen cum piscatione salmonum super aqua de *Tummel et Lochbroom* infra tenandriam de Logierait. Et 4 lib. terris umbratilis dimidietatis dictarum terrarum *Pitnarigarren alias Ballygowan* cum salmonum piscatione extendentibus ad 20 solidatas terrarum jacentibus ut supra. Et 4 lib. villa et terris de *Pitgair* extendentibus ad 40 solidatas terrarum cum shealling ejusdem vocato *Rienavullan* et piscatione jacentibus ut supra. Et 8 lib. 40 solidatas terrarum de *Balnacraig* cum piscaria jacentibus ut supra.”
—See Perthshire Retours, as above.

The estate of Tenandry was sold to Stewart of Urrard in 1718.

No. V.

ROBERTSON OF KILLIEHANGY.

This family appear to come of Andrew, son of the Alexander Robertson of Strowan who died 1505. Andrew is stated, in Douglas' Baronage, page 407, as

immediate younger brother of Alexander's successor, whereby they are older cadets of Strowan than Faskally. The above Andrew is mentioned among the Ballechin writs, in a Precept of Seisin granted by Sir John Stewart of Stuiks, dated so far back as 5th August 1505. This family appear to have been predecessors to several others of the name. Their property of Killiehangy, in Logierait¹ parish, extended, on the south side of the Tummel, from Easter Dunfallandy to the boat or ferry of Tummel. They also were proprietors of another estate in the parish of Moulin,² namely, the lands of Drumhabber and Pittarach. Their properties at first, no doubt, held of the Crown; but, towards the end of the 16th century, the superiority appears to have been acquired by the then Earl of Atholl. This is known by two charters of John Earl of Atholl, granted (as superior) to James Robertson of Killiehangy, for the lands of Drumhabber and mill, dated 1580 and 1585; which charters are in the Urrard Charter Chest—the Stewarts of Urrard having acquired the lands of Drumhabber from Robertson of Killiehangy during last century. Donald Robertson was proprietor in 1649, and in 1685 he was a Commissioner of Supply. John Robertson was his successor. In the unfortunate civil war of 1745 both James Robertson of Killiehangy and his son took part.

¹ See page 36.

² See page 34.

No. VI.

ROBERTSON OF DULCABEN.

This is stated as the oldest branch of Strowan in the earldom of Atholl. Their property was the barony of Dulcaben. It is on the north side of the Tummel, along which it goes about a mile, and extends several miles towards the north.

In 1563, Patrick Robertson of Dulcaben received a remission for the murder of the late Alexander Red. Campbell of Ardkinlass was Patrick's surety.—See Criminal Trials, vol. i., page 431. The Robertsons of Dulcaben held their barony of the Crown. In the year 1599, Duncan Robertson had a charter under the Great Seal for Dulcaben, and also the lands of Lawton. At page 36, in parish of Dowally, Patrick Robertson is proved proprietor of Dulcaben. In 1677, Alexander Robertson, apparently his son, was created a baronet. The family went to Holland, and took the name of Colyear, as appears by the following retour, yet still retaining that of Robertson :—

“(No. 5987)

24 March 1687.

“Colonellus Alexander Robertson *alias* Colzear *hæres* Joanæ Colzear filiæ Majoris Davidis Colzear *sororis germanæ.*”

This family were further advanced in title, being afterwards raised to the peerage as Earls of Portmore. For further account of them, see the last edition of Douglas' Scotch Peerage.

No. VII.

ROBERTSON OF GUAY.

An old branch from Lude, their first ancestor being John, son of the John who, with his wife Margaret de Drummond, got a Crown charter in 1452. For an account of this family, see Burke's Landed Gentry, letter R. They appear to have had an extensive estate; and after they had disposed of the greatest part to the Earl of Atholl, they still retained the designation. They, like so many more of the clan, unfortunately took part in the civil war of 1715. "Robertson of Guay" is named as a prisoner that year, and was confined in Newgate in 1716. They then lost their estate that had remained to them. Now represented by Captain Robertson, a post-captain of the Navy.

No. VIII.

ROBERTSON OF AUCHLEEKS.

