



LARBERT PARISH CHURCH

LANDS AND LAIRDS
OF
LARBERT AND DUNIPACE
PARISHES

BY
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With Illustrations

GLASGOW: HUGH HOPKINS

1908

PREFACE.

THE idea of the following work was suggested to me some years ago by Mr. George Sherriff of Carronvale, who is a considerable heritor in the parish of Larbert. It had long been a wish of his to have a history written of the principal lands and their owners in his own parish, and in the neighbouring one of Dunipace. 1358153

Mr. Sherriff has been most assiduous in his endeavours to collect local information and traditions. He has also read the proofs, and has taken special trouble in connexion with the article on the Carron Company. It is right to mention here that he has also generously taken the risk of the publication on himself; indeed, but for him, the work would never have been attempted.

I take this opportunity of recording my best thanks to Miss Sherriff for her beautiful and artistic sketches, which have been so admirably reproduced by Messrs. T. and R. Annan and Sons of Glasgow.

I also wish to express my thanks to all who have in any way helped me in my work. I feel specially indebted to Dr. Maitland Thomson, the late Curator, and the Rev. John Anderson, the present Curator of the Historical Department of the Register House; Sir James B. Paul, Lyon King of Arms, and Mr. Francis J. Grant, Lyon Clerk; Mr. David Morris, Town Clerk of Stirling, for his courtesy in showing me the Stirling Records; my friend, Mr. J. B. Douglas, and my brother, Mr. J. A. Gibson, for their kind help in reading the proofs; to the printers of the book, Messrs. Cook and Wylie of Stirling, for the pains they have taken to carry out my wishes; and to Mr. W. B. Cook personally, for help and information of various kinds.

J. C. G.

NORTH BERWICK, *July, 1908.*

I much regret to have to record the death of Mr. George Sherriff of Carronvale, who had been in bad health for some time. He died in Glasgow on Tuesday, 10th November, 1908, and was buried in the family burying-ground at Larbert on the following Friday. While Mr. Sherriff has been denied the satisfaction of seeing the publication of the book in which he took so deep an interest, he lived to know that all the copies had been subscribed for. The book, with the exception of the index, had been printed off before his death.

J. C. G.

19th November, 1908.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE following work is an attempt to write a history of the more important heritors and of their lands in the parishes of Larbert and Dunipace, and to trace, link by link, the different families who have owned the lands. While my main object has been to enumerate the immediate possessors of the lands, I have also done my best to gain as much information as possible about their families, especially where pedigrees of these families have not hitherto appeared in print. I have also given what information I could about cadets, especially about those holding lands in or near the district. Wherever there are notable antiquarian remains on the various estates, I have endeavoured to get the best and latest information from those competent to give an opinion, and have given as succinctly as possible a description of them. The "Broch" at Torwood, the "Mounds" at Dunipace, and "Arthur's Oon," which once stood on Stenhouse, are never-ending subjects of interest to the antiquary. I do not profess any special antiquarian or archæological knowledge, and fear if I had indulged any views of my own I would have had to submit to many humiliations, such as the worthy Laird of Monkbarns suffered at the hands of that "wily, do-little deevil, Johnnie Howie," or the "provoking scoundrel" who, with a memory as powerful as dynamite, blew up the "Prætorian," leaving only "a bit bourock" on the "heathery knowe."

Students of architecture will find in Messrs. M'Gibbon and Ross's book interesting notices of several of the old houses and castles in the parishes.

Fielding, in one of his novels, prefixes an "introduction to the work or bill of fare to the feast." The chief item of the bill of fare which I have to offer is human nature. There is much to interest the student of history, law, philology, genealogy, and social life and customs. We have a panorama wherein are seen the rise and fall of families, factions, treacheries, favouritism, villainy in high places, dark plots, love, hate, revenge, murders, blood feuds, oppressions, tyranny, high intellectual attainments and refinement existing side by side with gross barbarism. Vivid and exciting scenes of quarrels and brawls, both in country and town, are hinted at or depicted, and we see not a few men from the district distinguishing themselves in law and science, in the Church, State, and army. In religion and politics all sides are represented, sometimes in the same family. We find a Forrester being burned on the Castle hill of Edinburgh, "be ye papists for ye reformation," and his father leaving money for masses to be said for his wife's soul.

The Court was often in close touch with various families in this area, small as it is, the joint parishes only covering a space of about eight square miles. Old surnames such as Quarrell, Salter, Moreham, Argent, take us back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; most of them, however, passed away before the fifteenth century, when other families began to settle down and take a hold on the land, some of them lasting till quite recently, but most breaking up during the seventeenth century. The Livingstones, Forresters, and Bruces, for instance, held their lands for a good many generations; the other estates changed hands much more frequently. A rapid glance may be taken

through the centuries. In the latter part of the fifteenth century, the Forrester family, which, for more than a hundred years, had been gradually acquiring power and land, was much in Court favour, and prominent both in the town and county of Stirling. Sir Duncan Forrester of Torwood was Keeper of Stirling Castle, Provost of the Burgh, and Comptroller to Queen Margaret, wife of James IV., who "hunted in the forest of Torwood and amused herself as best she could." Sir Duncan played at cards with the King, and his son played at a game called "the caich." James IV., "hufe Duncan Forrester's sonis barne," which, being translated, means he stood godfather to Duncan's grandchild, and held him at the font.

Then came the fatal Battle of Flodden, and, among others, the Laird of Stenhouse fell there with the King. The Stenhouse family, although a very old one, is an example of the difficulty of making family history interesting unless the families themselves produce the matter. To be quite fair, however, to this particular family, it must get credit for its branch of Kinnaird, which produced two outstanding lairds, otherwise its history and that of several others might be written in the stereotyped words of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel and Judah.

The estate of Dunipace comes to the front by twice giving its name to Lords of Session, two of its lairds—Mr. Alexander Livingstone in 1550, and Sir Robert Spottiswoode in 1634—taking the title of Lord Dunipace. It was strong in law, having in 1677 been purchased by another great lawyer, Sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny, Lord Carrington.

The sixteenth century was a turbulent one. It is well known how laudably James VI. worked to quell the deadly blood feuds which were such scourges to Scotland at this time. These

feuds had a special horror for James, who never cared to have "naked swords flashing in his een." Our parishes had their share of these things; Livingstones, Forresters, and Bruces keeping up a good deal of excitement. That long, winding procession of the Forresters through the lands of the Livingstones and Bruces, carrying a banner with a picture of the bloody corpse of their innocent kinsman who had been done to death when riding from Edinburgh to Stirling, simply because he bore the name of Forrester, meant that in the year 1595 blood required blood, however much the Privy Council might try to act the peace-maker. Again, in a case of terrorising by the Forresters, we see what power these barons had, and how they defied the law. The Laird of Torwood had in this instance "convocat the nowmer of ane thousand men on horse and foot bodin in feir of weir." A vivid picture of an assault at the "Mercat Croce" of Stirling is given at this same date (1595), wherein we see the old Broad Street of Stirling suddenly become a scene of angry tumult, and a most exciting chase and assault are described in good Scots a little later on.

In quoting from the Privy Council and other records, the information is so good and so well expressed in terse old Scots that I have not scrupled to quote copiously. Although many of these records are now printed, they are often not easily accessible, and the matter assumes a much more significant value when it appears in the natural evolution of the story than as an isolated event in the records.

The matrimonial troubles of the Laird and Lady of Herbertshire give us a good insight into the state of the law about 1583, and the story of another Lady of Herbertshire (designed Lady Roslene) which describes her dealings with a witch, contributes an interesting piece of folk-lore.

The lands of Kinnaird and Woodside gave two eminent ministers to the Church of Scotland—Master Robert Bruce and Master Henry Rollo. Mr. Robert Bruce was for a time a great favourite with James VI., but he entirely lost the goodwill of the King after the Gowrie Conspiracy in 1600, in consequence of his declining to credit the facts as related by the King, and refusing to join in the general thanksgiving for the King's preservation. A curious and characteristic letter from James to the Provost of Stirling, instructing him what to do with the quarters of the Earl of Gowrie and his brother, "clean traitors," is given in a note under "Kinnaird." The streets of Stirling must have had a gruesome appearance after the instructions were carried out.

In this same year there was much excitement at Dunipace, a daughter of that house having countenanced the murder of her husband, "in the gloomy house of Warristoun," in revenge for his cruelty to her.

In the following year, 1601, we find James VI. staying at the "Place of Dunipace." He was a great friend of the Laird, and took much to heart the humiliation of "Great Dunipace," who considered that his daughter's crime had forever dishonoured his blood. We may imagine that James was not very comfortable so near the house of Kinnaird, where he knew his stern critic, Mr. Robert Bruce, was in ward, and chafing under his compulsory inaction.

The owner of Herbertshire about this time was the Earl of Linlithgow, a great friend of the King, and keeper of the palace of Linlithgow. His letter about the palace falling into ruins is very quaint. James's daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards the wife of Frederick, the Elector Palatine, was put in charge of the Earl's wife. As the Countess was an "obstinate and profess't

papist," this act gave great offence to the worthy Presbyterian minister of Stirling, "Maister Patrick Simpson," and others.

An interesting ceremony may be noticed when touching on Herbertshire. The Lairds of Denovan held their lands from the Lairds of Herbertshire as superiors for three blasts of a horn at the house of Herbertshire.

In the early years of the seventeenth century we find the Forresters of Torwood in great straits financially and otherwise. They were constantly being reprimanded for cutting down trees in the Torwood. In 1629 Sir James Forrester was a prisoner in Stirling Castle. In this year occurred the sliding of the moss, which caused such devastation to the lands of Woodside, Carbrook, &c. It created great consternation, not only in Stirlingshire, but throughout Scotland. The description from the Privy Council and other Records is so interesting that I have copied it in full. We are told in vivid language how the pleasant and fertile ground that the owners "had been wont to look on" was now "the miserable face of a black mosse." Mr. Robert Bruce was still, by command of Charles I., in ward at Kinnaird and two miles round it, but he preached at Larbert and restored the church. He would doubtless have some moral to draw from the great local calamity. Soon after this we are told of his dignified and patriarchal death.

Excitement is kept up in the county by one of the Lairds—the accomplished scholar and gentleman, Sir Robert Spottiswoode, Lord Dunipace—losing his head for his loyalty to Charles I. That this execution was one of the most unjust proceedings of the time even his opponents did not deny. Some years later the estate was purchased by another Royalist, Sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny, then Lord Justice General of Scotland. As an offset to the influence of the Royalists in

the district, we have the celebrated covenanting general, William Baillie, whose son became the Laird of Torwood, and by marriage with the heiress of the Lords Forrester, received that peerage.

From this time there is more or less of a lull in the district for over half a century, and country life goes on much as in other places. Here and there estates change hands, and new blood comes into the parishes. A clause in a charter of Quarrell, dated 1749, when that estate was sold, should be pondered by all who are under the delusion that British freedom has an antiquity only second to the hills. Men in 1749, and for some time after, in certain instances, "belonged" to their masters, who occasionally "niffered" them for beasts!

There was a dissension in the house of Denovan during the reign of Charles II., the Laird being a keen Royalist, and his eldest son "on ye troublous faction of King Charles II., his peaceable reign." The father disinherited the son, who had "turned Whiggish," and settled his estate on his grandson. As over all Scotland, a stir takes place during the '45, when Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace goes "out" with Prince Charlie. The house of Dunipace becomes a shelter for fugitives, the Carron is forded near the house by the Highlanders, the gallant Laird loses his head at Carlisle, his poor and loyal wife dies from distress and grief a month afterwards at Dunipace, and the estate is forfeited.

The owners of Broomage also saw the Highlanders march through their lands. Young James Bruce of Kinnaird, afterwards the famous traveller, was sixteen years old at the time the Laird of Dunipace "suffered" at Carlisle, and must have been keenly interested. Born just one hundred years after the death of his distinguished ancestor, Mr. Robert Bruce, he brought the name of Bruce of Kinnaird into world-wide eminence, and

made an epoch in exploration. At the same time that Bruce was making discoveries so far away, the value of his own district was being discovered by the far-seeing men who afterwards founded the Carron Company, which has given a new source of wealth and a new interest to the district for nearly a century and a half, and has found employment for many thousands of hands. The ruddy glare which is seen by day and night is the signal of the ceaseless activity which has been going on from the time when Nelson and Wellington praised the "Carronades," down to our own day, when pompom shells were turned out for the Transvaal. So, while it is true that the substance of the early history which can be gleaned about these Stirlingshire barons resolves itself very much into R. L. Stevenson's lines on an old Border clan:—

"O they rade in the rain, in the days that are gane,
In the rain, and the wind, and the lave;
They shoutit in the ha', and they routit on the hill,
But they're a' quaitit noo in the grave."

—yet enough has been said to show that within a little space much life may be seen—for the most part—busied with its own petty interests, but sometimes affecting in no small degree the national development.



L'ATLANTIQUE - BREST

LARBERT.

THE early history of the lands of Larbert is rather meagre, and the origin of the name is not clear. There is a charter, of uncertain date, recorded in Robertson's "Index of Charters," to Walter, son of Gilbert, of the barony of Keneill (Kinneil) in Edinburghshire, with the lands of Lethbert, &c. In the reign of Robert I., there is a charter under the Great Seal of the Mill of Lethbert to Robert Lauder, formerly belonging to Philip de Lyndesy, and which Sir Simon de Lyndesy forfeited. Philip de Lyndesy appears to have flourished about 1296 to 1302, and Sir Simon was alive 1303-4. Robert Lauder, who received the charter, was afterwards Sir Robert Lauder of the Bass, who was Justiciary in the reign of Robert I. He was alive in 1337.¹ There was another charter, in the same reign, of the Mill of Larbert to William de Lyndesy, "which Robert de Umfraville, Earl of Angus, had before." (See under Dunipace.) Later on, these lands seemed to have passed into the family of the Lords Livingstone, as, in the "Acta Auditorum," under date 19th July, 1476, we find the following:—"Marian, spouse of late James, Lord Levingstone, hir brefe of terce anent ye land of Lethbert and Brumeinch." From the same register, under

¹ Exchequer Rolls and Stoddart's "Scottish Arms."

date 20th July, 1478, Malcolm Forrester is to pay to Lady Crichton certain sums out of the " Mill of Lethbert and brume Inche " pertaining to her late mother.

On 20th March, 1593-4, there is a confirmation under the Great Seal of a sale by James, Earl of Arran, to John, Lord Thirstane, Chancellor of Scotland, of the superiority of the lands of Larbert and Broomage. About this date the estate seems to have been divided into two portions.¹ On 24th July, 1632, there is a charter by Alexander, Earl of Callendar, in favour of John Mackie, in Larbert, and Mariot Ure, his wife, of the half of the lands of Larbert.² On 19th June, 1646, the above John Mackie, elder, granted a charter to John Mackie, younger, and Janet Baird, his wife. In 1668 there is a charter of apprising granted by James, Earl of Callendar, in favour of John Mackie, younger, proceeding on a decret of apprising of the said lands obtained at the instance of Robert Mackie, merchant burghess of Edinburgh. On 6th March, 1697, there is a precept of clare constat granted by Ann, Countess of Callendar, Charles, Earl of Home, and others, tutors of James, Earl of Linlithgow, in favour of Andrew Mackie, eldest son of the said John Mackie, for infesting him in the half of the said lands as heir of his father. On the 5th February, 1713, there is a precept of clare constat in favour of William Mackie, eldest son of said Andrew Mackie, for infesting him in half the said lands as heir of his father. This William Mackie disposed of his half of the lands of Larbert to Alexander Chalmers, on 29th August, 1751.³ The

¹ Writs of Larbert.

² In this same year (1632) there was a Malcolm Mackie in Broomage, who married Margaret Syme. They had a son, George, who married Anne Ballok.—Laing Charters.

³ Writs of Larbert.

name of Mackie is of considerable antiquity in the district, and can be traced in Stirling to the fifteenth century. There is an entry in the Stirling Burgh Records, under date 1520, stating that "Sir Johen Patonsoun, cheplan of Rud alter within the Rud loft, hais maid Johnne Make factour and inbringar of all anualis perteyn to him be rasoune of the said alter, for this instant yeir." A John Mackie signs as a witness in 1529. In 1574, Andrew Makky, burgess of Stirling, seems to have had rather rough usage, and makes a complaint before the Lord Regent (Register of Privy Council, Vol. II., pp. 418-19):—

"Edinburgh, 10 November, 1574.—Anent oure Soverane Lordis letters rasit at the instance of Andro Makky, burges of Striveling, makand mentioun;—that quhair he gaif in ane complaint of befor to my Lord Regentis Grace upoun the Provest and Baillies of the said Burgh, declarand that he sex oulkis syne or thairby, being standand at the barras port of the said Burgh, to await as ane appointit for uptaking of the Sheref feis, as use is in tyme of fairis; in the menetyme ane dog come and bait the said complenaris arme to the effusioun of his blude in greit quantitie, and to eschew further hurt of the said dog, he myntit to haif strukin him; immediatlie cumis ane namyt Edmond Broun, ane Hieland pyper, and invadit the said complenar with ane drawin swerd, quhair-throw he wes constrainit to fle into ane hous for sautie of his lyff, he nevir committand offence to the said pyper in word or deid. And notwithstanding the hurt sustenit be him throw the said pyperis dog, and invasion maid by the said pyperis self for persute of his lyff as said is, the said pyper past to Andro Cowane, Baillie of the said Burgh, and complenit to him upoun the said complenar, albeit na offence wes committit be him towart the said piper; the said Baillie bering the said complenar at indignatioun, becaus he, as Customar depute in that part be Robert Gourlaw, Customar of Edinburgh, for uplifting of the Customis of all and sindry Inglis gudis quhilkis may be apprehendit within the boundis of the Sherefdom of Striveling, chargeit the said Andro Cowane, to concur fortife and assist the said complenar in uptaking of the custumes of certane Inglis clayth, pertening to ane Inglisman, being than present within the said Burgh, quaha not onelie refusit to concur with him, but gaif him mony injurious

wordis, quhome unto the said complenar answerit than instantlie that he sould complene to my Lord Regent thereof; the said Baillie being myndfull of the answer and wordis spokin to him be the said complenar of befor, under cullour of stryking of the said pyperis dog, causit intruse him in the Tolbuith of the said Burgh, quhair he remanit to the tyme the saidis Baillies causit fens ane Court, and on thair pretendit maner, and throw perswasion of the said Andro Cowane being bayth juge and partie, pronouneit thair sentence of banisement of the said complenar of the said Burgh during thair will. Quhairupon the said complenar menit him to my Lord Regentis Grace, and obtanit his missive letter, requiring the saidis Provost and Baillies to suffer him peciablly remane within the said Burgh for using of his said office of custumarie, unto the tyme my said Lord Regentis Grace take further tryell heirintill; quhilk being presentit to the saidis Provost and Baillies, thair answer wes thay wald not obey the same for ocht thay had yit sene. And anent the charge gevin to Robert Foster, Provost, Andra Cowane and Williame Norwell, Baillies, of the said Burgh of Striveling, to ressave the said Andro Makky agane within the samyn, that he may brouke and joise the libertie thairof, siclyke and als frelie as ony utheris inhabitantis of the samyn quhilkis hes payit the lyke dewitie for the said libertie, or ellis to compeir befor my Lord Regentis Grace and Lordis of Secreit Counsale at ane certane day bigane, and schawin ane ressonabill caus quhy the samyn sould not be done, under the pane of rebellious and putting of thame to the horne, with certificatioun to thame and thay failyeit, letters sould be direct simpliciter to put thame to the horne; lyke as at mair lenth is contenit in the saidis letters, executioun and indorsatioun thairof. Quilkis being callit, the said Andro Makky comperand personalie with Alexander King, his prelocutor, and the saidis Robert Forester and Andro Cowane comperand alsua personalie for thame selffis and in name of the said Williame Norwell, quha schew and produceit diverse decreittis and sentences gevin in the Shereff Court of the Burgh of Striveling aganis the said Andro Makky, convicting him of certain pointis of dittay and accusatioun led aganis him, quhairupon followit the said banisement; quhilkis being red, sene, and considerit be the saidis Lordis, and thay ryplie avisit thairwith. The Lordis of Secreit Counsale findis the saidis decreittis to be weil and ordourlie procedit, and thairfoir assoilzeis the Provost and Baillies fra the saidis letters and contentis thairof."

Whatever may be thought of the justice of this case, a strong light is thrown on the powers of a Town Council in 1574.

The teind sheaves and parsonage teinds of the lands of Larbert appear to have belonged to the Livingstones of Dunipace — then to Sir Robert Spottiswoode (See under Dunipace), as on 11th November, 1644, Sir Robert Spottiswoode and Mr. Alexander Livingstone, advocate, resign these in favour of John Burne, who received a Crown charter on that date.¹ This John Burne (2) is designed in the charter eldest son of John Burne (1), portioner of Larbert. The Burnes appear to have possessed their half of the lands before 1632, and held them in feu of the Earl of Callendar. John Burne (2) had a precept of clare constat for infefting him as heir of his father on 18th March, 1653, the sasine thereon being dated 24th April.² John Burne (2) had a brother, Robert, who was admitted a burghess of Stirling in 1644—he was Bailie at intervals between 1656 and 1664, and Dean of Guild 1658 to 1659. Robert Burn married Margaret Marshall, who, after his death, became the third wife of David Forrester of Denovan, sometime Provost of Stirling. He died before June 22nd, 1665, when John Burne, portioner of Larbert, was retoured heir to him, and Robert is designed as his brother immediately junior; he also had a brother Thomas.³

John Burne (2) was admitted a burghess neighbour and maltman of Stirling, 11th October, 1664.⁴ He died about

¹ *Reg. Mag. Sig.*

² Writs of Larbert.

³ Stirling Sasines.

⁴ The name of Burn has long been connected with Stirlingshire. In trying to trace the Larbert branch I made a good many notes, and as these may be interesting to families of this name I have embodied some of them in the Appendix.

the year 1665. The following lines in Larbert Churchyard most probably refer to him:—

“ Here lies interred within this urn,
 The corpse of honest good John Burn :
 Who was the eight John of that name,
 He lived with love and died with fame.
 In changing tymes, saddest disaster,
 True to his king, lord, and master !
 Kind to his kindred, neighbour, friend,
 Who's good lyfe had an happie end.
 His soul to God he did bequeath,
 His dust to lie this stone beneath.”—*Anno 1665.*

He left a daughter, Agnes, and a son, John, who succeeded him.¹ John Burne (3) who married Jane Willison, daughter of John Willison, portioner of Corntoun, by his wife Helen Paterson,² died before 4th January, 1699, and left a son who succeeded him, also John (4), who was specially retoured heir to his grandfather, 17th October, 1711. This laird, with consent of his mother, Jane Willison, disposed of his portion of the lands of Larbert on 31st August, 1715, to Mrs. Janet Cunninghame, Lady Dunipace. She was the wife first of George Foulis Primrose of Dunipace (by whom she was mother of Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace), and afterwards of William Innes, Writer to the Signet.³ She disposed of her lands of Larbert with consent of her husband, William Innes, to Alexander Chalmers, accountant in the Excise Office, Edinburgh, 23rd October, 1739, and there is an instrument of resignation on 9th April, 1745.⁴

¹ Stirling Sasines.

² A pedigree of the Willisons of Corntoun is given in the Rev. Dr. R. Menzies Fergusson's "Logie."

³ "History of the Writers to the Signet."

⁴ Writs of Larbert.

Alexander Chalmers had sasine of these lands, 1st June, 1745, and by purchasing the other half of the estate from William Mackie in 1751, was now the owner of the whole estate of Larbert. He was succeeded by his son, Robert Chalmers, who was also accountant in the Excise Office, his retour being dated 16th December, 1760. In 1768, Robert Chalmers had a charter of confirmation and precept of clare constat granted by James, Earl of Errol, confirming the disposition of Mackie's half of Larbert. The corn mills, mill-lades, &c., were still to be holden in feu of the Earl. On 10th April, 1782, Robert Chalmers disposed of his lands to William Ferguson of Raith, in the County of Fife (See Burke's "Landed Gentry"), who had sasine 14th June of that year.¹ He only retained the estate for a few years, as he sold it to Thomas Milles Riddell, younger of Ardnamurchan, in February, 1789.²

The new laird was the eldest son of Sir James Riddell, Bart., LL.D., of Ardnamurchan and Sunart, who was created a baronet, 2nd September, 1778. Sir James, the first baronet, was great-grandson of James Riddell of Kinglas, Linlithgowshire, who was much in the confidence of Cromwell and General Monk during the civil wars. Cromwell lodged with him in his house at Leith, and afterwards carried on a correspondence with him. The minister of South Leith, having remembered King Charles I. in his prayers, the church was, by General Monk's order, turned into a stable, and the parishioners prevented from worshipping there. Previous to Monk's return to England, he asked Mr. Riddell if there was anything whereby he could be serviceable to him or his family.

¹ Writs of Larbert.

² *Ibid.*

He replied that the only favour he could show him was that he would restore their church to the parishioners of South Leith, and allow them their former liberty of meeting in it for divine service. Monk not only granted his request, but ordered a new roof to be put upon the church at his own expense. In return the inhabitants conferred on Mr. Riddell a large space in the body of the church for a seat for his family.¹ James Riddell's wife was Elizabeth Foulis, sister to Sir John Foulis, Baronet of Ravelston, whose family inherited the neighbouring estate of Dunipace. (See under Dunipace.)

Thomas Milles Riddell, of Larbert, married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Dugald Campbell. He died on 17th July, 1796, during the lifetime of his father, leaving a son, James Milles Riddell of Larbert, who had a sasine of Larbert, 11th May, 1798. James Milles Riddell became second baronet on the death of his grandfather, 2nd November, 1797. Sir James was born 3rd June, 1787, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was made D.C.L. He married in 1822, Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Brooke, fifth baronet of Norton, and was father of the third baronet. (See Burke's "Peerage.")

Sir James Riddell sold the estate to Sir Gilbert Stirling, Bart., in 1821.² He was the eldest son of Sir James Stirling, Baronet, who had been Lord Provost of Edinburgh. In early life Sir James went to the West Indies as clerk to Mr. Stirling of Keir, and in a short time, through the influence of his employer, he was appointed secretary to Sir Charles Dalling, Governor of Jamaica. Having acquired a considerable fortune, he returned to Edinburgh and became a partner in the banking house of Mansfield, Ramsay, & Co.³ He married Miss Mansfield,

¹ Anderson's "Scottish Nation."

² Writs of Larbert.

³ Anderson's "Scottish Nation."

daughter of the principal partner. Sir James Stirling died 17th February, 1805. He had three sons and two daughters. His elder daughter was married, in 1809, to Sir Thomas Livingstone of West Quarter, Admiral of the "White"; she died in 1831 without issue. His second daughter, Joan, died unmarried. The two younger sons died in infancy. The eldest son, Sir Gilbert Stirling, succeeded as second baronet in 1805, being at that time a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards. He did not marry, and on his death in 1843 the baronetcy became extinct. His cousin, Sarah Mary Emily Robertson, daughter of James Robertson, Captain of Engineers, Bengal Army, was the heiress of Larbert. She was married to Francis Day Chalmer, Major, 7th Dragoon Guards, descended from the ancient family of Chalmer of Gadgirth.

Sir Gilbert Stirling had left his estate of Larbert and his large personal fortune to be invested in land to be entailed on the heirs of his cousin, Mrs. Chalmer. Her eldest son, Gilbert Stirling Chalmer Stirling, born 18th January, 1843, inherited the estate of Larbert. He was, in 1869, in the 1st Regiment of Horse Guards, when he petitioned for authority to acquire the whole trust estate in fee simple.¹ He sold the estate in May, 1876, to John Hendrie, of Calder Park, coalmaster in Glasgow, who sold it in 1883 to the present proprietor, John Hatt Noble Graham, merchant in Glasgow, who was created a baronet in 1906. Sir John Graham is the eldest son of the late John Graham of Skelmorlie Castle, Ayrshire.²

The estate of Larbert since 1832 has included the lands of Househill, which up to that date formed part of the estate of Dunipace.³

¹ Writs of Larbert.

² *Ibid.*

³ See under Dunipace.

The present mansion house of Larbert was built by Sir Gilbert Stirling between the years 1822 and 1825. The architect was the late David Hamilton, and the plan bears the date of 1822.

[For particulars *re* Stirling and Chalmer of Larbert, see Burke's "Landed Gentry," and for Grahams of Larbert, see Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" (1907).]

APPENDIX TO LARBERT.

NOTES ON VARIOUS FAMILIES OF THE NAME OF BURN.

- 1480—William Burn (Stirling Protocols.)
 1504—Andrew Burn, lands of Dichtmont, Linlithgowshire ... (R. M. S.)
 1534—John Burn, of Wester Luquhat, Regality of Dunfermline (Do.)
 1534—John Burn, of Easter Luquhat, Regality of Dunfermline (Do.)
 1534—William Burn (Do.)
 1544—Nicolas Burn, at Borthwick (Do.)
 1550—Nicolas Burn, of Hill, Stirlingshire (Do.)
 1570—Patrick Burn, of Hill, Stirlingshire (Do.)
 1608—Robert Burn, son of the late Patrick Burn in Hill ... (Do.)
 1578-9 (29th January)—William Burn, son and heir apparent
 of Isabella Wardlaw, one of the daughters and
 heiresses of Andrew Wardlaw of Otterstone ... (Do.)
 1587—John Burn and Janet Alexander (elder
 daughter of William Alexander
 of Menstrie), had a daughter,
 Elizabeth, baptised 15th June, 1587 (Stirling Register of Baptisms.)
 1588—George Burn in Gogar, witness ... (Do.)

- 1588—John Burne, witness (Stirling Register of Baptisms.)
- 1590—John Burne baptised, son of William
Burn and Barbara Johnston (Do.)
- 1590—Alexander Burn in Grange, witness (Do.)
- 1590—Robert Burn in Powhouse (Do.)
- 1591—Malcolm Burn in Gogar, witness ... (Do.)
- 1596—George Burn in Gogar died October,
1596. Will given up by James,
Malcolm, and Jonet Burne, his
lawful brothers and sister ... } (Edinburgh Commissariat,
23rd November, 1596.)
- 1597—Malcolm Burn in Gogar died 16th
March, 1597-8. Will given up by
Emmie Cumying, relict, in name
of Elspeth, Margaret, Jonet,
Christian, Euphan, and Marian
Burne, lawful bairns and execu-
tors. Mr. James Primrose of
Barhill was cautioner (Edinburgh Commissariat.)
- 1596—Alexander Burn in Blackgrange died
August, 1596. Will given up 23rd
August, 1596, by Jonet Allan, his
spouse. His children were Robert
and James, sons, and a daughter,
Isabel (Do.)
- 1602—Archibald Burn in Clerkson (now
called Avondale), heir of Richard
Burn of Hill, *proavz*, 5th October,
1602 (Printed Retours General.)
- 1605—Archibald Burn in Clerkson (Stirling Register of Bonds.)
- 1606-9—William Burn, Councillor, Stirling ... (Stirling Burgh Records.)
- 1613 (6th November)—James Burn in Gogar,
and Janet Miller, his spouse ... (Stirling Register of Bonds.)
- 1613—John Burn of Sherdall (Laing Charters.)
- 1626—William Burn of Clerkstoun (Falkirk Kirk Session Records.)
- 1664 (11th October)—John Burn, Portioner
of Larbert, admitted burgess,
neighbour, and maltman } (Stirling Burgh and Guildry
Records.)

- 1651-7—Alexander Burn, Baillie, admitted } (Stirling Burgh and Guildry
 freedom of Burgh, September, } Records.)
 1635 }
- 1656-64—Robert Burn, Baillie (Stirling Burgh Records.)
- 1658-9—Robert Burn, Dean of Guild (brother of John Burn of Larbert.)
- 1677—James Burn, admitted burges and guildbrother of Stirling. He is

designed son of the late John Burn in Gogar. He was admitted "in respect he had married a guildbrother's daughter, viz., Anna Forrester (see under Appendix to Forrester of Torwood), lawful daughter of Alexander Forrester of Chalmerstone, Carsbonny, &c., some time writer in Edinburgh, date 27th September, 1677. (Stirling Burgh and Guildry Records.) He was made a baillie in 1683-4, and treasurer 1713-15. (In the matriculation of arms in 1757 of his grandsons, William Burn of Coldoch, and Edward Burn of Lisbon, he is designed James Burn of Quoiggs and Chalmerstone.) He had, besides other children, two sons, James and Robert. James was made a burges in 1701, and was baillie in 1722-3. He married Catherine Mayne, sister to Edward Mayne of Powis, and was ancestor of the Burns of Coldoch, the Burn-Murdochs of Gartincaber, Neuck and Greenyards, the Burn-Callendars of Preston Hall, Midlothian and Westerton in the parish of Bothkennar, Stirlingshire. (See Burke's "Landed Gentry," 1906. The previous pedigrees printed have been incorrect.) The younger son of James Burn and Anna Forrester was Robert, a merchant burges of Stirling, who, in 1718, had a disposition from his father of a tenement of land in Stirling. There is a sasine in favour of Robert Burn and his wife, who is designed Janet Dalgleish, second legitimate daughter of Robert Dalgleish of Tunnygask (Fifeshire), 5th February, 1719.¹ (Stirling Register of Sasines.) Robert Burn had four children, but the only one who left descendants was his elder daughter, Marion Burn, born

¹ The Dalgleishes of Tunnygask were an old Fifeshire family, who also owned the small estate of Foulford, which descended to them by the marriage of James Dalgleish of Tunnygask in 1615 to Katherine Wardlaw, eldest daughter of Nicolas Wardlaw of Wester Luscar (descended from the Wardlaws of Torrie), and sister and heiress of Henry Wardlaw of Foulford, Fifeshire. A genealogy of the Dalgleishes of Tunnygask and Foulford was printed by their descendant, the Marquis de Ruvigny and Raineval.

4th June, 1721, and married in 1744 to John Glas, merchant burghess of Stirling, ancestor of the Stirling Glases, &c.

1679—Richard Burn of Clerkston ... (Falkirk Kirk Session Register.)

1679—James Burn of Clerkstown (Assize.)

1699—James Burn of Clerkstown ... (Morrison's Dictionary of Decisions.)

1704—James Burn of Clerkston ... (Falkirk Kirk Session Records.)

1758—James Burn of Clerkston ... (Morrison's Dictionary of Decisions.)

1699—Richard Burn, disposition of Clarkston, a son of above James Burn.

Richard Burn, married Margaret Livingstone, daughter of Alexander Livingstone of Parkhall.

Richard had a brother, John, his } (Morrison's Dictionary of
apparent heir } Decisions.)

STENHOUSE.

(Parish of Larbert.)

THE lands and mansion house of Stenhouse are situated about one mile and a quarter from Larbert station. Messrs. M'Gibbon and Ross describe the house as "originally on the L plan." It has been much modernised, but still bears the panel with the date of its erection in 1622 by Sir William Bruce of Stenhouse. The L plan for towers is simply the old Norman keep with a wing added at one corner.¹ The name about 1200 was Stanhous, which is old English for Stone House. In some old deeds it is named Stanleigh, presumably the stone shelter. Mr. Johnston, in his "Place Names of Stirlingshire," suggests that Arthur's Oon² may have been the "Stan hus" which gave the name to the lands. The barony of Stenhouse is a very old one.³ There is another barony of the same name in Fifeshire, and in early dates it is rather difficult to distinguish them. There is a charter, *circa* 1200, of the Mill of Stanehous granted to Adam de Moreham.⁴

¹ M'Gibbon and Ross.

² See Note A in Appendix.

³ See Note B in Appendix, for story from *Chronicon de Lanercost*, under date 1285.

⁴ *Reg. de Newbottle*. In the Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, Vol. I, p. 99, Ad. de la More (Moreham) is sent, by King John's orders, to the King of Scotland with girfalcons as a gift, 8th March, 1212-13.



OLD PART OF STENHOUSE

As early as 1200 we find the name, John of Stanehous. In 1259 there is reference to the barony.¹ In 1264 Adam de Stanus is a witness.²

On 4th June, 1362, Alexander More, son of Sir Adam More, had a charter from David II. of the lands of Kythumbre, in the barony of Stanhois, which belonged to Sir Godfrey de Roos, which he gave to Alexander de Elphinstone, and which Alexander de Elphinstone exchanged with Alexander More.³

BRUCE OF STENHOUSE.⁴

Before 26th December, 1451, these lands were in the hands of Alexander le Bruce de le Stanehouse.⁵ He was the son of Sir Robert Bruce of Airth, descended from the Bruces of Clackmannan.⁶

I.—Alexander Bruce is said to have married first a daughter

¹ Cal. of Doc.

² Cart. of Cambuskenneth,

³ R. M. S., folio volume, p. 27, No. 40.

⁴ In treating of this family I have examined all the Bruce pedigrees known to me. In the late Mr. Robert Riddell's MS. "Baronetage," recently presented to the Advocates' Library, there is a most valuable pedigree of this family. Its main value consists in the number of references given. Great care and labour have also been spent on the Bruce family by the late Major William Bruce Armstrong, and his valuable MSS. are preserved in the Lyon Office. He published part of them under the title of "The Bruces of Airth and their Cadets." Mrs. Cumming Bruce, in her book, "The Bruces and Cumyns," has also collected masses of material about the various Bruce families, and her Appendix, giving charters and extracts from original documents, is both interesting and useful. As so much has already been written on the family, I have confined myself mainly to giving the direct succession. Some facts will be found not stated in previous genealogies.

⁵ R. M. S., No. 1863. A table will be found, under Note C in the Appendix, showing the descent of the main line of the Bruces of Stenhouse.

⁶ For particulars of early pedigree, see Douglas's "Baronage," Mrs. Cumming Bruce's "The Bruces and Cumyns," and Robert Riddell's MS. "Baronetage of Scotland," Vol. III., Advocates' Library.

of Alexander, Lord Livingstone, who died without issue. He married secondly, Janet, daughter of Malcolm Forrester of Torwoodhead, by whom he had six sons:—(1) John, his heir; (2) Sir Alexander of Brigheame,¹ afterwards of Earlsall; (3) Edward of Kinnaird² (See under Kinnaird); (4) Lucas of Cultmalundie³; (5) Robert of Auchenbowie and Carnock⁴; and (6) David.

II.—Sir John Bruce,⁵ of Airth, and second of Stenhouse, succeeded his father [Sir] Alexander.⁶ He was slaughtered before 1483, by his wife's brothers, the Menteiths, as appears from "Pitcairn's Criminal Trials," and also from the following extracts from the "Acta Dominorum Concilii," 18th October, 1490, p. 153. The Menteiths and Bruces came to an agreement 18th October, 1490, in presence of the Lords of Council, by which Archibald Menteith, and "sa mony persons as ar now on lif, that were comittars of this said slaughter of umquhile Johne the Broiss,

¹ R. M. S., 14th November, 1485.

² *Acta Dom. Audit.*, 17th January, 1488.

³ R. M. S., 14th November, 1485.

⁴ R. M. S., 14th November, 1485. Elphinstone Writs, 20th August, 1487. This and further references to the Elphinstone Writs are from Riddell's MS. "Baronetage."

⁵ *Acta Dom. Audit.*, p. 103. Acts Parl. Scot. *Acta Dom. Con.* Sir John Bruce, second of Stenhouse.—In all the printed pedigrees of this family which I have seen, Sir John Bruce, second of Stenhouse, is stated to have predeceased his father, Sir Alexander. This appears to be assumed on the ground that whereas Sir John's son, Sir Robert, was served heir to him in Stenhouse in 1483, he was served heir to his grandfather, Sir Alexander, in Airth, in 1488-9 (Airth Writs). Sir John is designed "of Stenhouse" in 1477 (Stirling Protocols). This proves nothing, as Sir John's father probably resigned Stenhouse to him during his lifetime, but on 5th January, 1481, "John Bruce of Arth" acted as Constable Depute (Riddell's MS. "Baronetage"), and in that same year he had sasine of Lethbertschells and various other lands, including parts of Airth, which had belonged to his father (Exchequer Rolls, vol. IX). He appears to have been indiscriminately designed as of Airth or Stenhouse. Mr. Robert Riddell, in his MS. "Baronetage," states that Sir John succeeded his father.

⁶ Designed knight in most genealogies, but not in Register of Great Seal.

sall, apon twisday xx. of the said moneth, cum to the Market Cross of Edinburgh in thair lynning claithes, with their swerds in their hands, and ask forgeuance of Robert Broiss of Arth (John's son) and his friends of the deth of the said John as the manner is usit thairof, and to remitt to thaim the rancour of the hart." They are also to seek the four head pilgrimages of Scotland, and there say mass for his soul, and Robert shall "enter" a priest to signe (sing) in the Kirk of Arth "for the space of twa zeir" for the soul of John. . . . Sir John married, in 1471, Elizabeth Menteith, daughter of Sir William Menteith of Kerse, and, besides other children, had (1) Robert, his heir, and (2) Thomas of Lethbertschiells.¹ (See under Bruces of Woodside and Lethbertschiells.)

III.—Sir Robert, third of Stenhouse, was served heir to his father in Stenhouse in 1483, and to his grandfather in Airth, in 1488. He was knighted before 6th December, 1507,² and fell at Flodden in 1513. He married Euphemia³ Montgomerie, daughter of Alexander, Lord Montgomerie, and had four sons:—(1) John,⁴ and (2) Alexander,⁵ who both predeceased him without leaving issue; (3) Robert, who succeeded him, and (4) John⁶; also a daughter, Isabel, who married Andrew Meldrum of that ilk.⁷

¹ "Bruces of Airth and their Cadets," App. LVI. Reg. Sec. Sig., Vol. XXIV. fol. 20.

² R. M. S., No. 3158.

³ Euphemia Montgomerie. Elphinstone Writs, 9th October, 1511. She is called Helen in the "Memorials of the Montgomeries."—Fraser.

⁴ Elphinstone Writs.

⁵ R. M. S., 6th December, 1507.

⁶ Acts and Decrees, 71, 4, "eme" of Alex. of Airth, and Andrew, his brother.

⁷ Riddell's "Baronetage." For further particulars see references given on p. 15, also Major William Bruce Armstrong's "Collectanea Bruceana," 1898 (MSS. in Lyon Office), and his "Bruces of Airth and their Cadets."