This family is named in Douglas' Baronage as being from the son of James, the son of Strowan, who died 1505. They have undoubtedly been long proprietors of Auchleeks. As before alluded to, they hold a portion of the Glenerochy estate, which can be traced back to a longer period than any other part of the possessions of the

Robertsons. Charles, one of the ancestors of this family, married Beatrix Robertson, of the family of Lude. This laird of Auchleeks was called "*Charlich nan Jead*,"—that is, "Charles of the Strings,"—from his great skill as a harper. It is proved, at page 32, that Duncan Robertson, along with his mother, was proprietor of Auchleeks, etc., and of another estate in parish of Moulin. In 1661, Duncan Robertson of Auchleeks was a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Perth.—See 14 Act of Charles the Second, year 1661. The family is now represented by Robert Robertson, Esq. of Auchleeks.

No. IX.

ROBERTSON OF CALVINE.

Stated to descend from James Robertson, son of the first of Strowan named Alexander, who died 1505.¹ As the lands of Calvine were a part of the estate of Faskally, their coming into the possession of another family can only be understood by their first ancestor, James, having acquired Calvine from Robertson of Faskally. The descendants of this family are called M'James; and, in a similar way, the neighbouring proprietors, the Robertsons of Pittagowan, were called M'William. There is a special retour (No. 68), dated 1601, of Perthshire Retours, of "Alexander Robertsoun *hæres* Duncani Robert-

¹ See Douglas' Baronage, page 407.

soun alias Jacobi M'Calvyn *patris* in terris de Leik,¹ infra dominium de Atholl." Thus the Duncan Robertson here named is also called James, son of Calvine. In the Chronicle of Fortingal there is a still older notice of one who appears likewise to have been an ancestor of this family, in these words:—"Obiit Alexander M'James *alias Robertson* apud Calvine, prope Strowan in Autholia, et tumulatus in Ecclesia de Strowan, 19^o die Januarii Anno Domini 1555. Litera Dominicalis E. et D. Orate pro anima² ejus." This last extract proves that Alexander M'James, *alias Robertson*, died at Calvine, near Strowan, in Atholl, and was buried in the church of Strowan, date as above. The family appear to have continued proprietors for long. In 1649, Calvine belonged to Duncan Robertson. He was retoured to his grandfather Duncan in 1627.³ In 1687, Donald Robertson of Calvine was a witness that the shealing of Rienagie belonged to John Robertson of Lude, and that it was a part of Glenloch, within the barony of Lude.

¹ These lands of Leik named here are on the south side of Loch Tummel, and also called Frennich Leik.

² The Romish invention, as to prayers for the dead, would appear, from these words, not to have been as yet rooted out of the Highlands.

³ General Retours (No. 353), dated 10th August 1627: "Duncanus Robertson *hæris* Duncani Robertson de Calvine *avi*, in terris de Leik in Comitatu Atholiæ."

ROBERTSON OF KINCRAIGIE.

This family is a younger branch from Lude. Their first ancestor was Donald Robertson. He received from his father, at his death in the year 1615, the estate of Kincaigie, comprising lands in Glentilt and Glenfender.¹ This Donald was the immediate younger brother of Alexander Robertson of Lude, who died in 1639. He, with John Robertson of Inver (another brother), greatly assisted Montrose in bringing the Atholl men to the royal standard in 1644. At page 33, and No. 11, Donald Robertson is proved proprietor of Kincaigie "and others"² in 1649. He was succeeded by his son of the same name; which Donald Robertson of Kincaigie, and his wife, had a Crown charter in 1670 for lands of *Moloch More* and others.—See Record of Great Seal, Book lix., No. 262. Alexander was the next successor, and father of John, whose son sold Kincaigie to the Duke of Atholl, and the lands of Toldunie to James Robertson of Lude. The grandson of the last proprietor of the family was Colonel Robertson, 21st Royal Scotch Fusiliers. Represented by James Robertson, Esq., Chamberlain to the Duke of Argyle.

¹ By a reference to the map, the situation of the lands of this family will be found close to Lude, and marked No. 10, the same as at the heading of this account.

² That is, other lands in the parish of Blair Atholl.

No. XI.

ROBERTSON OF TULLIEBELTON.