IV.—Robert Bruce,¹ fourth of Stenhouse, who succeeded his father in 1513, was slain in the streets of Edinburgh in a conflict between French and Scottish soldiers, “which he sought to quell, being Captain of the Castle and Provost of the city.”² In May, 1544, he had defended the Castle against the army of Henry VIII. under the Earl of Hertford, said to number 26,000 men, “with great artailyerie and all kind of munition,” sent to demand that the young Queen Mary, then eighteen months old, should be given up to them to be conveyed to England to be married to Prince Edward; but “the laird of Stanehouis,³ Capitane thairof, caused showte at them in so gret aboundance, and with so guid messour, that they slew a gret nowmer of Inglisemen, amangis whome thair wes sum princepall Capitanis and gentillmen, and ane of the gretest peacis of the Inglis ordinances wes brakin, quhairthrow thair war constraned to raise thair seige shortlie and retire thame.”⁴

Robert Bruce married first, Janet Forrester, daughter of Sir Walter Forrester of Garden and Torwood, and had the following children:—(1) Alexander, his heir⁵; (2) John⁶; (3) Robert, married Helen Drummond⁷; (4) James of Capelrig⁸, married Katherine Hamilton, daughter of Andrew Hamilton of Cochno.

Robert Bruce married secondly, Marian,⁹ daughter of

¹ Just. Recs. MS. Adv. Lib. Riddell's MS. “Baronetage.”

² “Bruces and Cumyns.”

³ Robert Bruce was called the laird of Stanehouis as he had resigned Airth to his eldest son on his marriage.

⁴ Lesley's “History of Scotland,” pp. 181-2.

⁵ R. M. S., 1st July, 1547. Elphinstone Writs.

⁶ Reg. of Bonds, Vol. IX., 1565.

⁷ Elphinstone Writs, 1576, 1580. R. M. S., 4th January, 1583.

⁸ Elphinstone Writs, 1593.

⁹ R. M. S., 1st July, 1547. No. 113.

Sir David Bruce of Clackmannan, and had a son, Andrew.¹ Marian Bruce, widow of Robert Bruce of Stenhouse, married secondly, Michael Balfour of Montquanny, and thirdly, Magnus Sinclair of Kynynmonth.² She died in July, 1575.³

V.—Sir Alexander Bruce, knight, of Airth, and fifth of Stenhouse, succeeded his father, and married Janet Livingstone,⁴ second daughter of Alexander, fifth Lord Livingstone. Sir Alexander Bruce was a rude and powerful baron, occasionally engaged in feuds with his neighbours, like others of his class, and it is recorded in Birrel's Diary (p. 13) that "on 24th November, 1567, at 2 afternoon, ye laird of Airthe and the laird of Weeims mett upone ye haigh gait of Edinburghe, and they and ther followers faught a verey bloody skirmish, quher ther wes maney hurte one both sydes vith shote of pistol."

Sir Alexander, who died in 1598, left the following children⁵ :—(1) William, who died in his father's lifetime, leaving heirs; (2) Mr. Robert of Kinnaird,⁶ the famous Presbyterian minister, the first of a new family of Bruces of Kinnaird⁷; (3) Sir John of Kincavil, who left issue⁸; (4) Alexander

¹ Acts and Decrees, 71, 4.

² Riddell's "Baronetage" MS.

³ Edin. Com. Rec.

⁴ R. M. S., 1st July, 1547. No. 118.

⁵ Edin. Com. Rec., 1600.

⁶ Calderwood's "Life of Bruce."

⁷ In the Kinnaird Writs there is a contract between Sir Alexander Bruce and Edward Bruce of Kinnaird, narrating that his (Edward Bruce's) lands were wadset to various persons, and he sells them to Sir Alexander, or any of his sons, &c. (p. 649 Appendix "Bruces and Cumyns"). On Edward's death, in 1602, Mr. Robert Bruce is charged to enter heir to the late Edward Bruce, flar of Kinnaird. Mr. Robert had been infeft in the whole lands in 1581, and in Edward's lifetime in 1588, so that this must have been merely a confirmation of his title (p. 350 "Bruces and Cumyns"; see under Kinnaird; also Riddell's MS. "Baronetage").

⁸ Elphinstone Writs.

of Bangour¹ ; (5) Robert, a priest² ; (6) Marian, married to William Menteith of Kerse.³ William Bruce,⁴ apparent of Airth, died in 1597, in the lifetime of his father. He married Jean Fleming, second daughter of John, fifth Lord Fleming, and sister to John, first Earl of Wigton. They had three sons:—(1) John, who succeeded his grandfather in Airth, and continued the line of Bruce of Airth. The Stenhouse family became the representatives of Airth on the death of the last direct male heir in 1665⁵ ; (2) William of Stenhouse, of whom presently⁶ ; (3) Patrick of Newtown.⁷

VI.—Sir William Bruce, first baronet of Stenhouse, was under age when his grandfather, Sir Alexander, died in 1598, whereupon, his uncle, Mr. Robert Bruce of Kinnaird, was appointed his guardian. William Bruce received from his grandfather the “Stanehouse,” or “Staneleigh,” and built the present mansion house. This property had usually been the heritage of the heirs apparent of the house of Airth, but from this time it was separated from the Airth estate and became the territorial designation of a distinct branch, and has, until recently, continued in its possession.⁸ William Bruce was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 26th June, 1629. He married a daughter of John Baillie of Letham,⁹ heiress of Letham, by whom he had a daughter, Janet Bruce, who inherited Letham from her mother, and was called “Lady Letham.” She married first,

¹ Elphinstone Writs. *R. M. S.*, 10th November, 1632.

² Kinnaird Writs and “Bruces and Cumyns.”

³ Elphinstone Writs, m.c., 23rd May, 1572.

⁴ Elphinstone Writs.

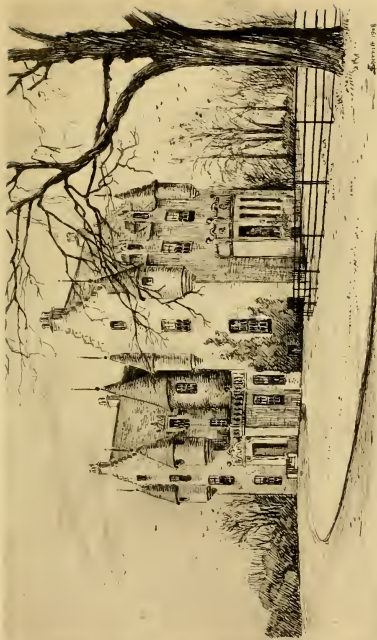
⁵ “Bruces of Airth and their Cadets.”

⁶ *Inq. de Tutela.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ “Bruces of Airth.”

⁹ *R. M. S.*, 23rd March, 1620, 29th March,¹1628, &c.



STENHOUSE

Lieutenant-General William Baillie of Torwoodhead, and had issue. (See under Torwood.) Janet Bruce married secondly (marriage contract dated 23rd September, 1661), Sir Michael Naesmyth of Posso, knight, but had no issue.

Sir William married secondly, Rachel,¹ daughter of Archibald Johnston of Hilton, and relict of John Jackson, merchant burghess of Edinburgh, who was infest in Stenhouse, and by her had two sons, William, his heir, and James,² who married Anna, daughter of Robert Bruce of Kinnaird, with issue. Sir William died in 1630.³

VII.—Sir William Bruce, second baronet of Stenhouse, was served heir to his father, 28th December, 1630.⁴ He married Helen, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Cavers,⁵ and by her had a son and successor, William, and a daughter, Rachel, who married Michael Elphinstone of Quarrell. Sir William married secondly, 15th September, 1665, Jean Fortune,⁶ who appears to have died without issue. He married thirdly, 17th April, 1679, Alison Turnbull, relict of John Butter, or Butler, of Kirkland, and of Alexander Brown, brother german to Sir Patrick Brown, first baronet of Coalston.

Sir William was in the sixty-first year of his age when he married Alison Turnbull, who was then in her fortieth year. On 27th July, 1682, Alison Turnbull, "Lady Kirkland," and Sir William Bruce of Stenhouse, her spouse, bring an action against sundry people.

¹ R. M. S., 15th December, 1634.

² Riddell's "Baronetage," "Bruces of Airth," &c.

³ Stirling Com. Rec.

⁴ *Inq. Spec.*

⁵ Cavers Papers, m.c., dated 17th August, 1642.

⁶ Edin. Reg. Marriages.

Sir William died in March, 1683, not in 1682 as stated in his grandson's retour of 23rd April, 1714. This is proved by Sir William's signing a deed at Stenhouse, dated February, 1683, and being designed the late Sir William Bruce in April, 1683.¹ Alison Turnbull, after the death of Sir William Bruce, married William Clark, advocate, and after his decease she married John Graham of Killearn. Sir William joined Argyll's party during the Civil War.

VIII.—Sir William, third baronet, married Anna,² daughter of Sir Robert Elphinstone of Quarrell. On 29th July, 1679, there is an Inhibition against Anna Elphinstone, his spouse, wherein he is designed William Bruce, younger of Stenhouse. She is accused of "riotous living," and "pending great debt and burding of his estate." He seems to have died soon after his father.³ By Anna Elphinstone he had issue:—(1) William, the fourth baronet; (2) Archibald⁴; (3) Robert.⁵

IX.—Sir William Bruce, eldest son, succeeded his father as fourth baronet, and was served heir general to his grandfather, 27th December, 1708, and heir special to his grandfather, 23rd April, 1714, and in this retour his grandfather, Sir William Bruce, is stated to have died, March, 1682, which should be

¹ Fountainhall's Decisions. Major W. Bruce Armstrong, in his "Bruces of Airth and their Cadets," has confused the second baronet, Sir William Bruce, with the third baronet of the same name. He has a long note under the third baronet by which he endeavours to show that a generation has been missed out from all the Stenhouse pedigrees. The generations are quite correct, and the whole matter is cleared up by the fact that the second baronet died in March, 1683, and not the third baronet. I wish to thank the Rev. John Anderson, curator, Historical Department, Register House, and Dr. Maitland Thomson, for helping me to elucidate this matter.

² General Register of Inhibitions, 29th July, 1679.

³ See p. 23.

⁴ *Inquis. Gen.*, 16th April, 1700.

⁵ *Ibid.*

March, 1683. (See *ante*.) On 12th March, 1705, he supplicates the Lords of the Privy Council for aliment, and it is stated that his grandfather, Sir William Bruce of Stenhouse, had granted to Alison Turnbull, his [third] wife, a yearly liferent of 1800 merks out of his estate of 3000 merks a year, "though incumbered with great debts." The marriage only subsisted for four years (Sir William having died), during which time Alison Turnbull's children, by a former marriage, were maintained in Sir William's family.

After the petitioner's grandfather's death, Sir William Bruce, his father, was "necessitat" to apply to the Lords of the Privy Council for "ane aliment out of this insupportable liferent." In the meantime, before his father's process took effect, he died, and the liferentrix, foreseeing that an aliment would be "modified" out of her liferent, prevailed with the Laird of Quarrell, then the supplicant's tutor, to accept of 600 merks and thereby prevent a greater modification by the Lords of Privy Council. After the petitioner's majority he was willing to avoid all further complaint while it was possible for him to subsist upon that small allowance, but his family "being increased by many small children he was no longer able to subsist."

It was also stated in the above petition that Alison Turnbull, after the death of Sir William Bruce, her third husband, married William Clark, advocate, and on his death John Graham of Killearn, "then her husband," and that she had considerable liferent by all her husbands. The Lords ordered 200 merks to be paid to Sir William Bruce, the petitioner. He married Margaret, daughter of John Boyd of Trochrig, and had:— (1) William, died during his father's lifetime; (2) Robert, who succeeded as fifth baronet; (3) Michael, who succeeded as sixth

baronet; (4) Rachel, died unmarried, February, 1749¹; (5) Charlotte, died unmarried, February, 1786.² Sir William Bruce died in March, 1721,³ and was succeeded by his second son.

X.—Sir Robert, fifth baronet, died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother.

XI.—Sir Michael, sixth baronet, was served heir special to his father, 3rd March, 1731. "Sir Michael's action in pulling down a very curious building called 'Arthur's Oon' for the sake of the stones, excited the wrath of the antiquary Stukely so much that he published a humorous caricature of him naked being pushed into the bottomless pit by the devil, weighted with some of the stones of the dismantled edifice."⁴ Sir Michael died in November, 1795, in his eighty-seventh year.⁵ He married Margaret Agnew, elder daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, fifth baronet, and by her had at least six sons and seven daughters:—(1) William, died during his father's lifetime; (2) Andrew, Lieutenant-Colonel, died in his father's lifetime; (3) Michael, died 1786⁶; (4) William, who succeeded as seventh baronet; (5) Patrick Crawford, in East India Company, afterwards of Glenelg, whose son, Michael, assisted at the escape of Lavalette⁷ in December, 1815, for which he was imprisoned for three weeks; (6) Robert, East India Company's Naval Service.⁸ Two of the daughters are named in the Testament of their mother, Margaret

¹ Scots Magazine.

² *Ibid.*

³ Stirling Com. Rec.

⁴ See Note on "Arthur's Oon" in Appendix.

⁵ Scots Magazine.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Comte de Lavalette, Général français, né à Paris, condamné à mort après les cent jours, sauvé par le dévouement de sa femme, 1769-1830.—*Dictionnaire Larousse.*

⁸ Scots Magazine.

Agnew, confirmed 2nd October, 1795,¹ viz., Rachel, and Eleanora, wife of Thomas Brisbane. Major Bruce Armstrong states that the wife of Thomas Brisbane was Jemima.

XII.—Sir William, seventh baronet, was retoured heir of conquest general, 14th December, 1789, to his brother, Michael Bruce. In this retour he is called William Bruce of Tobago.² In 1796 he was retoured to his father, who died in November, 1795. He married in June, 1795, Anne Colquhoun, daughter of Sir William Cuninghame-Fairlie of Fairlie and Robertland, Baronet,³ and by her had three sons and two daughters:—(1) Michael, eighth baronet, born 31st March, 1796; (2) William Cuninghame, born 1798, who married, in 1820, Jane, daughter of William Clarke, of London, and had, besides other children, a son, William, who succeeded his uncle as ninth baronet; (3) Alexander Fairlie, married first, Mary Ann, daughter of Robert Cathcart of Drum, by whom he had one son, William, who died young at Edinburgh, and secondly, Marion Harriet, his deceased wife's sister, and by her had eight sons and one daughter; (4) Anne Colquhoun, died unmarried in 1816; (5) Mary Agnew, married in 1828 to George Charles Moir of Denmore, Aberdeenshire.

XIII.—Sir Michael, eighth baronet, was born 31st March, 1796. He married, in 1822, Isabella, daughter and heiress of Alexander Moir of Scotstoun, but had no issue.

XIV.—Sir William, ninth baronet, succeeded his uncle in 1862, and married Charlotte Isabella, daughter of the Hon. Walter O'Grady, second son of first Viscount Guillamore, and by her had two sons and two daughters:—(1) Michael,

¹ Edin. Com.

² "Bruces of Airth,"

³ Scots Magazine.

Lieutenant, Highland Borderers, Stirlingshire Militia, born 19th November, 1853, died unmarried 27th February, 1890; (2) William Waller, born 27th February, 1856, married Angelica Mary, fourth daughter of General George Selby, R.A., and has issue:—(1) Michael William Selby, born 1894; (2) William Nigel Erule, born 1896; (3) Grace Catherine; (4) Corinna Maria. Sir William contested Stirlingshire in the Liberal interest in 1874. He died at his residence at Ascot on 29th May, 1906, his wife having predeceased him on 16th October, 1873.

The family of Bruce of Stenhouse became the heirs male of the house of Airth, having succeeded to the male representation on the death of Major Alexander Bruce, last baron of Airth, in September, 1665, without male issue.¹

The estate of Stenhouse was sold, 13th December, 1888, to the late John Bell Sherriff of Carronvale.²

APPENDIX TO STENHOUSE.

Note A.—ARTHUR'S OON.

This curious building once stood near the place now occupied by the Carron Iron Works. No similar building is known to have existed in Scotland. It was of a circular form, its shape in some measure resembling a common beehive. The style, according to the extant sketches, was singularly perfect, and showed an intimate acquaintance with the masonic art. It is said that no cement of any description was used, yet the stones were so

¹ Where no special references are given the information is taken principally from "The Bruces of Airth."

² See under Carronvale.



SUNDIAL AT STENHOUSE

accurately joined together that even the difficulty of forming so diminutive a cupola by the concentration of horizontal courses was accomplished there in the most skilful and enduring manner. No written description can give an adequate idea of the building. Those interested in archæology can see drawings of it in various books. A good plate is given in Gordon's "Itinerarium Septentrionale," also in "Caledonia Romana," No. 5, Fig. 1. It has been treated of by Nennius, Johannes Major, Hector Boece, George Buchanan, and many others. The actual history remains in obscurity, but interesting opinions have been hazarded as to its probable history and use. Various antiquaries have thought it probable that it was a minor temple of some kind. Sir Robert Sibbald has "an account of the Roman temple benorth Carron water" in his "Roman Monuments and Antiquities." He writes:—"I viewed [Arthur's Oon] narrowly with a lighted link. . . . I discerned the figure of an eagle's head, somewhat worn out by time, and upon the same side I saw a figure much worn out or partly deleted, which resembled wings, and seems to have been the figure of Victory. . . . The artful fabrick, and the duration of it, besides the figures yet remaining, prove that it was a Roman work." This is interesting, but the latest ideas rather tend to throw doubt on the Roman theory, and the available evidence is not sufficient to determine what it may have been. Sir Walter Scott said that it would have turned the heads of half the antiquaries in the Island had not the worthy proprietor thought fit to demolish it. The story and the building are now for ever lost—the one in the dark backward and abysm of time, the other, most probably, in the muddy shallows of the Carron. An interesting pamphlet embodying concisely the various accounts of Arthur's Oon was published in 1870, by John Reddoch M'Luckie. It can be seen in the library of the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

Note B.—EXTRACT FROM THE "CHRONICON DE
LANERCOST."

The following story is extracted from the "Chronicon de Lanercost," under date 25th March, 1285:—

Sed certe, quia nimis sicca censetur historia seriem texere de cineribus extinctis, referam hoc loco ad laudem incorruptae Virginis quod proxima huic eventui accidit annunciatione. (Mar. 25.) Est in eodem regno villula

citra burgum de Strivelin, nomine Stanhuse, in qua villanus festum conceptionis filii Dei non satis appetians, ad aratrum accessit, juga junxit, filiumque proprium ad animalia minanda statuens ipse cespitem sulcare cepit. Sed cum boves non satis proficerent, ac declinando delirarent, pertinax homo perurget filium ut stimulet, et per se clamans bestiis maledicta intorquet. Tandem, impetu irae agitatus, baculum aratri arripiens, dum unum boum calcitrantem forti annisu ferire intendit, jactu incerto in caput suae prolis infixit; quo corruente, fit parricida sui seminis, profugus suae nationis, pestilens in Auctorem salutis, et proditor sui.—Maitland Club.

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Note C.—TABLE SHOWING DESCENT OF MAIN LINE OF
BRUCES OF STENHOUSE.

The first column of figures shows the direct descent of the Bruces of Stenhouse; the second column shows the actual Lairds of Stenhouse.

1.	I. Alexander Bruce of Stenhouse, ...	... ..	=Janet Forrester
2.	II. Sir John, ... ..	... ..	=Elizabeth Menteith
3.	III. Sir Robert ... ..	... ..	=Euphemia Montgomerie
4.	IV. Robert ... ..	... ..	= { 1st. *Janet Forrester 2nd. Marian Bruce
5.	V. Sir Alexander ... ..	... ..	=Janet Livingstone
6.	William, d.v.p. ... ..	... ..	=Jean Fleming
7.	VI. Sir William (1st baronet) ...	= {	1st. Janet Baillie 2nd. *Rachel Johnston
8.	VII. Sir William (2nd baronet) ...	= {	1st. *Helen Douglas 2nd. Jean Fortune 3rd. Alison Turnbull
9.	VIII. Sir William (3rd baronet) ...	... ..	=Anna Elphinstone
10.	IX. Sir William (4th baronet) ...	... ..	=Margaret Boyd
	{ X. *Sir Robert (5th baronet) ...	... ..	...
11.	{ XI. *Sir Michael (6th baronet) ...	... ..	=Margaret Agnew
12.	XII. Sir William (7th baronet) ...	=	Anne Cuninghame Fairlie
13.	XIII. Sir Michael (8th baronet) ...	... ..	=Isabella Moir
14.	XIV. Sir William (9th baronet) ...	... ..	=Charlotte O'Grady
	*Brothers.		*Mother of the heir.



KINNAIRD HOUSE

KINNAIRD.

(*Parish of Larbert.*)

THE old mansion of Kinnaird does not seem to have been older than the middle of the eighteenth century, although some parts may have been of earlier date perhaps going back as far as the early years of the seventeenth century, when Master Robert Bruce was the laird. The foundations of an old keep were found when the eighteenth century house (Adam's style) was being pulled down.¹ Nothing remains of the old house now. The name Kinnaird, in 1334 Kynhard, is said to mean (Gaelic, *Cinn na h'airde*) "at the head of the height," which refers to its position in days when the sea came much further in.² The grounds are very picturesque, and the approach, where it widens out near the house, with its stately avenue of trees, through which one sees the Ochil Hills, is very fine. On the wall of the garden there is a coat of arms with the date 1602 over the shield, and the initials R. B. (Robert Bruce), and M. D. (Martha Douglas).

The first known charter of Kinnaird bears date 15th September, 1229, in the reign of Alexander II., when William Colvyl gives a tack of the lands to the Abbot of Holyrood.

¹ "Castles and Mansions of Stirlingshire," by J. S. Fleming.

² "Place Names of Stirlingshire," by Rev. J. B. Johnston.

Sir William Colvyl of Kinnaird married Ada, daughter of Malcolm Lockhart. In 1241 Ada Colvyl gives the lands of Kinnaird to the Abbey and monks of Newbattle,¹ for the souls' rest of David, Malcolm, and William, Kings of Scotland, &c. Ada Lockhart married first Sir John Moreham of that ilk, and their son, Adam de Moreham, in 1249, confirms his mother's gift to the Abbey, designing her Ada de Colvyl. The Abbey sold the lands in February, 1467, to Sir Alexander Bruce of Stenhouse and Airth, who, as shown under the family of Bruce of Stenhouse, gave the estate to his third son, Edward.²

Edward Bruce, first designed of Kinnaird, was infest in the lands of Kinnaird, 6th May, 1499.³ He married Christian Stewart,⁴ one of the co-heiresses of her brother, David Stewart of Rosyth. They had a son, who, in 1543, is designed "David Brus of Kynnard, son and heir of Edwarde de Brus of Kynnaire by Christian Stewart of Rosyth," and in 1549 he is designed "Sir David Brus of Kynnard."

Sir David, second of Kinnaird, had at least four legitimate sons—1 Ninian, 2 Edward, 3 David, 4 Patrick—all mentioned in a charter dated 15th December, 1545.⁵ He was succeeded by his eldest son, Ninian Bruce, third of Kinnaird, who had sasine of the lands on 9th July, 1547.⁶ Ninian Bruce married, 15th December, 1545, Margaret, third daughter of Sir William

¹ *Reg. de Newbotle.*

² For details of Bruces of Kinnaird see Mrs. Cumming Bruce's "Bruces and Cumyns"; "The Bruces of Airth and their Cadets," by Major W. Bruce Armstrong; R. Riddell's MS. "Baronetage" under Bruce of Stenhouse; Douglas's "Baronage," &c.

³ *Reg. de Newbotle.*

⁴ *R. M. S.*, 27th Feb., 1516-17.

⁵ Kinnaird Writs.

⁶ *Ibid.*

Livingstone of Kilsyth. He died in 1550, leaving an only daughter, Janet, who married Robert Boyd, in Drum, parish of Lenzie.¹

Ninian Bruce, in conformity with the terms of the Charter of Kinnaird, was succeeded by his second brother, Edward Bruce, fourth of Kinnaird, who married first a daughter of Crawford of Rochsolles, and second, 23rd December, 1587, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth. At this date Edward Bruce of Kinnaird assigns and disposes his "lyffrent in Kynnaird" to Sir William Livingstone, who on the 29th January following resettles the same on him and his wife for their lives, excluding "aires and assignyes." But it appears that prior to this date, Edward Bruce had already disposed of the reversion of his estate after his death to his kinsman, Sir Alexander Bruce of Airth, so that on Edward's death in 1602 (Elizabeth Livingstone having apparently predeceased him, and Sir Alexander Bruce of Airth also being dead) there is a "decree of Registration by the Lords of Council at the instance of Mr. Robert Bruce, Minister of God's Word, as assignee of umquhile Sir Alexander Bruce of Airth, his father, against Patrick Bruce, brother to the late Edward Bruce of Kinnaird, and to whom Patrick Bruce is charged to enter heir."² Edward Bruce died without issue, or at least without male issue.

The lands of Kinnaird had really fallen into the hands of Sir Alexander Bruce of Airth before 1581. Sir Alexander's second son (by his wife, Janet Livingstone), Mr. Robert Bruce, was the first of a new family of Bruces of Kinnaird.³ He was born, it is supposed, at Airth Castle in or about 1554,⁴ just in

¹ Stirling Register of Marriages,

² Kinnaird Writs.

³ See under Stenhouse.

⁴ Woodrow says 1559.

the very heat of the Reformation in Scotland. He had a liberal education at the Universities of St. Andrews, Paris, and Louvain, and was intended by his father to follow the law. He completed his education at Edinburgh, and began to practise law. Although his reputation was advancing rapidly, and the position and influence of his family such that promotion to very high places in the law was sure to have come to him, yet he had no heart in this work. A man of very strong religious feelings and of extreme conscientiousness, he believed that he was called to the ministry. He describes in most vivid language the torment of conscience he went through, when, bowing for a time to the desire of his father and mother, he resisted "the calling of God to the study of theology and ministrie." Rather than again suffer such torment, he said, "I had rather goe through a fire of brimstone half a mile long."¹

Mr. Bruce's father had put him in possession of the barony of Kinnaird in order that he might be in a position to become a senator of the College of Justice. His parents only consented to his going into the Church on his resigning the estate of Kinnaird, which he willingly did. He entered the Church, and became one of the most distinguished of its ministers. He was a strong adherent of Knox's principles. Mr. Bruce had a good deal of the intolerance of his day, and was mixed up in the factions which tortured poor old Scotland in those days. There was a certain superstitious element in his nature which came out in his belief in dreams, &c.

King James VI. entertained feelings of blended respect and fear for Mr. Bruce, and when he went over the seas to marry his Queen, the Princess Anne of Denmark, he made Bruce a

¹ Calderwood's "History of the Kirk of Scotland."

member of the Privy Council, and desired him to take cognizance of the affairs of the country, saying he had more confidence in him and the other ministers of Edinburgh than in all his nobles. James was not disappointed, for the country was never in greater peace than while he was out of his kingdom on this occasion. At the coronation, after the return of the King and Queen, Bruce had the honour of anointing the Queen with oil.

In the same year, 1590, Bruce married Margaret, or Martha, daughter of George Douglas of Parkhead, by Marion Douglas, daughter and heiress of James Douglas of Parkhead and Pittendreich,¹ and his father restored to him the barony of Kinnaird. Bruce never had much respect for King James, and was tactless enough to show it, perhaps more openly than was necessary. He early said, "I had no will of the Court, for I knew weil that the Court and we could never agree." On several occasions he admonished the King rather severely, and these rebukes rankled in the King's mind to such an extent that he called the ministers of Edinburgh before him and complained of the personal censures from the pulpit, but without effect.

About this time began the King's persecution and worrying of Bruce, which made his life a burden to him. The principal charge brought against Bruce at this time was that he had harboured Bothwell after the Raid of Falkland. There was not a word of truth in it, and the King was very uncomfortable about the whole matter before it ended. In 1596 Bruce was appointed to visit the churches in the vicinity of Glasgow, where he was received with the greatest respect and honour, so high was his reputation for faithfulness, wisdom, and usefulness.

The King was offended at the warmth of his reception in the west, and vowed he should lose his head for his conduct in

¹ Marriage contract dated 9th June, 1590.—Riddell's MS, "Baronetage."

regard to Bothwell. It is said that when Bruce returned to Edinburgh, James, looking out of a window in Holyrood and seeing him entering the Canongate, said with indignation which extorted an oath from him, "Master Robert Bruce, I am sure, intends to be King and declare himself heir to Robert the Bruce." One of James's methods of annoying Bruce was to send him some frivolous message every Saturday to disturb him in his studies. But things reached a climax in 1600, after the Gowrie Conspiracy. From the Privy Council Register, and other sources, we learn that Bruce discredited the story of the Conspiracy, and refused to offer up thanks from the pulpit for the King's preservation. This brought down the King's most relentless wrath upon him. He was prohibited from preaching in the kingdom, and was ordered to enter into ward in the Tower of Airth. Later on he was ordered to quit the kingdom. Knowing the value James put upon himself, and how he considered the Commonwealth had just had "a fair escape from the heavy and bloody loss of a dear father—for we are *pater patriæ*,"¹ &c., Bruce showed an amount of stickling which now seems overstrained. The King was greatly excited and very touchy upon this matter, and there is no doubt that the attitude Bruce assumed gave the King a great advantage, and tended to overthrow the very power of the Church which Bruce was so anxious to maintain. It is interesting to note that George Heriot was a friend of Bruce.

¹ The scene in "The Fortunes of Nigel," Chapter XXVIII, where James so exaggerates the incident of the meeting with Lord Glenvarloch, seems to be Sir Walter Scott's criticism on the Gowrie Conspiracy. When referring to the Gowrie Conspiracy, it may not be out of place to quote a letter from King James to the Provost of Stirling, copied out of the MS. Stirling Burgh Records, 21st November, 1600:—"It is our will that ye receive twa quarters of the late Earl of Gowrie and his brother, clean traitors, and causs thame to be set up on the maist eminent and usual place.—JAMES REX."

Bruce was allowed to return to Scotland, but was commanded to keep ward in his own house of Kinnaird, and on 25th February, 1603, his church in Edinburgh was declared vacant. His last interview with the King was on 5th April, 1603, just when the King was setting out for England, but though very well received, and rather as a baron than as a minister, there was nothing said of his being restored to his church. After the King had mounted his horse, Mr. Bruce went again to him, when the King at parting said, "Now all particulars are passed between me and you, Mr. Robert." After a good deal of trouble with the Commissioners of Assembly, he was inhibited from preaching, and ordered to Inverness. About this time his wife died, and he felt the blow keenly. His son petitioned for him to be allowed to return to Kinnaird, and this was granted, but he was again committed to Edinburgh Castle for appearing in Edinburgh about the "Five Articles of Perth," and subsequently banished again to Inverness. The Council wrote to the King, interceding for him¹ to be allowed to pass the winter at Kinnaird, but the King replied, "It is not for love of Mr. Robert that ye have written, but to interteane a schisme in the Kirk. We will have no more Popish pilgrimages to Kinnaird: he sall go to Inverness."² In 1624 King James died, when the severity against him was much mitigated, and he was not required to go north again. In 1629 Charles I. wrote to the Council to restrict him to Kinnaird and to two miles round it. In 1629, the church of Larbert having been neglected and left without a minister by the bishops, he not only repaired it,

¹ Register of the Privy Council.

² *Ibid.*

but preached there every Sunday to large congregations. Mr. Bruce died 13th August, 1631. On the morning of that day he breakfasted with his family as usual, but, having a presentiment that death was near, he warned his children. He then desired a Bible to be brought, and, finding that his sight was gone, requested his daughters to put his fingers on the two last verses of the eighth chapter of Romans. He had only strength to add, "Now, God be with you, my children; I have breakfasted with you, and shall sup to-night with the Lord Jesus Christ." He then closed his eyes, and peacefully expired. He was buried in the aisle of the church at Larbert, and Calderwood says that four or five thousand people followed his body to the grave. He is described in the Preface to the Register of the Privy Council, Vol. XII., p. 66, as that "famous and veteran Presbyterian minister once the stateliest and most aristocratic-looking of the ministers of Edinburgh, and the King's most intimate and most confidential friend among all the Scottish clergy."

His countenance was grave and majestic, and expressive of much authority. His skill in languages and in the science of those times was equal, if not superior, to that of any of the Scottish reformers. A writer in the "Scots Magazine" says that he was less violent than Melville, more enlightened than Knox, and that he viewed with a brighter and milder eye the united interests of the Church and nation. King James once said of him that "he judged Mr. Bruce was worth half of his kingdom."¹

¹ Woodrow's "Life of Bruce." For particulars see "Dictionary of National Biography," Anderson's "Scottish Nation" (from which most of the above information is taken) and Register of Privy Council, &c. Since writing the above, a life of Mr. Robert Bruce has been published by the Rev. D. C. Macnicol, B.D.; Edinburgh: Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, 1907. (This book contains a portrait.)



GRAVESTONE OF MASTER ROBERT BRUCE

I.—Mr. Robert Bruce, first of Kinnaird, left by his wife, Martha, or Margaret Douglas, two sons, Robert, who succeeded him, and John; and three daughters, Elizabeth, who was married to James, eldest son of John Campbell of Moy, Mary, married to Michael Elphinstone of Quarrell, and Martha.

II.—Robert Bruce, second of Kinnaird, succeeded his father in 1631. He married¹ Margaret Menteith of the Kerse family, and had two sons, Colonel Robert and Alexander.

III. (1)—Colonel Robert Bruce, third of Kinnaird, succeeded his father in 1645. He was a captain of the Life Guards of Charles II., in which he continued till the fight of Worcester, when, "doing all that became a gentleman and a good soldier, he received there wounds which soon after caused his death." He married Dame Marianne Rollo, but had no children.² He was succeeded in 1655 by his brother Alexander.

III. (2)—Alexander Bruce, fourth of Kinnaird, married first, Helen Bruce, daughter of Sir Robert Bruce of Clackmannan, by whom he had two daughters, Helen and Jean. He married second, Margaret Elphinstone, daughter of Michael Elphinstone of Quarrell, but had no family.

IV.—Helen Bruce, fifth of Kinnaird, succeeded in 1711 through a deed of entail by which her son and heir and his successors were obliged to retain the name and arms of Bruce. Helen Bruce³ was married first to David Hay, son of John Hay of Woodcockdale, Linlithgowshire, who assumed the name of Bruce. They had a son David.

¹ Major Bruce Armstrong states that he also married Isobel Ross, daughter of John Ross, merchant burghess of Glasgow. See "Bruces of Airth."

² "Bruces and Cumyns."

³ Helen Bruce was married secondly to Robert Boyd, writer, Edinburgh.—Edinburgh Com. Rec., 26th April, 1733.

V.—David Bruce, sixth of Kinnaird, succeeded in 1729. He married first, Marion Graham, daughter of James Graham of Airth, and by her, besides other children, had James, his heir. David Bruce married secondly, Agnes Glen, by whom he had six sons and two daughters.

VI.—James Bruce, seventh of Kinnaird, was born at Kinnaird, 14th December, 1730. He was educated at Harrow and Edinburgh University, where he studied law, but did not like it. He went to London and married in 1754 Adriana Allan, the daughter of a rich wine merchant, and became a partner in the business. She died at Paris within a year after the marriage. Bruce now studied languages and travelled in France, Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands. His father died in 1758, and he then returned to London. In 1761 he retired from the wine trade. About this time he submitted to the Government a project for a descent on Spain, there being a rumour of a war between Great Britain and Spain. In 1763 he was appointed Consul General at Algiers. There he studied oriental languages and surgery. In June, 1768, he proceeded to Alexandria, and from Cairo set out on his famous journey to Abyssinia, which forms an epoch in the annals of discovery. He arrived at Jeddah in April, 1769, and after many adventures and detentions reached Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, in February, 1770, and on 14th November of that year succeeded in reaching the sources of the Abawi, then considered the main stream of the Nile. Here he experienced great elevation of spirits from the joy of having realised his ambition, but this was followed by great dejection. He went through many and great hardships, and frequently showed much bravery and presence of mind. His accomplishments were many and varied, and he would probably, but for



OLD KINNAIRD HOUSE

his eccentricities and excitability, have made a stronger impression on those with whom he came in contact. Time has fully verified all his statements which seemed so extravagant that at first many of them were received with incredulity.

He seems to have been a man of a large and generous disposition, and capable of drawing out the affection of the peoples with whom he came in contact. In 1774 he returned to Scotland. His "Travels" appeared in 1790 and startled the belief of many. There is an interesting conversation recorded by Boswell in "Johnson's Life" (1775). Johnson had told Boswell that he had been in the company of a gentleman (James Bruce) whose extraordinary travels had been much the subject of conversation. "But," Boswell says, "I found he had not listened to him with that full confidence without which there is little satisfaction in the society of travellers. I was curious to hear what opinion so able a judge as Johnson had formed of his abilities, and I asked if he was not a man of sense." Johnson—"Why, sir, he is not a distinct relater; and, I should say, he is neither abounding nor deficient in sense. I did not perceive any superiority of understanding." Boswell—"But will you not allow him a nobleness of resolution in penetrating into distant regions?" Johnson—"That, sir, is not to the present purpose. We are talking of sense. A fighting cock has a nobleness of resolution."¹

Bruce married secondly, 20th May, 1776, Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Dundas of Carron Hall. In a letter to his father-in-law he says at the end:—"My most dutiful and respectful good wishes to Lady Janet. I never knew in my life what it was to be perfectly happy till now. My Mary

¹ Boswell's "Life of Johnson," Napier's Ed. (1884), Vol. II., pp. 306-7.

is everything I could wish, and I believe, excepting for you, who are ourselves, we could live most happily strangers to the world, in the deserts of Nubia, was not my Mary's example wanted by the wives of this world." Mrs. Dundas of Carron Hall says "Mr. Bruce was commonly known among his county neighbours as the 'Traveller,' and it would seem he rather bored them with his traveller's tales. He was likewise rather dyspeptic, and fond of dwelling on his precarious health. A story is told of my own grandfather, Sir William Bruce of Stenhouse, on an occasion when Mr. Bruce had exhausted his patience, saying to him, 'Weel, traveller, dee when you like, you'll dee wi' the gudewill o' a' your neebours!' It was a doubtful compliment."

Bruce was an emotional man and easily moved to tears. When leaving Abyssinia it is said he shed tears at parting with his many friends. The following story is from Dean Ramsay's "Scottish Life and Character":—A certain Mrs. Henderson was an old housekeeper at Airth. A speech of hers was preserved in the family as having been made at the time of the execution of Louis XVI. in 1793. She was noticing the violent emotion exhibited by Mr. Bruce of Kinnaird, the Abyssinian traveller, at the sad event which had just taken place, and added in the following quaint and caustic terms, "There's Kinnaird greeting as if there was nae a saunt on earth but himsel' and the King o' France." His vanity and imperious manner had won for him the nickname of "The Prince." His brother-in-law alludes to him as "The Prince" in a letter in which he says, "I neither love nor fear the Prince."¹

¹ "Dundas of Fingask," by Mrs. Dundas of Carron Hall (1891).



JAMES BRUCE OF KINNAIRD. 1730-1794.

Bruce died in a tragic manner. He had been entertaining some company at Kinnaird, and when handing a lady to her carriage his foot slipped on the stair and he fell down headlong. He was taken up speechless, much cut and bruised. He remained in a state of insensibility for eight or nine hours, when he expired on Sunday, 27th April, 1794, in the 64th year of his age. He was a very tall man. In March, 1773, on his arrival in England, Fanny Burney, in her lively sketch of him at this time in a letter to Samuel Crisp, says:—"Mr. Bruce's grand air, gigantic height, and forbidding brow awed everybody into silence. . . . He is the tallest man you ever saw gratis." His portraits¹ give no clue to the "forbidding" brow described by Fanny Burney. His countenance was manly and good humoured, and his manner affable and polite. He was a keen sportsman, and used to go in the season to Ardochullarie, on Loch Lubnaig, the fishing and shooting of which he rented. He was buried in Larbert Churchyard, where there is a tombstone with an inscription setting forth his virtues and accomplishments. By his wife, Mary Dundas, Bruce left two sons, Robert, who died young, and James, who succeeded him; also a daughter Janet Maitland, who married John Jardine.

VII.—James Bruce, eighth of Kinnaird, who succeeded in 1794, married Eliza, daughter of William Spicer of Wear, in the county of Devon, and had a daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who was heiress of Kinnaird.

¹ The original of the portrait reproduced here was painted by Pompeo Battoni. (See particulars under list of illustrations.) Bruce wrote from Rome in 1762 to his fiancée, Miss Murray of Polmaise: "I begin to sit to-morrow to the best painter in Italy."—Portfolio IV., 77, "Scottish Portraits," edited by James L. Caw, Director of Scottish National Portrait Gallery. This lady must have been Margaret, only daughter of William Murray of Polmaise, by his wife, Elizabeth Gibson, who eventually married the Marchese Accramboni, and died at Rome, 1784. It is said she despaired of Bruce's ever coming back. See "Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen."

VIII.—Mary Elizabeth Bruce, ninth of Kinnaird, succeeded to the property in 1810, and was married 20th June, 1822, to Charles Lennox Cumming (who assumed the name and arms of Bruce), third son of Sir Alexander Cumming Gordon, Bart. of Altyre and Gordonstown. They had one daughter, Elizabeth Mary, who succeeded to Kinnaird. Mrs. Cumming-Bruce was the authoress of "The Bruces and the Cumyns."

IX.—Elizabeth Mary Cumming-Bruce, tenth of Kinnaird, was married in 1841 to James, Lord Bruce, who succeeded his father as eighth Earl of Elgin, &c. They had one daughter, Elma.

X.—Lady Elma Bruce, eleventh of Kinnaird, was married in 1864 to Thomas John, fifth Baron Thurlow, who assumed the name of Cumming-Bruce, and has issue.¹

The estate was exposed for sale by the Free Church of Scotland under the power of sale contained in a bond and disposition in security, and was bought by Robert Orr, merchant in Glasgow, J.P. for the County of Stirling, in 1895.² Mr. Orr built the present house, which stands on the site of the old house of Kinnaird. He died at Kinnaird on 23rd January, 1906, leaving a widow and family.

¹ Burke's "Peerage,"

² Writs of Kinnaird.