This family descend from Lude. Their ancestor was John Robertson, who, on his father's death in 1615, got the lands of Inver¹ (opposite Dunkeld), and which was the family designation for several generations. This John Robertson of Inver was a firm supporter of the Royal cause under the great Marquis of Montrose, and very numerous letters to him from the Marquis have been printed in Napier's Memoirs. At page 35, this John Robertson is proved proprietor of Inver in 1649. The then yearly valued rent of it is stated at L.258. In 1665, Donald Robertson of Inver got a Crown charter for the lands of Tulliebelton, with the mill and mill lands, Meikle and Little Tulliebelton, also the manor place, and all their pertinents. In this charter Donald is designed eldest son and heir of John Robertson of Inver.—See the Record Great Seal, Book lxi., No. 80. The family now took the designation of Tulliebelton. Alexander Robertson, the eldest son and heir of the above Donald, got a Crown charter to himself, and his wife, Catherine Maxwell, and to their heirs male, whom failing, to the nearest heirs male whatever of the said Alexander. The charter is dated 1683, and is in the Great Seal, Book lxi., No. 15. In 1737, John Robertson had a Crown charter on his own resignation for the lands of Tulliebelton. In 1754, this John, and his son Robert Robertson, had a

¹ These lands are marked, according to the reference, No. 11 in the map, and they will be easily found thereby.

charter for the lands of Kilspindie. This Robert made an entail of all his properties; and he was succeeded therein by his sons, John Robertson and Robert Henry Robertson. The latter died in 1850, and was succeeded in the family estates by Major-General Richardson Robertson, C.B., now of Tulliebelton.

No. XIII.

ROBERTSON OF BLAIRFETTIE.

This family are a branch of Strowan, through Calvine; their first ancestor is stated to be James. At page 32, No. 5, Patrick Robertson is proved proprietor of Blairfettie and Kirktown of Strowan in 1649, when the yearly rent was L.120. His son was Alexander, who was succeeded by another Alexander, as proved by the following general retour:—

“(No. 5883)

2 March 1676.

“Alexander Robertson de *Blairfettie hæres Alexandri Robertson de Blairfettie patris.*”

This last Alexander was involved in the civil war of 1715, and was a prisoner 1716. His son, James Robertson of Blairfettie, engaged in the 1745, and was a major in Lord George Murray's regiment. This Blairfettie fled to France. The next successor was shot by accident. The estate now belongs to Robertson of Auchleeks.

No. XIV.

ROBERTSON OF KINDROCHIT.

The family of Kindrochit are stated in Douglas' Baronage to come from Strowan, through Calvine. The lands of Kindrochit, however, appear to have formed a part of the barony of Faskally, whereby this branch of the clan might likely descend from Faskally. At page 33, Angus Robertson is proved the proprietor in the year 1649. It would appear he was succeeded by another Angus, who died in 1690, when his last will and testament is proved, as shown by the Abbreviate of Wills for the diocess of Dunkeld, under that date. The late Captain Duncan Robertson of Kindrochit appears to have been the last direct male descendant. The property will be found marked close to Strowan. As there was no bridge over the Garry at that last place till recently, the lands of Kindrochit must have derived their name from the bridge over the Errochie. There are lands of the same name in the barony of Lude, derived from the bridge over the Tilt, which is the oldest bridge in Atholl. Camden calls it "*Pons Tiltæ*;" but of this, and such notices, when the historical account of the earldom is written.

No. XV.

ROBERTSON OF TRINAFOUR.

Stated in Douglas' Baronage to descend from Strowan, through Calvine. Their property is marked on the map, and was at the head of Glenerochy. Patrick Robertson of Trinafour engaged in the civil war 1745, and had command of the party of Prince Charles' men stationed at Dalnacardoch. The estate now belongs to Robertson of Auchleeks.

 No. XVI.

ROBERTSON OF EDRADYNATE.

This family descends from Strowan, through Robertson of Killyhangy. Their principal property lies in the parish of Logierait; but they have also lands in the parish of Kirkmichael, part of the former possessions of the Robertsons of Downie. The number 16 will be found marked in the map on both the Strathtay and Strathardle properties.

Nos. XVII. and XVIII.

REID *alias* ROBERTSON OF PITNACREE, AND
EASTERTYRE.