2.6

Wm. H. Murray
1855

CARRON HALL

CARRON HALL.*

(*Parish of Larbert.*)

THE lands of Carron Hall, formerly called Quarrell, or Querrell,¹ in the parish of Larbert, which include the old barony of Skaithmure, have belonged to several notable families. The mansion house of Quarrell is one of the oldest in the district, and has many interesting features. It is a quaint, rambling old place, just the kind of country house to gather a number of eerie ghost stories about it. The house is supposed to date from the beginning of the seventeenth century, but some parts are probably older. It must have been built by the Bisset family, who previously had lived in the old castle of Skaithmure. The sundial is the same as that at Barnboughle Castle, Linlithgowshire,² and is in very perfect preservation. There are several coats of arms on various parts of the buildings. Over the fireplace in the harness room is the coat of the Forresters, with the date 1698. This was probably brought from Torwood, which had previously belonged to the Forresters, and fixed in here by the Dundases, who acquired

* Formerly QUARRELL.

¹ The word Quarrell is old Scots and mid-English for "a quarry." Rev. J. B. Johnston—"Place Names of Stirlingshire."

² "Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland,"—McGibbon and Ross.

Torwood in 1749. There is no record of Forresters ever having owned Quarrell. In the dining room, over the mantelpiece, is the coat of the Dundas family. There are some very fine trees in the grounds.¹

QUARRELL OF THAT ILK.

The ancient barons of Quarrell are said to have taken their name from the lands, and as early as the reign of David I. designed themselves Quarrells of Quarrell. In a genealogy² of Quarles van Ufford of The Hague, sent from Edinburgh in 1767, it is stated:—"The name of Quarles is local, and originated in Scotland. It was first assumed by the lords of the lands and barony of Quarrell, in the county of Stirling, in the reign of David I. The Quarrells of that ilk were by no means insignificant barons at that time in the counties of Stirling and Perth, and were well known for several generations. There are extant many *Diplomata Regia* in which the Quarrells sign as witnesses."

On 20th September, 1298, we are reminded of the usurpation of Edward I. in Scotland by the following entry in the Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland (pp. 260-263):—"The King to John de Langton, his chancellor, commands a presentation to be issued for Thomas de Querle, clerk, to the vacant church of Ratheu in St. Andrew's diocese," and on the same day Thomas de Querle was presented to this church, "*sede vacante* and in the King's hands, under letters to the keeper of the spirituality."

¹ See New Statistical Account of Stirlingshire.

² In the possession of H. de Quarles van Ufford of The Hague. This document is signed by one of the Magistrates of Edinburgh.

William Quarles¹ left Scotland about the year 1420, and settled down in Northamptonshire, where he married Catherine of Ufford. The following coat of arms was matriculated in the Lyon Register, Edinburgh, on 3rd July, 1767, by the Honourable William Quarles, baron of the Holy Roman Empire, Lord of Tedingswend in Holland, representative of the Quarles of Northamptonshire in England, descended of the ancient family of the Quarles in Scotland:—

Bears quarterly, first, argent, three falcons vert; second, or, a fess dancetty ermine, betwixt three falcons with wings displayed vert, for the Quarles in Northamptonshire; third, sable, a cross coupé and engrailed or, for Ufford; fourth, barry of ten pieces argent and gules, three martlets sable for Chaworth. Crest:—That of the ancient Quarles of that ilk in Scotland, viz., a demi-eagle displayed vert, gorged with a ducal coronet or. Motto:—*Aquila non captat muscas.*²

BISSET OF QUARRELL.

On 8th May, 1462, we find Andrew Reidheuch of the Quarrell, signing as a witness.³ Soon after this date the lands must have been acquired by the Bissets, the family principally identified with the lands of Quarrell in the early times. The Bissets can be traced in the county of Stirling back to 1261, when a William and Andrew Bisset appear as witnesses. Whether they were relations of Robert Bisset,

¹ In the Appendix to the Heralds' "Visitation of Northants," 1564-1618, will be found a pedigree of this family. "The History of Northamptonshire," in the Victoria County Histories, has also frequent references to this family.

² Copied from the Lyon Register MSS. There are frequent notices of the family of Quarles van Ufford in the "Annuaire de la Noblesse et des Familles Patrioiennes de Pays Bas," and in the "Armorial Général."

³ Cart, of Cambuskenneth.

who is designed the King of Scotland's (Alexander III.) Knight, I have not been able to ascertain.¹ In 1359 their lands were called Erth Bisset. They came into possession of Quarrell, which belonged to the Abbey of Newbattle, early in the fifteenth century. Alexander Bisset of Quarrell was dead before 8th April, 1472,² when we find his relict, Elizabeth Elphinstone, alluded to. In 1477, Thomas Bisset,³ most probably his son, gets sasine of "Levelandis, Torbrekis, Chermurland, Bissetland, &c." Thomas Bisset is again referred to in 1512,⁴ and we find the following contract of marriage, under date 16th July, 1520:—"It was appoynted and contractit betuix honorable persones, Thomas Besat of the Quarell, on the ta parte, and George Crechtoun on the tother parte . . . that Alexander Besat sal complete mareage with Jonet Crechtoun, dochter to the said George. . . ." ⁵

On 2nd July, 1550, there is a sasine given by Gavin Hamilton to Thomas Bisset of Quarrell for Isabella Elphinstone.⁶ This laird, who was a young man, was "slaughtered" in 1554 by Robert Henry, alias "Deill Amang Us." Henry was tried 26th October, 1554, and, to quote the terse words used in Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," he was "convicted of art and part of the cruel slaughter of Thomas Bissite, young laird of Quarrell—Beheaded."

On 2nd May, 1569, Robert Bisset, senior of Quarrell, died. His testament, which is recorded in the Edinburgh

¹ In "The History of the Frasers," by Sir W. Fraser, there are details of the Northern Bissets.

² Abstract of Protocol Books of Stirling.

³ Exchequer Rolls.

⁴ R. M. S.

⁵ Extracts from Stirling Burgh Records (printed).

⁶ Laing Charters.



SUNDIAL AT CARRON HALL

Commissariot, was given up by his son, Robert Bisset, "now of Quarrell." The above Robert Bisset, senior, was most probably the brother of the previous laird, Thomas Bisset of Quarrell.

Robert Bisset, junior, died before 1593, when his son, John Bisset of Quarrell, his brother Alexander, and the late Robert Bisset of Quarrell, are referred to.¹

In 1598, Katherine Bisset, wife of James Elphinstone of Woodside, brother german to Sir George Elphinstone of Blythswood, is mentioned in the Laing Charters. On 3rd October, 1604, John Bisset of Quarrell is retoured heir to his father, Robert Bisset, in the lands of Chirriemuirlands.² The next laird, probably the son of John Bisset of Quarrell, was Thomas, who died before 1620, when his relict, Margaret Kinross, is referred to. This Thomas sold the lands of Quarrell and East Skaithmure to the Elphinstones.

ELPHINSTONE OF QUARRELL.³

The Elphinstones, as early as 1512, had a charter of the superiority of Quarrell,⁴ but it was not till about 1610 that they seem to have owned the lands. At that date, Mr. James Elphinstone, second son of Alexander, fourth Lord Elphinstone, by his wife, the Honourable Jean Livingstone, is designed of Quarrell. He resigned the lands of Quarrell and East Skaithmure on 27th October, 1619, to his father, Lord Elphinstone. The lands were then given to Michael Elphinstone, first of Quarrell.

¹ P. C. Register, Vol. VI, p. 604.

² *Inq. Spec.*

³ I am specially indebted to A. W. Gray Buchanan, Esq. of Parkhill, for his notes on the Elphinstones.

⁴ R. M. S.

I.—Michael Elphinstone, first of Quarrell, ninth son of Alexander, fourth Lord Elphinstone, by Jean, daughter of William, sixth Lord Livingstone,¹ was born 23rd December, 1593.² Along with his elder brother, John, he matriculated at Glasgow College, 6th March, 1609.³ He married, 15th February, 1618, Mary Bruce, daughter of Mr. Robert Bruce of Kinnaird,⁴ by whom he had (1) Robert, of whom afterwards; (2) Michael, described as second son, 28th June, 1627⁵; (3) John, youngest son, buried at Larbert, 14th September, 1680, "who gifted to this kirk two Communion cups"⁶ with the inscription, "CALIX USUI PIO IN AEDE SACRA DE LARBAR INSERVIENS QUEM DONO DEDIT JOANIS ELPHINSTOVN DNI ROBERTI ELPHINSTOVN DE QVARREL EQVITIS AVRATI FRATER GERMANVS, 1680."⁷; (4) Lilius, who was married to Sir John Dalmahoy of that ilk, Bart., and had two sons and one daughter⁸; (5) Helen, described as youngest daughter, married about 1653 to David Livingstone of Bantaskine.⁹ He had a sasine of the lands of Quarrell and East Skaithmure, recorded 15th November, 1619, proceeding on a charter granted by his father, Alexander, Lord Elphinstone, with consent of Alexander Elphinstone of Kildrummie, fiar of Elphinstone.¹⁰ He also acquired the lands of Mungall, in the parish of Falkirk.¹¹ He is mentioned, 19th July, 1637, as tutor to Jeane

¹ Wood's "Douglas's Peerage," Vol. I., p. 538.

² Elphinstone Book, Vol. I., p. 166.

³ Mun. Univ., Glas., Vol. III., p. 67.

⁴ Elphinstone Book, Vol. I., p. 166.

⁵ Stirlingshire Sasines, Vol. IV., fol. 44.

⁶ Tombstone, Elphinstone Book, Vol. I., p. 166.

⁷ Burns's "Old Scottish Communion Plate," p. 287.

⁸ Douglas's "Baronage," p. 550.

⁹ Stirlingshire Sasines, Vol. IX., fol. 158.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Vol. I., fol. 332.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, Vol. XIV., fol. 577.

Elphinstone, daughter of umq¹¹ James Elphinstone of Barns, his brother.¹ According to the stone in Larbert churchyard, he died at Durham, and was buried there, 1st November, 1640. The Stirling Commissary Records state that he died in October, 1640, and his testament dative was registered 5th December, 1640, Marie Bruce, his relict, being appointed executrix dative.

II.—Sir Robert Elphinstone, Knight, second of Quarrell, had a sasine in his favour, 24th October 1641.² He was served heir of Michael Elphinstone of Quarrell, his father, 1st February, 1643.³ He had another sasine in his favour, 21st July, 1643.⁴ He was knighted before 1649, when he was on the Committee of War for Stirling,⁵ was appointed a Commissioner of Excise in 1661,⁶ a Justice of the Peace in 1663,⁷ and a Commissioner of Supply in 1667 and 1678.⁸ He had sasines in his favour, 18th April, 1654, 20th April, 1659,⁹ and August, 1681.¹⁰ He gifted a silver bread plate to the church of Larbert, engraved, "EX DONO D. ROBERTI ELPHINSTONE DE QUARREL EQUITIS QUI XIV. CAL. SEXTILIS ANNO SALUTIS MDCLXXXIII. OBIIT. IN USUM PANIS EUCHARISTICI ECCLESIAE LERBERIANAE MRO. ARCHIBALDO MUSHITE CURAM GERENTE."¹¹ Sir Robert married, about 1643, Euphame,

¹ Reg. P.C. of Scotland and MS. Deceats.

² Stirlingshire Sasines, Vol. VII., fol. 329.

³ *Inq. Gen.*, 2805.

⁴ Stirlingshire Sasines, Vol. VIII., fol. 20.

⁵ Acts Parl. Scot., Vol. VI., p. 192.

⁶ *Ibid.*, Vol. VII., p. 93.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 506.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 544, Vol. VIII., p. 226.

⁹ Stirlingshire Sasines, Vol. IX., pp. 254-5; Vol. XII., p. 138.

¹⁰ General Register of Sasines, Vol. XLVI., fol. 46.

¹¹ Burns's "Old Communion Plate," p. 268.

eldest daughter of Sir John Carstairs of Kilconquhar by his first wife, Anna Rae,¹ daughter and co-heiress of Adam Rae of Pitsindie, by whom he had issue :—(1) Michael, who succeeded ; (2) James, a merchant in Grangepans (described as brother-german to Michael Elphinstone of Quarrell), who had a sasine registered 10th June, 1686, of an annual rent of 600*l.*, “to be uplifted furth of the sd. Michall Elphinstoune his lands of Quarrel, Skaithmuir, and Mungll,”² married first, about 1686, Helen Hunter, by whom he had issue ; and secondly, Euphan Wright, by whom he had Robert and Helen, to whom he transferred the bond of 2nd June, 1686, over Quarrell, the children of his first marriage being otherwise provided for, and died before 1718³ ; (3) Anna, married to Sir William Bruce, Bart., of Stenhouse, with issue, three sons.⁴ Sir Robert Elphinstone died 19th July, 1683.

III.—Michael Elphinstone, third of Quarrell, was a Commissioner of Supply, 1678 and 1685.⁵ He and Robert, his eldest lawful son, had sasines “of four oxengate of land of Over Mungall, with the corn milne thereof, kill and milnelands, with ye pertinents,” 16th January, 18th February, and 7th July, 1690.⁶ He married Rachel Bruce, only daughter of Sir William Bruce of Stenhouse, Bart., by Helen Douglas, his wife,⁷ and had (1) Robert, who succeeded ; (2) Euphane, eldest daughter, married 30th June, 1699, to David Ramsay of Lethendy, W.S.,⁸ who had a sasine of the lands of Over Mungall, milne and

¹ General Register Sasines, Vol. LIII., fol. 169.

² Stirlingshire Sasines, Vol. VII., fol. 102.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII., fol. 608, 19th February, 1718.

⁴ Douglas's “Baronage,” p. 240. See under Stenhouse, p. 22.

⁵ Acts Parl. Scot., Vol. VIII., pp. 226, 466.

⁶ Stirlingshire Sasines, Vol. VII., fols. 422, 429, 471.

⁷ Douglas's “Baronage,” p. 240. M.C. signed 20th November, 1667.

⁸ Falkirk Marriages ; “History of Society of Writers to the Signet,” p. 166.

milnelands in the barony of Kerse, 26th August, 1712¹ ; (3) Isobell,² born about 1679, died at Edinburgh unmarried, 18th July, 1774, aged ninety-five³ ; (4) Mary, third daughter⁴ ; (5) Helen, fourth daughter.⁵ Michael Elphinstone of Quarrell died July, 1695.⁶

IV.—Robert Elphinstone, fourth of Quarrell, is mentioned in the Stirlingshire Sasines, 30th December, 1698, and 1st October, 1703. He was served heir special to his father, Michael Elphinstone of Quarrell in Howkerss, Teindyard, and part of the oxgate lands of Bothkennar, 20th June, 1711.⁷ He seems to have got into difficulties, and to have been obliged to sell his lands. Alexander Elphinstone, writer in Edinburgh, possibly a younger brother or near relation, had sasine of the lands of Over Mungall, dated 27th December, 1710, registered 5th, January 1711,⁸ and though Mungall is stated to be in the possession of Robert Elphinstone in December, 1711, it was finally sold to his brother-in-law, David Ramsey of Lethendy, in 1712. On 9th August, 1725, Mr. John Drummond, brother-german to James Drummond of Blair Drummond, and Mrs. Agatha Vanderbent, had sasine of the lands of Quarrell and Skaithmure, formerly belonging to Robert Elphinstone of Quarrell.⁹ He married (contract dated 24th November, 1687) Anna Campbell, second daughter of Mr. Adam Campbell of Gargunnoch, who had sasine of the lands of Skaithmure, Over

¹ Stirlingshire Sasines, Vol. XIII., fol. 30.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. XIII., fols. 27, 28, 29, 117, 118.

³ Scots Magazine, Vol. XXXVI., p. 391.

⁴ Stirlingshire Sasines, Vol. XIII., fols. 27, 28, 29, 117, 118.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ Service of Heirs.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Stirlingshire Sasines.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Vol. XIV., Pt. 2, fol. 585.

Mungall, Mungallmylne, and others, 27th March, 1688.¹ They had at least one son, Michael, and several daughters, the eldest of whom, Lilius, was married to Captain James Douglas, and died at Edinburgh, 28th December, 1775.²

V.—Michael Elphinstone, fifth of Quarrell, was served heir portioner and heir of provision general to his grandfather, Adam Campbell of Gargunnoch, 13th September, 1739.³ He was probably never in possession of Quarrell, as the date, 1755, given in the "New Statistical Account of Scotland" as that of the sale by the Elphinstones, is evidently a mistake, possibly for 1725. He had a daughter, Margaret, who died in 1799.⁴

From the Elphinstones the lands of Quarrell passed to the family of Drummond of Blair Drummond, as stated above, and on 19th January, 1749, there is a disposition of Quarrell by George Drummond of Blair Drummond to Thomas Dundas, younger, of Fingask. These lands marched with the lands of Letham, which belonged to his father, Thomas Dundas, merchant and Bailie of Edinburgh.

DUNDAS OF CARRON HALL⁵

The immediate ancestor of the family of Dundas of Carron Hall, formerly Quarrell, was Thomas Dundas, merchant and Bailie of Edinburgh, descended from the ancient family of Dundas of that ilk, who acquired a considerable estate in the county of Stirling, and got a charter under the Great Seal, 22nd June, 1732, erecting his lands into a barony, under the designation of

¹ General Register of Sasines, Vol. LVII., fol. 205.

² Scots Magazine, Vol. XXXVII., p. 638.

³ Service of Heirs.

⁴ Edinburgh Com. Rec., 4th April, 1799.

⁵ The following sketch of the Dundas family is principally taken from "Dundas of Fingask," some memorials of the family, by Mrs. Dundas of Carron Hall, Edinburgh—David Douglas, 1891.

“Fingask.” Among other lands possessed by Bailie Thomas Dundas were those of Letham, and the old manor house of Letham became the country home of his family. He married Bethia, daughter of John Baillie of Castlecary, and had two sons:—1, Thomas, his heir; and 2, Lawrence, ancestor of the present Marquess of Zetland.

Thomas Dundas, the eldest son, succeeded his father in 1762, and besides taking part in his father's business, also followed the law. He was at one time Deputy-King-of-Arms. Later on he became Member of Parliament for Orkney. In 1737 he married Ann Graham, daughter of James Graham of Airth. She died after a short married life, and in 1744 Thomas Dundas married secondly, Lady Janet Maitland, daughter of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale. In 1749, as above stated, Thomas Dundas, then designed “younger,” purchased the estate of Quarrell, and subsequently changed the name to Carron Hall.

He had “the right and title to the coal hewers and coal burners, working and serving in the present going coal, or which belong to the said coal and may at present be serving in any other coal.”

Mrs. Dundas says:—“This claim shows that so late as the year 1749 the colliers were bought and sold as part of an estate; their position, indeed, until the end of the century, remained that of serfs attached to the soil.” Under the article on Greenfield House¹ in “The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry,” is the following interesting corroboration of Mrs. Dundas's statement:—

“In the year 1820, the story goes, Mr. Robert Bold of Alloa was on a visit to his friend Mr. Colin Dunlop, then of Clyde. Mr. Dunlop called up one of the workers, an old man who went by the name of ‘Moss Nook,’ and bade him tell the gentleman how he came to Clyde. Moss Nook explained

¹ This estate now belongs to R. Stanser M'Nair, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh.

that he had 'belonged' as a boy to MacNair of Greenfield ; that Greenfield had taken a fancy to a pony of James Dunlop's (Colin's father), and 'had niffered him for the beast,' and that he had been sent over to Clyde then and there, and had been there ever since."

"It is well known that our colliers and salters were in old times slaves, *adscripti glebae*. But it is not so well known how late the system lasted. It was intended to be abolished (three years after the famous Somerset case) by the Act of 1775, whose preamble bears that 'many colliers and coalbearers and salters are in a state of slavery or hondage, bound to the collieries or saltworks, where they work for life, transferable with the collieries and saltworks.' But the collier-owners managed still to keep some grip of their men, and the last Briton did not quite cease to be a slave till the Act of 1799 (ten years after the French Revolution), which bears that 'many colliers and coalbearers still continue in a state of bondage.'" As late as 1842, before the Scotch Mining Commission, a collier from Musselburgh, five miles from the Parliament House, gave evidence that he had wrought for years as a slave, and that he, his father, and his grandfather had been born slaves. And a little later still, some time after 1843, Dr. Norman Macleod had among his Dalkeith members a woman who had been born a slave."

Thomas Dundas went on adding to his possessions in the county, and about this time (1749) purchased Torwood¹ from the heirs of Lord Forrester. By his wife, Lady Janet Maitland, he had, besides other children, a son, Thomas, born 1750, who succeeded him, and a daughter, Mary, who was married in 1776 to James Bruce of Kinnaird, the celebrated Abyssinian traveller.² Thomas Dundas, first of Carron Hall, died 16th April, 1786, and was succeeded by his elder son, Thomas.

Thomas Dundas, second of Carron Hall, was a distinguished soldier. After a brilliant career he rose to the rank of major-general. He fell a victim to fever at Guadaloupe, 3rd June, 1794. In the following year a monument was ordered by the

¹ Writs of Torwood. See under that property.

² "Dundas of Fingask," pp. 58-9. See under Kinnaird.

House of Commons to be erected to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is in the centre of the north transept, and is by Bacon.¹ Major-General Thomas Dundas, born 1750, married 9th May, 1784, Lady Eleanor Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, ninth Earl of Home, by his wife, Primrose,² second daughter of Charles, Lord Elphinstone. By her he had, besides six daughters, one son, Thomas, born 1792, who succeeded him.

Thomas Dundas, third of Carron Hall, was only two years old at the date of his father's death in 1794. He followed his father's profession, and entered the 52nd Light Infantry. He carried the regimental colours at Corunna. When he landed at Spithead in the beginning of 1809, his mother wrote to a friend that he was "in health and spirits, without a shirt on his back, or a penny in his pocket." He served with the army—his many medals telling of his services to his country—till 1816, when he retired with the rank of major on half pay, being subsequently raised to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He then settled at Carron Hall, where the "good Colonel" was beloved by all who knew him. He was a Liberal in politics and exerted himself so usefully during the Reform Bill that a baronetcy was offered to him, which he declined. He was for many years an elder in Larbert Parish Church, and was ever ready to give his aid on behalf of all objects for the good of the neighbourhood he loved so well. Colonel Thomas Dundas married, 18th February, 1815, Charlotte Anne, daughter of Joseph Boulton of Springfield, Warwickshire. By her he had fifteen children, but only four grew up:—(1) Thomas, who died unmarried; (2) Joseph Dundas, his heir; and two

¹ Dictionary of National Biography.

² Primrose Elphinstone's mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Primrose, Bart., of Carrington, and grand-daughter of Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart., Lord Clerk Register.

daughters Charlotte Anna, who was married to Colonel Armine S. H. Mountain, C.B., and Clementina, married to Vincencio Bartolucci. Colonel Thomas Dundas died at Clarges Street, London, on 25th May, 1860, in his sixty-ninth year, and is buried in the family burying ground in Larbert churchyard. He was succeeded by his second son—

Joseph Dundas, fourth of Carron Hall, who was born 28th November, 1822. He was a major in the Stirlingshire Militia, and lieutenant-colonel in the Volunteers.¹ He died in Switzerland, 7th July, 1872, and was buried at Monnetier, near Geneva. He married, 28th November, 1850, Margaret Isabella, second daughter of George Charles Moir, of Denmore, Aberdeenshire, and grand-daughter of Sir William Bruce, seventh baronet of Stenhouse, Stirlingshire, and by her had six sons and four daughters. Mrs. Dundas was the authoress of the book so frequently referred to—"Dundas of Fingask." Joseph Dundas was succeeded by his eldest son—

Thomas George Dundas, fifth of Carron Hall, the present laird, born in 1853. He married, 3rd December, 1879, Mary Davidson, daughter of Duncan Davidson of Tulloch, Ross-shire, and has issue :—Archibald, born 22nd September, 1880 ; and Ronald, born 13th June, 1886. A son and daughter died in infancy.

SKAITHMURE.

The lands of Skaithmure, from the reign of David II. till about the middle of the sixteenth century, belonged to the family of More, or Mure, of Skaithmure.² The old castle, of which it is supposed a square tower³ about five hundred yards

¹ Appointed lieutenant-colonel 1st Administrative Battalion, May, 1861. See further reference to Colonel Joseph Dundas under Torwood.

² Anderson's "Scottish Nation."

³ Mr. Fleming's "Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility."

west of Carron Hall mansion is all that now remains, was said to have been built by Sir Reginald More, Lord Great Chamberlain under David II. On the tower are two sundials, and on the lintel of a window is the date 1637 and the initials of Alexander, fourth Lord Elphinstone, and Dame Jean Livingstone, his wife,¹ whose son Michael was the founder of the Quarrell branch of the Elphinstones, as already stated. Mr. Fleming has given interesting sketches of the tower and sundials in his book, "Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility." About 1488, Alexander Mure of Skaithmure was tenant, with his son, James, of Westerton of Bothkenner.² A charter, granted by Robert Bisset of Quarrell, is dated at Skaithmure, 21st May, 1543, *sic* (probably 1534), and William Mure of "Skamur" is a witness. The confirmation of this charter is dated 9th September, 1542.³ Probably about this date the Bissets came into possession of the lands. On 31st October, 1582, Alexander Mure was retoured heir of Alexander Mure of Skaithmure, his father, in the lands of Skaithmure,⁴ and as late as 1617, Alexander Mure, eldest son of the late Alexander Mure of Skaithmure, was alive.⁵ From this time Skaithmure ceased to be used as a territorial title.

¹ Mr. Fleming's "Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility."

² Exchequer Rolls.

³ R. M. S.

⁴ *Inq. Spec.*

⁵ Edinburgh General Register of Sasines.

GLENBERVIE.*

(*Parish of Larbert.*)

THE estate of Glenbervie, formerly called Woodside, which includes the lands of Lethbertschiells and Stanrigmill, is one of the most picturesque in the parish of Larbert. The lands have most pleasing undulations, are well wooded,¹ and abound with streams. The old mansion house of Woodside,² the ruins of which are still to be seen, was probably built by one of the later of the Bruce owners about 1590. It is noted in Pont's map of Stirlingshire, drawn about 1610.

In the reign of David II.³ there is a charter by Adam Salter to Marjory, his spouse, of the lands of Lethbertschiells, and in the same reign they were held by William Lundie, who, we find, was forfeited, and his lands given to Adam de Argent. About the year 1370, there is a confirmation of donations which Adam de Argent made to Marjory, his spouse, of the lands—30th April, in the fortieth year of the reign of David II., viz. 1369. The family of the Argents figures prominently about the Court in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. There is a charter⁴ by Robert II. to Robert, Earl of Fife and Menteith, in the year 1377, when the lands are resigned by Adam de Argent. This

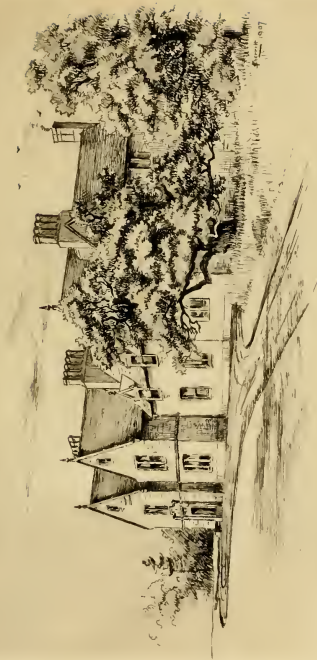
* Formerly WOODSIDE.

¹ See Appendix A for some notes on trees, &c., on the estate.

² The illustration given is not of this house. See Rollo of Woodside.

³ Robertson's Index of Charters, 58, 6, and 67, 7.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 118, 16.



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GLENBERVIE

owner was, of course, the younger son of King Robert II., afterwards Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, whose craft, ambition, and cruelty have won him an inglorious immortality in Scottish history and in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Fair Maid of Perth."

BRUCE OF WOODSIDE.

On 26th December, 1451, there is a charter of Lethbert-schiells to Alexander Bruce of Stanehouse.¹ His son, Sir John Bruce of Stenhouse and Airth, made over the lands to his second son, Mr. Thomas Bruce, known as first of Lethbertschiells and Woodside. There are frequent allusions to this Mr. Thomas in the Great Seal.² He married Elizabeth, daughter of James Auchmoutie,³ and had a son, Thomas, who succeeded him. Thomas Bruce, second of Lethbertschiells and Woodside,⁴ married Marian, daughter of Sir Alexander Drummond of Carnock, by whom he had a son, Robert, who succeeded him, and a son, Patrick, who took part in the murder of David Forrester of Logie.⁵ Thomas Bruce was much troubled by his unfriendly neighbour, Alexander Forrester of Torwood, as the following complaint, extracted from the Privy Council Register, will show :—

"Stirling, 25 October, 1583.—Complaint by Thomas Bruce of Larberscheles, as follows :—He hes oft and divers tymes lamentit to the Kingis Majestie and Lordis of Secret Counsale the intollerable wrangis and injuries quihilk he hes sustenit and underlyis be the manifest oppressioun of Alexander Forster of Garden, heretable forester of the Kingis Majesteis Torwodles, be his violent and wilfull downe-halding of the dykes thairof ewest the

¹ See under Stenhouse.

² *R. M. S.*, 4th November, 1528, &c.

³ "Bruces of Airth, &c."

⁴ *R. M. S.*, 1589.

⁵ See under Torwood.

compliners landes and heretage, quhairby not onlie is the said wod liand oppin on that syde, of a malicious intentioun and sett purposis to lett cattell, hors, and swyne, pasturing within the said wod, have acces to his corneland, to waist and eit up the incres thairof, as thai haif done at sindry tymes of befor, bot thairwith, quhenas hirling usuallie is gevin up, he is compellit of force to hald ane winter hird to keip his cattell furth of the said wod quhair it is patent to thame; and, gif it happin at onie tyme that his said cattell, for eschewing of the violence and scharpnes of a stormy wether, to withdraw (as naturallie thay do) to the ley of the saidis woddes, and enter thairin, quhair is nathing to withstand thame nor hald thame owt, they ar schot and hochit be the said Alexander and his servandis at his command, to his gret skaith and heavie dampnage; committand thairthrow maist violent and manifest oppressioun upoun him, being the Kingis heretable fewar of the saidis landes, quhairas it lysis to the dewetie of that office of forster to releif him baith of the ane and uther be imparquing of the said wod with ane sufficient dyke, able alsweill to keip in as to hald owt." Alexander Forester having appeared to summons, and the complainer being also present, the Lords order Forester (1) to find surety "that he sall big and hald up ane sufficient dyke for keping of the guidis pasturing within the said forrest fra eatting and distructioun of the said Thomas Bruce coirnis in the summer tyme and harvest, and for keping of his guidis and cattell unentering in the said forrest in the winter and spring tyme, reservand onlie in the said dyke ane stile to him and his servandis to bring ower watter and wesche thair clathis at the well within the same dyke, and that the said dyke salbe compleit and performit betuix and the tent day of Aprile nix to cum;" (2) to "use gude neichtbourheid to the said Thomas turnand his guidis that sal happin to enter in the wod, or to poind thame, letting thame out for reasonable poindlaris fee, unhoundit, slayne, or hocht;" (3) also to find caution in 200 merks within twenty-four hours after being charged that the complainer, his wife, bairns, servants, and tenants shall be harmless of him, under pain of rebellion: "without prejudice alwayes to the said Alexander to persew his Majesteis comptrollare befor the Lordis of Sessioun, or uthers judgeis competent, for his releif in this caus, gif he onie aucht to haif." Caution in the manner and to the effect foresaid, by Alexander Forester of Garden, as principal, and Alexander Forestar of Boquhane, as his surety.¹

¹ Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, Vol. III., p. 602.

Robert Bruce, third of Lethbertschiells and Woodside, son of Thomas Bruce, second, married Christian Arnot, and had a son, Thomas, who succeeded him. Robert Bruce, third, was murdered by Robert and James Forrester, sons of Thomas Forrester of Myathill, as we learn from a remission for their lives granted to them by James VI., 5th May, 1607.¹

Thomas Bruce, fourth of Lethbertschiells and Woodside, married Elizabeth Rollock, and was retoured heir to his father, 28th May, 1603.² In 1622 he gives bond "that he will with all diligence big up his marsh dykes betwixt him and the Torwood, and make the same fensibil for preserving His Majesty's forest of Torwood from harme or skaith of people or beasts."³

About 1629 the lands of Woodside and others were overflowed by the sliding of a moss in Stirlingshire.⁴ The results were so serious that an appeal was made by the Lords of Secret Council for a national subscription to alleviate the distress. As the calamity caused a profound sensation, it may be interesting to give the full particulars as related in the records of the time:—

"Forsameekle as in the moneth of December—under silence of night, there hes fallin out by the unsearcheable providence of the Almighty God (quhilk by no humane witt nor foresight could be preventit) suche ane fearefull, suddane and unexpected accident, lyke ane thunder clap, upon the lands of Powes and Powmylne perteaning to David Rollock of Powes and Robert Johnestoun of Powmylne, and upon the lands perteaning to Patrik Bruce of Corsebruik and Thomas Bruce of Wodsyde, that the lyke wes never heard of in anie kingdome or age in so farre as ane great mosse of the thicnesse and largeness of a speir hes beene drivin by the force

¹ *R. M. S.*

² *Inq. Spec.*

³ Register of Privy Council, Vol. XII., 1622.

⁴ Exchequer Rolls and P.C. Register, IV., second series, 1630.

and violence of wind and water fra the firme ground and bounds where fra all beginning it unmoveable stood to the lands of Powes and Powmylne and others lands of the persons foresaids distant thairfra be the space of
 and hes overflowed and covered the saids whole lands, and hes tane ane solide, firme and sattled stand thairon, hes overturned the whole houses for the most part of the saids lands sua that twentie familieis wer constrained for lyfe and death and with the extreme hazard of thair lyfes to flee and leave thair houses and all within the same to the violence of the mosse. And now the saids lands, whilks wer good arable ground bearing wheate, beare and all other grayne, ar turned into a blacke mosse without all possibilitie or hope of recoverie, and the gentlemen awners of the lands who and thair predecessours wer men of good account, able to serve the King and countrie and charitable disposed to the releefe of all distressed people, ar upon a suddane turned beggars, having nothing but the miserable face of a black mosse to looke unto in place of thair pleasant and fertile ground. And whereas this fearefull visitatioun hes procedit immediatlie from the hand of God (whois divine chastisements must with ane Christiane resolutioun be embraced and susteanned) it becometh all good Christians who ar feeling members of this bodie to resent the distresses and misereis of thir poore gentlemen and by thair chearefull benevolence to contribute a part of thair meanes, whairwith it hes pleased God to blesse thame, toward thair releefe. For the whilk purpose the Lords of Secreit Counsell hes recommendit and be the tennour heirof recommends the saids distrest gentlemen to the favourable, charitable, and Christiane consideratioun of the whole Estaits both spirituall and temporall within this kingdome, and to the whole persouns of whatsoever ranks, qualitie or degree within the same, requesting and desiring thame and everie ane of thame to extend suche proportioun of thair liberalitie and charitie to the saids gentlemen as the importance and necessitie of the caus requires; and the saids Lords hes committed and be the tennour heirof committs the collectioun of this contributioun and benevolence of the people to the persons particularlie underwritin, Mr. Robert Baron, minister at Aberdein, Mr. Alexand Jaffrey, bailie, Thomas Nicolsone, bailie, and Alexander Forbes, for the shirefdome of Aberdein, and Duncane Forbes and Mr. James Campbell of Moynes for the shirefdome of Innernes, and Patrik Smith of the Holl and Smith, his brother, for the shirefdome of Orkney and Zetland, and Archibald Campbell, sonne to Alexander

Campbell of Ardochattan, and Johne Stirline, sone to William Stirline of Achyle, for the shirefdome of Argyle and Tarbet, who ar all men of approvyn credite, honestie and reputioun, and will deale faithfullie and uprightlie in this bussines and conceale nothing that will be given be the people to this so good and necessar a worke ; givand, grantand and committand unto thame and everie ane of thame full power, warrand and commissioun to deale and travell with the whole archbishops and bishops, noblemen, baronns and gentlemen, synods, presbytereis and sessiouns of kirks, burrowes, touns, villages, and with all others his Majesteis subjects als weill to burgh as land anent thair benevolence and charitable Christiane contributioun to be given out of thair good discretioun for the helpe and supplee of the saids gentlemen. Quhilks Commissioners sall have ane booke delyvered unto thame be the Clerk of his Majesteis Counsell whairof everie leaf sall be marked be the said Clerk, within the whilk booke the saids Lords requests all and everie persoun who sall contribute to this worke to insert or caus be insert the sowmes of money that thay sall contribute and advance in this earand ; and if anie persoun or persons be sleuth or negligence sall refuse or forgett to insert thair contributioun, ordains and commands the saids Commissioners to insert the saids contributiouns thameselfes, and that they report thair diligence in the premises with thair booke conteaning the names of the whole persons contributors and the sowmes of money contributed and collected be thame to the saids Lords upon the first Counsell day of Februarie nixtcome, to the intent the saids Lords may know what sowmes of money ar collected and how the same sall be employed, and the saids Commissioners sall give thair great and solemn oath at the reporting of thair diligence and booke foresaid that they have not omitted nor left out of the saids bookes none of the persons names that contributed nor the sowmes nor na part thairof that sall be advanced in this earand ; requesting alsua the saids archbishops and bishops to give directioun to the ministers within thair dioceis that they admonishe and stirre up thair flockes and parochiners to putt to thair helping hand in this so important and necessar a caus.¹

Thomas Bruce, fourth of Lethbertschields and Woodside, sold the lands of Woodside, Lethbertschields, and Stanrigmill to

¹ Register of Privy Council, Vol. IV., second series, pp. 25-7, 1630.

Dame Helen Elphinstone (Lady Langton) and her husband, Mr. Henry Rollo or Rollok, and they had a charter under the Great Seal, 13th September, 1636. Dame Helen was the fourth daughter of Alexander, fourth Lord Elphinstone,¹ and was born 27th August, 1589. She was married to Sir William Cockburn of Langton, Kt., and on his death, to Mr. Henry Rollo.

Although after 1636 the Bruces continued to design themselves "of Woodside," the lands to which they gave this name were in the parish of Alloa in the county of Clackmannan.²

ROLLO OF WOODSIDE.

Mr. Henry Rollo was the son of Thomas Rollo,³ Advocate, Edinburgh, and nephew of Robert Rollo,⁴ first Principal of the University of Edinburgh, 1585 to 1586, and of Hercules Rollo, a writer of Latin verse, &c., who flourished 1577-1619. Mr. Henry Rollo's grandfather was David Rollo, laird of Powis, near Stirling, who had a charter of these lands, 4th June, 1556, from the Provost of Trinity Collegiate Church, Edinburgh. In this charter his wife, Mariote Livingstone, is named.⁵

In Mr. Riddle Stodart's "Scottish Arms," he designs the Rollos of Powhouse as cadets of "Duncrub." Mr. Henry Rollo graduated at the University of St. Andrews in 1615, and was presented to the living of Auchterarder, in 1617; to

¹ Elphinstone Book, Vol. I., p. 167.

² Test. of Mr. Andrew Bruce of Woodside, Stirling Com. Rec., 30th July, 1669. Some further notes on this family will be found in Appendix B.

³ Thomas Rollo married Annabel Forrester, relict of James Sinclair of Banks. Their children were :—(1) Henry, minister in Edinburgh; (2) John, baptised 7th March, 1586; (3) John, baptised 18th April, 1599; (4) George, baptised 12th August, 1600; (5) Jean, baptised 2nd August, 1601.—Stirling Commissary Records and Edinburgh Register of Baptisms.

⁴ See Dictionary of National Biography.

⁵ Register Trin. Coll. Church—Bannatyne Club, p. 118, No. 57.



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WOODSIDE HOUSE

Kilconquhar in 1623; to Trinity Collegiate Church, Edinburgh, in 1628; and to Greyfriars in 1635. He was a member of Assembly in 1638, and one of those chosen for visiting the University of St. Andrews, 16th November, 1641, and that same year was translated to the High Church of Edinburgh.¹ He died in 1649.²

By his wife, Dame Helen Elphinstone, he had a son, John, who succeeded him. John Rollo of Woodside had various charters of the lands,³ and died before 15th July, 1674, on which date his son, Henry, was retoured to him in these lands.⁴ John had at least one other son, Captain Andrew Rollo.

Henry was Supervisor of the Salt Duty in Scotland, and married Margaret Young—presumably the eldest daughter of Sir John Young of Leny, by Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Hope of Kerse.⁵ Sir John Young had thirteen children. The youngest daughter, Janet, was married to Sir George Dunbar, Bart., of Mochrum and Woodside.

Henry Rollo and Margaret Young had an annual rent out of the barony of Leny, 12th February, 1692.⁶ On 30th July, 1697, Henry Rollo was served heir to his brother-german, Captain Andrew Rollo. On 7th August, 1729, Henry—now Sir Henry, having been knighted before 30th March, 1710—was served heir to his grandfather (who died in 1649⁷) in the teinds of the lands of Woodside, Lethbertschiells, and Stanrigmill.

Woodside House, of which an illustration is given, was most probably built by Sir Henry Rollo early in the eighteenth

¹ Scott's "Fasti."

² Service of Heirs.

³ Writs of Woodside and Laing Charters.

⁴ *Inq. Spec.* (269).

⁵ MS. Pedigree of Young of Leny in Register House.

⁶ R. M. S.

⁷ Service of Heirs.

century. The style of the architecture seems to bear this out. It was built either partly on the site of the old mansion house or on an adjoining site, and was connected by a passage with the remaining portion of the old house, which formed a wing of the new one. In the old part, which was quite habitable till about 1850, were the kitchen and servants' quarters. As stated before, some of the ruins¹ of the old mansion house are still standing, and are shown in the illustration. When the eighteenth century house was pulled down about 1850, it is said that a carved stone, which is still preserved at Glenbervie, was taken from it. On this stone are the Rollo arms, the initials H^SR and M^DV (Sir Henry Rollo and Dame Margaret Young), and the date 1710. On the lintel of the west door of the ruins is the monogram of Henry Rollo and Margaret Young, and the date 1692. It is not improbable that the monogram of 1692 marks the year of Sir Henry's marriage, and the initials of 1710 mark the building of the house and the knighthood conferred on him about this time. This house, called Dunbar House by the Dunbar owners—1724-1782—continued to be the mansion house of the estate till about 1850.

On 15th May, 1724, Sir Henry Rollo, with consent of his wife, Dame Margaret Young, disposed of the lands to Sir George Dunbar, Bart., of Mochrum.² This was probably a family transaction, as we have seen that the wives of Sir Henry Rollo and Sir George Dunbar were sisters.³ Sir Henry Rollo died in 1733, and his will was recorded in the Edinburgh Commissariat, 13th December of that year. It was given up by Robert, Lord Rollo, husband to Mary Rollo, Sir Henry's daughter and

¹ A sketch of the ruins is given in Mr. Fleming's "Castles and Mansions."