These are stated as descended from the Reids *alias* Robertsons of Strathloch, but do not appear to have taken that last name so soon as Strathloch. Both families are proved proprietors in 1649, at page 36. In the civil war of 1715, Robertson of Eastertyre took part; and the family appears at that period to have dropped the name of Reid, as he is called Robertson of Eastertyre when confined in prison in 1716. This John Robertson was too old to join Prince Charles in the 1745, but sent his son John in his stead. See the Atholl Correspondence, printed by the Abbotsford Club, page 18. General Stewart of Garth mentions in his work a John Robertson of Eastertyre as a man of great strength of body, alive in the year 1761.

 No. XIX.

ROBERTSON OF DOWNIE.

This family descend from Lude, through that of Robertson of Strathloch. Their first ancestor was Alexander; he was brother of the laird of Strathloch in 1567. They had a pretty considerable property in the

parish of Kirkmichael, being part of the old barony of Downie. They also had an estate in the parish of Blairgowrie, named the barony of Drumlochy, for which Alexander Robertson, fiar of Downie, had a Crown charter in 1643. See Great Seal, Book lvii., No. 224. Alexander Robertson was served heir to his father by the following general retour :—

“(No. 4409)

January 1659.

“Alexander Robertson of Downie, heir of Alexander Robertson of Downie, his father.” In the Rental for Perthshire in 1680, the property of Downie belonged to Alexander Robertson. These lands, along with many others in Kirkmichael parish, are by the Acts of Parliament, Vol. viii., page 103, proved to be in the earldom of Atholl; and the retours of the Strathloch family likewise prove that parish part of the earldom.

No. XX.

ROBERTSON OF CRAY.

They descend from Lude, through the Strathloch family. Their first ancestor was James of Cray, third son of John Robertson of Strathloch, and his wife,¹ Margaret Ruthven, daughter of Alexander Ruthven of Freeland. The property of Cray is marked on the map, No. 20; and had, no doubt, been the possession of the Strathloch family, at the same time as that of

¹ Their marriage took place in 1592.

Lair and the Ennochs. The successor, named in the Cray MS.,¹ to James, was John, whose son was Alexander. In the Moulin parish register, John Robertson of Cray is stated to have been married in 1760 ; and also, that he had a son and heir baptized, Robert. It is understood that Major Robertson of Cray represents this family, and also the ancient one of the Barons Reid or *Robertsons* of Strathloch.

Nos. XXI. and XXII.

ROBERTSON OF EASTER AND WESTER BLEATON.

Both these descend from Lude, through Strathloch. Their first ancestor was Leonard Robertson of Bleaton, who was the second son of the John Robertson of Strathloch who married in 1567. The property of Bleaton continued united till after 1649 ; that year the proprietor was John Robertson, as proved at page 37. The lands then came to be separated into Easter Bleaton to the eldest, and Wester Bleaton to the youngest son. Both families, like all the others of the name, unfortunately were engaged in the civil war of 1745. David Robertson was then proprietor of Easter Bleaton.

¹ This MS. has been mentioned at page 58.

No. XXIII.

ROBERTSON OF CULTALONY.

The Robertsons of Cultalony descend from Strowan, through the family of Killyhangy. They had a good estate in the parish of Kirkmichael, called Cultalony and Glengennet (changed to Glenderby in recent times). It became partly separated before 1649. At page 37, Patrick Robertson is proved proprietor; and his brother James is also there proved for his part. In 1649, the valued rent, for both parts, was almost L.300. These lands are all in the parish of Kirkmichael, and in the earldom of Atholl. See 8th Vol., page 103, of the Scotch Acts of Parliament.



No. XXIV.

ROBERTSON OF AULICH.

Douglas, in his Baronage, says of this family, at page 363: "Robertson of Aulich, in Rannach, an ancient cadet of the family of Strowan." The lands of Aulich now belong to Sir Robert Menzies.

No. XXV.

ROBERTSON OF BALNAGUARD.

They descend from Lude, through Tulliebelton. Donald Robertson of Inver, mentioned at page 71, married a second time, in 1651, to Marjory Graham, daughter of Graham of Balgowan, and widow of Maxton of Cultuquhey, and had by her Charles Robertson, first of Balnaguard. The proprietor of Balnaguard was engaged in the troubles of 1745. The property, however, remained with them. It was sold in or about 1810, to the late Viscount of Strathallan.

 No. XXVI.

ROBERTSON OF BALNACRAIG.

This family came of Tenandry, and was a younger son. Donald Robertson, at page 34, is proved the proprietor in 1649. Balnacraig was only a very small place; but Glenbrerachan belonged likewise to this family, as proved by the above rental, and thereby the valuation was L.107.

The smaller proprietors of the name of Robertson, whose yearly rental in 1649 did not exceed L.50, will be found marked in the map thus: XX.

M'INTOSH OF GLENTILT.

In the map, it will be observed, a large property is marked as belonging to this family, on the north side of Glentilt. They were the descendants of the old Thanes of Glentilt, and were called the Tosachs of Glentilt, and their descendants M'Intosachs. Without entering into the disputed point, whether the above word, Tosach, meant thane, or eldest cadet, it is certain that this family were the Thanes of Glentilt before 1502, when, as already stated, they sold their lands to John Stewart, Earl of Atholl. The family origin is of course coeval with the first thane in Atholl, which must have been at a very remote period. Tradition states, that when the Cummins got a footing in Atholl, they commenced, the then usual practice, to attack their neighbours. They attacked the M'Intosachs when at a feast, who were all murdered, except a young child in a cradle, named Ewen, who, in twelve or fifteen years afterwards, attacked the Cummins at a place called Toldamph, near Blair Atholl. He defeated them; and the Cummins fled up Glentilt, and turned in at the stream that comes out of Lochloch; but this Ewen (*Sherigan*, as he was called) crossed a near way through the hills of Benegloe, by a stream called the *Cromaldan*, and met Cummin at *Lechnadiold*, and slew him; and which last place was so named, and signifies that Cummin had there been driven out of his saddle,—that is, he was shot.

The tradition, as thus stated, has every appearance

of probability ; and to this day, the cairn raised by the M'Intosach, where Cummin was killed, remains. It is marked on the map. The situation of it is a little to the north of Lochloch. The date of the circumstance is supposed to be in, or very soon after, 1260. The son of the above Ewen, Sherigan, was Angus, who is said to have got what was called "a bounding charter" for his lands from King Robert Bruce. As long as the family kept the lands, they were thanes ; and it appears that the thanedom went with the lands. In a similar manner, the thanedom of Cranach, mentioned at pages 9 and 10, was held by the proprietor, who held what was called the King's office of "Tosachdordership," or thanedom. As long as the family of Menzies held the lands, they had Crown charters for them *and the office*, called as above. When the family of Glenorchy got the lands, they became thereby possessors of the office, as can be proved by their retours. This office is mentioned in Robertson's Index, at page 146, No. 44, and is called "Tothia daroche." But of these and other very curious antiquarian points, when the history of the earldom is written.

The author hopes hereafter to write as follows, as soon as the proofs are put together.

1. A full description of the district forming the earldom of Atholl, with historical and antiquarian notices from the earliest period of it, also of the monastery of Dunkeld.

2. A rectification¹ of the descent of the ancient Earls of Atholl, with old charters by them.

¹ The writer will be obliged to notice errors in a very recent pedigree of the Earls of Atholl, by Mr Anderson, in his publication called the "Scottish Nation." He makes Alan Ostiarius to be Earl before, instead of *after* Thomas de Galloway, etc., etc.

3. The probable origin of the family of De Atholia.

4. History of the De Atholia family.

5. The surnames which have prevailed in Atholl from the earliest periods, and ancient notices of all the different estates.

6. A full genealogical detail of various families of the name of Robertson.¹

¹ An interesting fact is just made known to the writer. A gentleman, named A. S. Robertson, originally from Edinburgh, has lately purchased a large tract of Crown lands (upwards of 20,000 acres), near the Lake Coramgamite, in Victoria, Australia, and has obtained the sanction of the Government to call the parish containing it, *Strowan*.

In conclusion, the writer cannot venture to suppose that even this little pamphlet is free from all errors ; but he can truly say, he has endeavoured to avoid them, and he will be obliged by having them pointed out, and, *when proved*, will correct them.

J. A. ROBERTSON.

118, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH,
18th July 1860.