² Writs of Woodside.

³ MS. Pedigree of Young of Leny.

sole executor. The cautioner was John Rollo, goldsmith, burghess of Edinburgh, and "son of the said Robert, Lord Rollo." There was due to Sir Henry Rollo by the Government a portion of his salary as Surveyor-General of the Salt Duty. Sir Henry appears to have had only one daughter, who was married to Robert, fourth Lord Rollo, second son of the third Lord Rollo, whose elder son, John, the Master of Rollo, was killed in a quarrel with Patrick Graham of Inchbrakie as they were riding home one night after supper in 1691.¹

Robert, Lord Rollo, superintended the Treaty of Union in the last Scots Parliament. He was one of the Jacobite noblemen present at the pretended great hunting match at Aboyne on 27th August, 1715, at which the Earl of Mar explained his plans in favour of the Chevalier de St. George, but the following year Lord Rollo surrendered himself to the Marquis of Huntly, and obtained full benefit of the Act of Grace in 1717. He died in 1758, in his 78th year. He was the father of the famous soldier, Andrew, fifth Lord Rollo, 1700-1765, from whom the present family is descended.²

DUNBAR OF WOODSIDE.

Sir George Dunbar,³ second baronet of Mochrum, who purchased Woodside in 1724, was the son of Sir James Dunbar, first baronet, by Isabella, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, and grand-daughter of Alexander, second Earl of Linlithgow, with whom he got the lands of Plean, in Stirlingshire. Sir George Dunbar served under the Duke of Marlborough in Queen Anne's wars with great distinction. He

¹ Anderson's "Scottish Nation."

² Dictionary of Nat. Biog.

³ Riddell's MS. "Baronetage."

married Janet, youngest daughter of Sir John Young of Leny,¹ by whom he had three sons and two daughters:—(1) James, who succeeded him as third baronet; (2) John, who died unmarried, in 1742²; (3) Thomas, who left two sons, George, who succeeded as fifth baronet, and Thomas; (4) William, a major in the army, highly distinguished in the American War of Independence, who married a daughter of the Comte de Chambaud in Canada, and had two daughters, who died unmarried.

Sir George became chief of the Dunbars at the decease of Ludovic Dunbar of Westfield, 14th April, 1744. He died in 1747, and was succeeded by his eldest son, James.

Sir James Dunbar, third baronet of Mochrum and second of Woodside, studied law, and was admitted an advocate in 1738. He was appointed Deputy Judge Advocate for Scotland in February, 1768.³ He had a charter under the Great Seal, 26th July, 1749, of the lands of Woodside, in which the Manor House is "now called 'Dunbar House.'" He married, 31st August, 1750, Jacobina, daughter of John Hamilton of Newton, W.S.⁴ She and her sister, Dame Helen Hamilton, wife of Sir Patrick Murray, baronet, of Ochertyre, were served heirs portioners to their father, who died at Edinburgh, 28th January, 1782.⁵ Sir James had by his wife one son, George, his heir, and four daughters. His

¹ Scots Magazine, May, 1764. MS. Pedigree of Young of Leny.

² Riddell's MS. "Baronetage."

³ Scots Magazine.

⁴ John Hamilton of Newton is mentioned in Lockhart's "Memoirs" as the person sent by the Jacobites in Scotland in 1708 to the Duke of Hamilton, then at Ashton in Lancashire, with intelligence of the projected French invasion. He was the ninth son of William Hamilton, writer in Edinburgh, afterwards of Wishaw, the well-known antiquary.—"The Scots Peerage."

⁵ Riddell's MS. "Baronetage."

eldest daughter, Helen,¹ married William Copland of Colliston, and had an only daughter, married to Sir William Rowe Dunbar, Bart. His second daughter, Janet, married Dr. William Tennent of Poole Castle, and died without issue, 11th December, 1821,² at an advanced age, and Dr. Tennent's property went to her nephew, Hamilton Tovey, who assumed in consequence the additional arms and surname of Tennent. Sir James's third daughter, Hamilton, married 12th March, 1778, John Tovey, captain, 70th Regiment, afterwards captain and adjutant of the Stirlingshire Militia, and died 19th September, 1823, leaving, with other issue, a son, Hamilton (See above), and a daughter, Helen, married to John Wright of Broom, Stirlingshire, with issue.³ The fourth daughter of Sir James, Mary, was married to the Rev. John Shaw of Kendal.⁴

Sir James was succeeded by his only son, Sir George, fourth baronet. The lands of Woodside were sold by the trustees of Sir James Dunbar to John Strachan, "Armiger de Woodside," who, in 1782, had a charter which was confirmed under the Great Seal, 3rd February, 1783.

John Strachan of Woodside was born 22nd March, 1751, and was the only son of James Strachan, lieutenant, Royal Navy. He was a Magistrate for Stirlingshire, and married, 7th May, 1777, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Hunter of Blackness, by whom he had, with other issue, a son, John, who succeeded him. In 1801 John Strachan sold Woodside, and was afterwards designed of Cliffden, Tynemouth, Devon.

¹ Scots Magazine.

² *Ibid.*

³ Two of their grandsons are still heritors in Dunipace—the Rev. P. A. Wright Henderson, D.D., Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, of Stoneyend; and Hamilton G. Henderson, Esq., Snowdown House, Stirling,—Greendyke.

⁴ Douglas's "Baronage," and Riddell's MS. "Baronetage."

In 1828 Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, baronet,¹ died, and the baronetcy of Strachan of Thornton remained dormant for about thirteen years. In 1841 John Strachan of Cliffden (formerly of Woodside), was served heir male in general of Sir Alexander Strachan, the first baronet, and assumed the title. He was then in his ninety-first year. He died at Cliffden, 9th June, 1844, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Sir John Strachan was succeeded by his eldest and only surviving son, Sir John Strachan, of Her Majesty's household, who died without issue in January, 1854. The baronetcy has since remained dormant.²

There is a coat of arms with the bearings of Strachan of Thornton over the coach-house door at Woodside (Glenbervie). The date under the shield is 1758, which would imply that the arms were removed from some other place. As noted above, Sir John Strachan did not purchase the estate till 1782.

Sir John Strachan only retained the estate till 1801, in which year he sold it to David Russell, merchant in Glasgow.

RUSSELL OF WOODSIDE.

David Russell was born in May, 1747, and was the son of James Russell, Commissary Clerk and Bailie of the Regality of Dunblane, by Marion Robertson, his wife. David was baptised

¹ This is the Admiral satirised in the following lines:—

* "Chatham, impatient for the dawn,
Stood waiting for Sir Richard Strachan,
Sir Richard, longing to be at 'em,
Stood waiting for the Earl of Chatham."

² There are other renderings of the first line, but this is supposed to be the most probable, and is said to have been confirmed by Sir John Moore.

³ Cockayne's "Baronetage," Riddell's MS. "Baronetage," Rogers's "Memorials of the Strachans," &c. Rogers does not appear to have known of the purchase of Woodside, Stirlingshire.

23rd May, 1747, the witnesses being Alexander Drummond of Balhaldies, Hugh Pearson of Kippenross, and Patrick Linton of Pendreich.¹ David Russell was a partner in the well-known firm of Stirling, Gordon & Co., Glasgow, founded about the middle of the eighteenth century by James Somervell and Provost Arthur Connell, under the title of Somervell, Connell & Co., the name of Stirling, which was introduced into the firm in 1795, closely identifying the families of Stirling of Keir and Kippendavie with this old house. David Russell of Woodside married first Elizabeth M'Call, daughter of James M'Call of Braehead, merchant, Glasgow, and by her had two children, James, his heir, and Sarah, who was married to James Crawford, junior, merchant, Port Glasgow, with issue David, James, Joseph, and Jane Tucker Crawford, who was married in 1836 to James Ewing of Strathleven. Elizabeth M'Call died in 1788, and David Russell married secondly, on 5th May, 1795, at Edinburgh, Mary Robertson, youngest daughter of James Robertson Barclay of Cavill, Clerk to the Signet.

David Russell of Woodside had a crown charter of the lands in 1801.² He died before 21st April, 1808, on which date his eldest son, James, had a special retour as heir of his father.

James Russell of Woodside was colonel of the Stirlingshire Militia, and married Mary Stirling, daughter of John Stirling of Kippendavie, one of the partners in Stirling, Gordon & Co., and sister to Sylvester Douglas Stirling, who afterwards became laird of Woodside, which he named Glenbervie.

Colonel James Russell and Mary Stirling had at least six children:—(1) David; (2) John, Admiral R.N., and afterwards of Maulside, Ayrshire, who married Catherine Forbes, third

¹ *Dunblane Baptisms.*

² *There is a coat of arms of the Russell family on the side of the stable.*

daughter of William Forbes of Callendar¹; (3) Henry; (4) James; (5) Graham, who succeeded to Hamilton Farm and Sorn, and took the name of Somervell. He was a partner in Stirling, Gordon & Co, with William and Charles Stirling and William Leckie Ewing of Arngomery. It may be interesting to note that of the last two partners of Stirling, Gordon & Co., Graham Russell Somervell was heir to James Somervell, one of the founders of the firm; and William Stirling of Tarduf married the great-grand-daughter of Provost Arthur Connell, the other founder. One of the partners in the firm had a Crown grant of the estate of "Content," in Jamaica, which is now in the possession of Messrs. J. B. Sherriff & Company, Limited, Glasgow. Graham Russell Somervell of Sorn married his cousin, Henrietta Stirling, daughter of William Stirling of "Content" by his wife, Elizabeth Barrett, a cousin of Mrs. Barrett Browning, the poetess.²

Colonel James Russell died 17th December, 1830, and was succeeded by his eldest son, David, a lieutenant in the 9th Regiment of Hussars, and afterwards General Sir David Russell, K.C.B., who distinguished himself in the Indian Army. He captured Banks House, but was wounded and disabled in the attack on the hospital, and was specially mentioned in dispatches.³ He was born in 1809, and died in 1884. His father's trustees sold the estate of Woodside in 1832 to his uncle, Sylvester Douglas Stirling,⁴ who changed the name of Woodside to Glenbervie; his reason for doing this will presently be shown.

¹ See Burke's "Landed Gentry."

² *Ibid.*, and "Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry."

³ Dict. of Nat. Biography.

⁴ For further particulars about the Russells see "Old Glasgow Notes," by A. W. Gray Buchanan, Esq., of Parkhill, Polmont, and "The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry."

STIRLING OF GLENBERVIE.

Sylvester Douglas Stirling was the seventh son of John Stirling of Kippendavie, and grandson of Patrick Stirling of Kippendavie, by his wife, Margaret Douglas, daughter of Sylvester Douglas, son of Robert Douglas, Bishop of Dunblane, who was great-grandson of Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie.¹ Sylvester Douglas Stirling was born in 1803, three years after his father's cousin, Sylvester Douglas, was created Baron Glenbervie. This peerage became extinct on the death of the first Lord Glenbervie in 1823, and in order to show the connexion of the family of Stirling with the House of Glenbervie, the old Stirlingshire name of Woodside was lost in the Kincardineshire name of Glenbervie.

Sylvester Douglas Stirling was a useful and enterprising Stirlingshire laird. He married, in 1830, Anne Patricia Craigie Connell, daughter of David Connell, by whom he had a son, Charles Douglas Stirling of Glenbervie, who died in 1856, and several daughters. The second, Mary Catherine, was married to her cousin, William Stirling of Tarduf, third son of William Stirling of "Content." Their eldest son, Major William George Hay Stirling, married, in 1895, Mary Louisa,² eldest daughter of William George Spens (descended from the old family of Spens of Lathallan) by his wife, the Honourable Mary Catherine Borthwick. Sylvester Douglas Stirling was drowned while bathing at Ardrossan, 2nd September, 1846. His wife survived him fifty-three years, and died at Glenbervie in 1899, when

¹ "Douglas Book" and "Stirlings of Keir," by Sir William Fraser, and "The Scots Peerage."

² Also a descendant of Douglas of Glenbervie. See pedigree of Spens of Craigsanquhar—Burke's "Landed Gentry."

the trustees sold the estate to James Aitken of Darroch, of the well-known firm of Russel & Aitken, writers, Falkirk.

The present mansion house of Glenbervie, of which an illustration is given, was built by the late Mrs. Stirling of Glenbervie in 1850-1, and the old house, having become quite uninhabitable, was then pulled down. The principal staircase in the present house is made entirely of Spanish chestnut grown on the estate, and is considered very fine of its kind.¹

APPENDIX TO GLENBERVIE.

Note A.

The following notes were kindly sent to me by Mrs. Houstoun of Johnstone Castle, grand-daughter of the late Sylvester Douglas Stirling of Glenbervie:—

“THE PARISH JOUG TREE still stands at the corner of the present mansion house of Glenbervie. It is an old oak, and during the building of the house, the earth from the foundation was heaped up round it to the height of probably five feet, which explains its curiously stunted appearance. The marks of a chain round the trunk can still be seen.

CARGIL'S THORN, marking the spot where the Covenanter, Donald Cargill, excommunicated Charles II., no longer exists, having been blown down within the last ten or fifteen years. It stood on the east side of the Falkirk and Stirling high road, on Woodside (Glenbervie) estate, which originally formed part of the ancient low Torwood.

WALLACE'S OAK, which stood on another part of Woodside (low Torwood) has also vanished. There is an account of it in the second edition of Nimmo's 'History of Stirlingshire,' in which the editor calls it an 'august vegetable' (!), and mention is made of a Druidical causeway

¹ I am indebted to Mrs. Houstoun of Johnstone Castle for this information.

leading up to the tree and circling round it. By means of tradition and an old map, we succeeded in identifying the spot a few years ago, and even found traces of the rough causeway mentioned by Nimmo."

Mrs. Houstoun states that the above information is partly based on information given by her grandmother, Mrs. Stirling of Glenbervie, whose knowledge of the places dated from 1832.

Note B.

Thomas Bruce, fourth of Woodside, married Elizabeth Rollock, and had a son, Thomas, fifth of Woodside, who had a son, Andrew, sixth of Woodside, designed thus in 1648 when he was made a Commissioner of War for Clackmannanshire. (Printed Acts of Scots Parliament). He married Catherine Hay in 1643, and had issue, Robert, his heir, John, Catherine, and Christian.

Robert Bruce, seventh of Woodside, had two sons, Robert, eighth of Woodside, and Captain John Bruce, ninth of Woodside, also a daughter, Beatrix, who was twice married, her first husband being James Bruce, and her second, — Ged.—"Bruces of Airth," &c.

CARRONVALE.*

(*Parish of Larbert.*)

THE name of Carronvale was given to a part of the lands of Broomage in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The old name, Broomage,¹ still retained for part of the lands, or, still earlier, Brumeinche, conjures up a pleasant picture of the season when:

“The broom . . . full flowered
Along the copses runs in veins of gold.”

The name Brumeinch, used about the middle of the fifteenth century, means the broom meadow or links.² Several of the fields on the property have suggestive names, such as Easter and Wester Tanziebroom, Otter Pool, and Lang Riggs.

The earliest allusion to these lands is in a charter under the Great Seal, dated 1451, in which James II. grants them to his wife, Queen Mary. On 4th May, 1452, they are granted to James Rutherford, of that ilk, for faithful services to King James II. In this charter³ the lands are named Bremis. In 1476 they belonged to James, Lord Livingstone,⁴

* Formerly BROOMAGE.

¹ Parts of the original lands of Broomage now belong to William Forbes, Esq., of Callendar, and to Sir John H. N. Graham, Bart., of Larbert.

² “Place Names of Stirlingshire,” by Rev. J. B. Johnston.

³ R. M. S.

⁴ *Acta Auditorum.*



CARRONVALE

and in 1478 they are alluded to as "brume Inch."¹ On 20th March, 1573-4, the superiority of Broomage was sold to John, Lord Thirlstane.² On 8th February, 1621, the lands are referred to in a charter under the Great Seal to David Livingstone of Dunipace. In 1644, there is a charter to John Burne³ of the lands of Larbert and Broomage,⁴ which Sir Robert Spottiswoode and Adam Livingstone resign. The lands of Broomage were portioned out by Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow, who sold half the lands about the beginning of the eighteenth century to Alexander Brown.

Alexander Brown, first portioner of Broomage, had a son, Alexander, second, who had confirmation of his father's lands, 5th August, 1725. In 1777 he acquired the other half of the lands, as will be shown presently.

This Alexander lived through the exciting times of the '45, and probably saw Prince Charlie's army marching through his lands, as tradition relates, to Falkirk. No doubt he watched the fortunes of his unfortunate neighbour at Dunipace with interest, but tradition does not tell us what side he took. Alexander, second, had a son, James, third of Broomage, who married Margaret Brown of Crofthead.

The portioner of the other half of Broomage was James Heugh, who owned the lands before 1724. He sold his half

¹ *Acta Auditorum.*

² R. M. S.

³ See under Larbert.

⁴ In 1632, as stated under Larbert (p. 2), Malcolm Mackie was tenant in Broomage, and probably belonged to the family of the Mackies, portioners of Larbert. Since the part of the book treating of Larbert estate was printed off, I have been informed that the Mackies, who for some generations have at various times owned lands in the parishes of Larbert, Dunipace, and Airth, are presumed to have a common origin with the Mackies, portioners of Larbert. A notice of this family will be found in Burke's "Landed Gentry," under the name of their descendant, Peter Jeffrey Mackie, Esq., of Corraith, Ayrshire.

to Robert Chalmers of Larbert in 1770. Robert Chalmers only retained this half till 1777, when it was purchased from him by Alexander Brown, second, as stated above. Alexander Brown, second, thus became the owner of the whole lands of Broomage.

James Brown, son of Alexander Brown, second, sold the lands on 22nd October, 1819, to the Honourable Duncan Robertson of Roehill, Perthshire.

ROBERTSON OF CARRONVALE.

The Honourable Duncan Robertson of Carronvale was a doctor of medicine. He went to Jamaica, where he spent a useful life, becoming a member of the Legislative Council, hence his title of Honourable. On his return to Scotland in 1819, he purchased the estate of Broomage, and changed the name to Carronvale. He planted nearly all the wood about the place, laid out a new approach, and built a lodge at the gate. He also added two wings to the old house at Carronvale, which was probably built about the beginning of last century. Dr. Robertson fitted up the interior of his house with mahogany grown on his own estate of "Friendship" in Jamaica, and some of this is still in Carronvale. He married Susan Stewart, daughter of Colonel Robert Stewart of Fincastle, Perthshire. Susan Stewart's mother, Louisa Graeme, was a daughter of Patrick Graeme of Inchbrakie by Amelia, eldest daughter of Laurence Oliphant of Gask. They had three sons, Duncan Stewart, Robert, who died in infancy, and James, born 26th January, 1822, at Carronvale. Dr. Duncan Robertson died in 1824,¹ leaving Carronvale to his eldest son, Duncan, and Roehill to James, his younger son. Roehill, or as it was called in Gaelic,

¹ Larbert Parish Register.

Cnoc na h-Earb, or the hill of the roe, received this name from a small hillock crossed by the marches of four proprietors, where four lairds could shake hands with each other, each standing on his own land.

Duncan Stewart Robertson got a commission in the 31st Regiment, and when in India met his future wife, Harriet Anne Mary Ogilvie, youngest daughter of the Hon. Colonel Donald Ogilvie of Clova, brother to David, sixth Earl of Airlie. Duncan Stewart Robertson of Carronvale died 20th October, 1856, at Carronvale, and is buried in Larbert churchyard, with his father, his wife, and his young brother. By his wife, Harriet Ogilvie, Duncan Stewart Robertson had two children, Donald, who married, but died young, leaving no family, and Julia, who is unmarried.

The youngest son of Dr. Duncan Robertson of Carronvale, James P. Robertson of Roehill, also entered the army. He was in the 31st Regiment, and served under Sir Colin Campbell, Sir James Outram, and Sir E. Lugard, and saw a good deal of active service. He served through the first Sikh War, and the Crimean War, on returning from which he was promoted to the rank of major in the military train. Major Robertson raised a battalion by selecting volunteers from cavalry regiments at home. In six months they were sent to China, but diverted to India on account of the Mutiny, and within twenty-four hours of their arrival in Calcutta they were made into a light cavalry regiment by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, and started up country to fight. After the Mutiny, when the regiment was embarking for England, the Governor-General published an "Extraordinary" Gazette, and ordered a salute to be fired in appreciation of their conduct and services, an honour never before conferred on any British

regiment. Major Robertson was subsequently raised to the rank of colonel, and had the honour of C.B. conferred on him. He spent some very happy days of his boyhood at Carronvale, and remembers the Carron a beautiful fresh river in which he fished. To him I am indebted for most of the above information about the Robertsons. Since giving me these notes, Colonel Robertson has published an autobiography, entitled "Personal Adventures and Anecdotes of an Old Officer."¹ It is a most fascinating book of adventure, and one puts it down feeling that the Colonel certainly bore a charmed life, if any one ever did.

On the death of Duncan Stewart Robertson of Carronvale, the estate was sold by his trustees, as his will provided that everything should be divided between his two children. The purchaser of the estate was John Bell Sherriff, merchant in Glasgow, who became the owner in April, 1857.

SHERRIFF OF CARRONVALE.

John Bell Sherriff was the son of George Sherriff, a notable engineer, who served his apprenticeship in the famous firm of Boulton & Watt, of Birmingham—Watt being the celebrated James Watt. George Sherriff was recommended by them to the post of manager of the Imperial Engineering Works in St. Petersburg, and while in the service of the Russian Government he received numerous tokens of appreciation of his work, which extended through the reigns of the Tsars Nicholas and Alexander. He was decorated by one, and received a gold snuff box from the other. He also received a handsome desk from James Watt on leaving the service of his firm. These mementoes are carefully preserved at Carronvale. George Sherriff, after

¹ Published by Edward Arnold, London, 1906.

being in Russia for a long time, came home, and purchased the small estate of Abbotshaugh, in the parish of Falkirk, but it has passed out of the family. His forebears originally came from the parish of Oldhamstocks, in Haddingtonshire, and can be traced through the Registers back to the middle of the seventeenth century.

George Sherriff's father, Thomas Sherriff, came to the Carron district, attracted by the prosperity which followed the founding of the Carron Company. John Bell Sherriff was, therefore, not altogether without family associations in the district in which he settled. He spent a busy, active, and useful life, and from time to time added to his lands in Stirlingshire by purchasing the estates of Kersie and Stenhouse. He was a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Stirling and Argyll. He married Flora Taylor, and by her had two children—George, and Margaret, who was married to Mr. W. K. Gair, writer in Falkirk. She died without issue in 1895.

Mr. Sherriff died at Carronvale in November, 1896, and was succeeded by his son, George, the present laird of Carronvale, Kersie, and Stenhouse. Mr. George Sherriff takes a keen interest in the archæological and family history of this district. He is a grand-nephew of John Bell, whose famous collection of antiquities, &c., is preserved in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

George Sherriff married, in 1883, Catherine Jane Nimmo, daughter of the late Alexander Nimmo of Howkerse, in the parish of Bothkennar and of Westbank, Falkirk, lieutenant-colonel, Stirlingshire Volunteers. They have six children—four sons and two daughters.

The house of Carronvale has been much altered by Mr George Sherriff, but the original structure has been preserved as much as possible

NORTH BROOMAGE.

ANOTHER portion of the lands of Broomage was acquired in May, 1775,¹ by William Cadell,² managing partner of the Carron Iron Works.³ He was the elder son of William Cadell of Cockenzie, and was born in 1737, and died in 1819. He married Catherine, daughter of Archibald Inglis of Auchendinny, Midlothian, and had issue, four sons and one daughter.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, William Archibald, to whom he left Banton and North Broomage. William Archibald Cadell was born in 1775, and educated as an advocate, but after being called to the Bar, he went abroad and travelled for many years. He was taken prisoner during the French Wars, and remained a captive for several years. When liberated, he devoted his attention to mathematics and scientific work, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and member of numerous other societies at home and abroad. He never married, and after his return home he lived alone at North Broomage House, or Carronpark, among his books. In 1820

¹ Writs of Broomage.

² William Cadell's younger brother, John Cadell of Cockenzie, was the father of Robert Cadell of Ratho, the eminent publisher and friend of Sir Walter Scott. See Lockhart's "Life of Scott."

³ See under article on Carron Company.

he published two volumes of travels, entitled "Journey in Carniola, Italy, and France in the years 1817-18." He also contributed articles to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," &c. He died in 1855, and was succeeded by his brother, James John Cadell, of Grange, who lived in Carronpark till his death in 1858. James John Cadell married Isabella, daughter of Henry Mowbray of Calderbank, Midlothian, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. He was succeeded in 1858 by his eldest son, William Cadell, W.S., to whom he left Banton and North Broomage, and who only survived him four years, dying at Carronpark in 1862. He had one son, James John, who died unmarried in 1872, when the estates passed to Henry Cadell of Grange, J.P., D.L., second son of the late James John Cadell of Grange, and Isabella Mowbray, his wife. Henry Cadell was twice married, but none of the children of his first marriage survived him. His second wife was Jessie Gray, daughter of the Rev. John Macfarlane, D.D., of Dalkeith, by whom he had a son, Henry Mowbray Cadell, F.R.S.,¹ the present proprietor of North Broomage, Grange, and Banton. He married, in 1889, Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late David Simson of Bonally, Midlothian, formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and has a family of one son, Henry Mowbray, and six daughters.

¹ I am indebted to Henry M. Cadell, Esq., of Grange, &c., for most of the above information about his family. For further particulars see Burke's "Landed Gentry."

DUNIPACE.*

THE estate of Dunipace is in the parish of the same name. It is a beautiful place, and worthy of the many romantic and historic associations which cluster about it. The ancient mansion house of Dunipace is supposed to have been similar in design to Torwood mansion, the ruins of which are still to be seen.¹ It stood about one hundred yards east of the present house, the old yew tree—Wallace's Yew—being due south of it, and the public road close up to its walls. Nothing remains now of former days but a turret or staircase fitted up as a dovecot. On this estate are the celebrated Mounds of Dunipace, which have been, and still are, the objects of antiquarian speculation.² In the immediate vicinity of these mounds was found the beautiful Dunipace brooch.³ It is silver, set with amber, with the pattern wrought in gold, and is supposed to be a relic of the sixth or seventh century. It is now in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh. The derivation

* This section was published in 1903 in pamphlet form, entitled "The Lands and Lairds of Dunipace." It has been revised and some more recent information added.

¹ Fleming's "Ancient Castles and Mansions of Stirling Nobility." See illustration of Torwood Castle under that estate.

² Nimmo's "History of Stirlingshire" (2nd ed.) "New Statistical Account of Scotland" (Stirlingshire).

³ "Prehistoric Annals of Scotland," by Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Vol. II., 277.



DUNIPACE

of the name of Dunipace seems to puzzle philologists. Skene says it is derived from the Celtic *bass*, "a mound." The local explanation is the Gaelic *dùn a' bhais*, meaning "hill of death."¹

The story of the owners of Dunipace and their kindred would have supplied Sir Walter Scott with matter for the plots of several Waverley Novels. The earliest record of the lands of Dunipace which I have been able to trace, is in the "Cartulary of Cambuskenneth," in the reign of William the Lion. In the year 1190, Gilbert de Umfraville makes a gift of part of these lands to the Abbey. The Umfravilles² were one of the leading families of the time. This Gilbert married Matilda, Countess of Angus, and in right of his wife he became Earl of Angus. He died in 1245, two years after his marriage, leaving a son, also named Gilbert, second Earl of Angus. This Gilbert's eldest son, also Gilbert, died before his father; probably he is the Gilbert who, in 1264,³ made a gift of part of the lands of Dunipace to Cambuskenneth Abbey "for the good of his soul." Among the witnesses to this deed of gift are Adam de Stanus and Herbert de Camera.

A younger brother, Robert,⁴ succeeded as third Earl of Angus. He was appointed joint guardian of Scotland by Edward II., 21st July, 1308, and had a commission to be sole guardian, 20th August, 1309; but this was never acted on. When Bruce came to the throne he forfeited Earl Robert for his adherence to the English interest. This we learn from a charter under the Great Seal of the superiority of the lands of Dunipace, granted by Bruce to William de Lindsay,

¹ "Place Names of Stirlingshire," by Rev. J. B. Johnston.

² Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, and Exchequer Rolls.

³ About this time (1264) there is an entry in the Exchequer Rolls showing that Alexander III. kept hawks at Dunipace.

⁴ "The Scots Peerage."

in which it is stated that this superiority formerly belonged to Robert de Umfraville. "The Cartulary of Cambuskenneth" records other gifts of portions of these lands in 1200 by Herbert, son of Herbert de Camera,¹ also by Sir Adam de Moreham, Knight. The chapel of Dunipace is alluded to in 1195, and it is interesting to know that an uncle of Sir William Wallace was the priest in charge during the latter half of the thirteenth century.² It is said that Wallace frequently made his uncle's house his home. In 1304 Edward I. orders the Earl of March to take up his abode about Dunipace.³

Bruce granted a charter to John Gifford of the lands of Dunipace,⁴ "at the earnest desire of the Earl of Murray." From an entry in the Exchequer Rolls, 1330, for expenses incurred at Dunipace in connexion with the funeral of King Robert the Bruce, we are enabled to follow his remains from Cardross, by way of Dunipace and Cambuskenneth, to their last resting-place in front of the high altar of the Abbey Church of Dunfermline.⁵

There is a charter to Maurice Murray⁶ of the "right" of Dunipace in the reign of David II. The Abbey of Cambuskenneth held its lands of Dunipace for 300 years. In 1400 we find Patrick, the seventeenth Abbot, involved in judicial proceedings about a part of these lands which he upheld had been granted by a certain John Ker as a gift to the Abbey. The case was for a time decided against the Abbot, but David,

¹ See Note A in Appendix.

² "The Book of Wallace," Vol. II., p. 89. The Rev. C. Rogers, D.D., the editor, says the priest of Dunipace was probably the brother of Wallace's mother, and identifies him with Roger, chaplain to Gilbert de Umfraville.

³ Historical Documents, Scotland.

⁴ Probably the superiority. See Robertson's "Index of Charters."

⁵ Preface, Exchequer Rolls, Vol. I.

⁶ Robertson's "Index of Charters."

the nineteenth Abbot, again brought up the case at a court held at Dunipace by William Murray of Touchadam, "baillie to Richt Mighty Lord, William, Earl of Orknay and Katnes," and lord of the barony of "Harbertschire."¹ John Ker claimed 4 oxgangs "liand in Dunipace pertenyng to hous of Cambuskenneth." The Abbot showed that John Ker had given the lands to the Abbey, and this time the case went in the Abbot's favour. Among the witnesses were Thomas Gardnar of Denovane, and Andrew Reidheuch of the Quarrell.²

The following extract from the *Acta Dominorum Auditorum* shows that part of the lands of Dunipace belonged to Malcolm Forrester of Torwood. On 12th March, 1478, Malcolm Forrester of Torwood proves "that land of Donypas, which he gave to Elizabeth Erth, was worth 6 merk yearly."

LIVINGSTONE OF DUNIPACE.

The Abbey sold the lands of Dunipace to the family of Livingstone in 1495. There seems to be no printed pedigree of the Dunipace branch of the Livingstones. Mr. E. B. Livingstone, F.S.A., in his book entitled "The Livingstones of Callendar and their Principal Cadets," privately printed in 1887, leaves them out on the ground of want of space, and classes them among the "numerous minor offshoots" of the family. The following attempted history of the family is made up from the Public Records of Scotland. It does not pretend to be a complete genealogy, but it shows the succession of the Livingstone lairds of Dunipace from the acquiring till the parting with the lands.

¹ Dunipace was at this time in the barony of Herbertshire.

² Cart. of Cambuskenneth.

Sir Alexander Livingstone of Callendar,¹ the celebrated guardian of James II., had two sons, James, 1st Lord Livingstone, and Alexander of Phildes, or Fildes, Perthshire. Alexander of Phildes was executed on 22nd January, 1449-50, and his lands forfeited, one of the crimes with which he was charged being the treasonable imprisonment of the Queen-Mother (Joan Beaufort) in 1439. His ill fortune dogged at least one of his descendants, and, as we follow the fortunes of the various families who possessed Dunipace, we shall find that a singular fatality seems to have hung over them. Alexander Livingstone of Phildes left a son—

I.—Alexander, first of Dunipace. From an inventory of the writs of Dunipace it appears that Alexander had a charter on 20th November, 1495, from the Abbot of Cambuskenneth, which was confirmed by Pope Alexander II. by a commission dated at Rome, 5th April, 1496. He had a charter of Pettintorskane (or Bantaskine), 10th February, 1506-7, from Robert Kincaid of Pettintorskane.² In 1512 he was chosen arbitrator in a violent quarrel between the fifth Lord Livingstone and his son, Alexander. In one of the charters to him under the Great Seal of Scotland, dated 24th December, 1521, the name of his wife³ is stated to be Alison Gourlay, and their son, Alexander, is also named. The Burgh Records of Stirling show that he was a member of the Town Council of Stirling in 1527-8. By his wife, Alison Gourlay, he had two sons, David⁴ and "Mr." Alexander.⁵

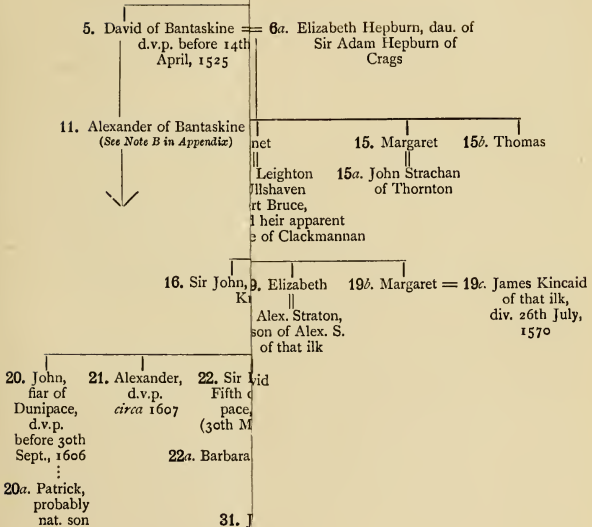
¹ Exchequer Rolls, Vol. V., Pref., pp. 53 and 80.

² Riddell's MS. "Baronetage."

³ Mr. R. Riddell in his MS. "Baronetage" suggests that Alexander Livingstone, first of Dunipace, had a previous wife to Alison Gourlay, and that his eldest son, David, was by the first wife.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Mr. Alexander is named as son of Alison Gourlay.—*R. M. S.* See Genealogical Chart.



(1) Ex. Rolls, Vol. V., Preface LIII. and 1525. (5a) Riddell's MS. "Baronetage." (6) R. M. S. 24th December, 1521, and 8th March, 1552. (12) MSS. Stirling Protocols, 6th October, 1530. (13) Acts of Parlt. of Scot. (13a) R. M. S. 8th Decree, 22, 405; R. M. S. 20th June, 1553. (15b) Acts and Decrees, Vol. X. (16) Acts Parlt. Scot. (19 and 19a) R. M. S. 21st June, 1585. (19b and 19c) Acts and Decrees. (20) Acts Parlt. Scot. (20a) R. M. S. 3rd May, 1609. (23) P. C. Reg. (1605). (24) R. M. S. 10th July, 1607. (24a) Acts and Decrees. (27 and 27a) R. M. S. 3rd March, 1632. (28, 29, 30) R. M. S. 24th April, 1628. (31 and 31a) Writs of D

* Agnes contracted, 24th February, 1607

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¹ Exchequer Rolls, Vol. V., Pref., pp. 53 and 80.

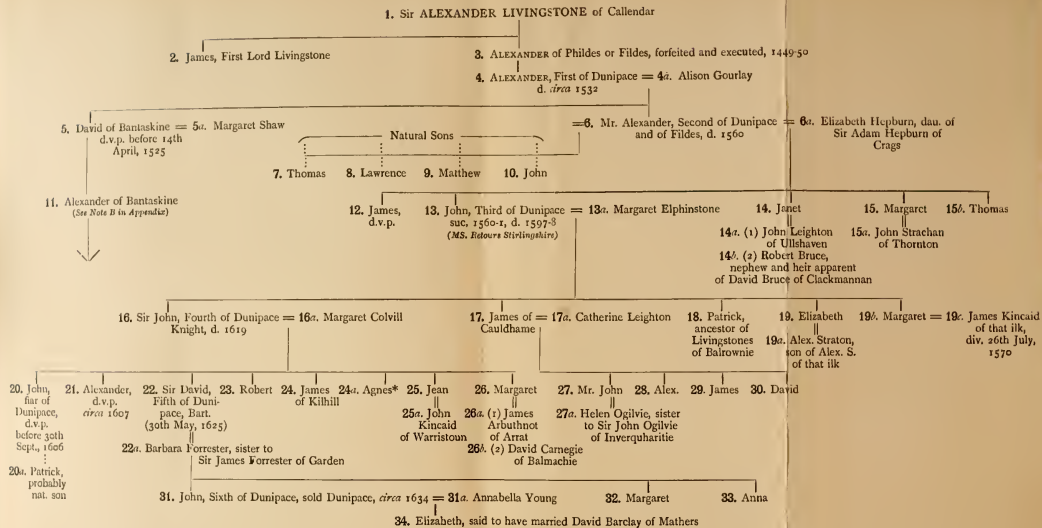
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⁵ Mr. Alexander is named as son of Alison Gourlay.—*R. M. S.* See Genealogical Chart.

GENEALOGICAL CHART OF LIVINGSTONES OF DUNIPACE.



(1) Ex. Rolls, Vol. V., Preface LIII. and LXXX. (2 and 3) R. M. S. 7th March, 1440-50. (4) Writs of Dunipace, R. M. S. 24th December, 1521. (4a) *Ibid.* (5) R. M. S. 14th April, 1525. (5a) Riddell's MS. "Baronetage." (6) R. M. S. 24th December, 1521, and 8th March, 1552. (6a) R. M. S. 24th July, 1525, and 1st September, 1529. (7, 8, and 9) R. M. S. 14th April, 1525. (10) R. M. S. 2nd January, 1529. (11) See 5. (12) MSS. Stirling Protocol, 6th October, 1530. (13) Acts of Parli. of Scot. (13a) R. M. S. 8th March, 1552, "The Scots Peerage." (14 and 14a) R. M. S. 1st July, 1548. (14b) R. M. S. 11th February, 1550. (15 and 15a) Acts and Decrets, 2, 405; R. M. S. 29th June, 1553. (15b) Acts and Decrets, Vol. X. (16) Acts Parli. Scot. (16a) Reg. of Deeds, 10th Feb., 1558 (folio 309). (17) R. M. S. 12th June, 1598. (17a) R. M. S. 24th April, 1628. (18) P. C. Reg. (1604). (19 and 19a) R. M. S. 21st June, 1555. (19b and 19c) Acts and Decrets. (20) Acts Parli. Scot. (20a) Edin. Reg. of Apprentices. (21) P. C. Reg., printed (1606) and MSS. 75, 204 (1607). (22) R. M. S. 18th July, 1610, and 18th February, 1620. (22a) R. M. S. 3rd May, 1603. (22b) P. C. Reg. (1605). (23) R. M. S. 10th July, 1607. (23a) Acts and Decrets, 27th January, 1619. (25 and 25a) Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," &c. (26 and 26a) "The Scots Peerage." (26b) "The Scots Peerage." (27 and 27a) R. M. S. 3rd March, 1632. (28, 29, 30) R. M. S. 24th April, 1628. (31 and 31a) Writs of Dunipace, R. M. S. 12th June, 1618. (32) Acts Parli. Scot. (33) Edinburgh Com., 21st November, 1727. (34) Playfair's "Baronetage."

* Agnes contracted, 24th February, 1607, to John Leighton of Ullshaven, but not clear whether marriage was ever celebrated.

The eldest son, David, had the lands of Pettintoskane (Bantaskine) disposed to him by his father, and was the ancestor of a long line of Livingstones of Bantaskine. David Livingstone died during the lifetime of his father, before 14th April, 1525, leaving, by his wife, Margaret Shaw,¹ a son, Alexander, who succeeded him. Alexander Livingstone of Bantaskine is designed in various deeds up to the year 1529 "grandson and heir-apparent" of Alexander Livingstone of Dunipace. For some reason or other, Mr. Alexander Livingstone of Fildes, second son of Alexander Livingstone of Dunipace, succeeded to Dunipace, but Alexander Livingstone of Bantaskine, his nephew, claimed to be the representative of the family. This is proved by a contract² dated at Dunipace, 2nd July, 1561, between John Livingstone of Dunipace and Alexander Livingstone of Bantaskine, and John Livingstone, his son, wherein the last two agreed to transfer homage to John Livingstone of Dunipace, and not to molest him in his possession of Dunipace, for which they received 300 merks. There had been a previous bond of manrent, 16th September, 1559.³

Mr. Alexander Livingstone was vested in the estates of Dunipace and Fildes in the lifetime of his father. In the Great Seal charter to him of 14th April, 1525, there is provision made that in the event of failure of his direct heirs, then Alexander Livingstone, son of his brother, the late David Livingstone, is to succeed him.

Alexander Livingstone, first of Dunipace, was succeeded by his second son, Mr. Alexander.

¹ Riddell's MS. "Baronetage."

² Reg. of Bonds, Vol. IV.

³ Riddell's MS. "Baronetage." Mr. Riddell gives a full pedigree of the Livingstones of Bantaskine under Livingstone of Dunipace. See Appendix.

II.—Mr. Alexander Livingstone, second of Dunipace, seems to have been a man of considerable ability, and rose to a higher official position than any other member of the family. Choosing law as his profession, he was made Director of the Chancery in 1549, and an Extraordinary Lord of Session in 1550, when he took the title of Lord Dunipace.¹ In the charter before alluded to—14th April, 1525—there is provision that in the event of failure of his own lawful descendants and those of his nephew, Alexander Livingstone of Bantaskine, his natural sons, who are named, and their descendants, are to succeed, whom failing, then Alexander, Lord Livingstone of Callendar. In 1552, he had confirmation of a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Philde, Perthshire, and in this charter we get proof of his descent from the forfeited Alexander Livingstone of Philde, who is therein designed “*avus* of the said Alexander Livingstone of Dunipace.” Then, as now, people who lived an orderly, steady life, doing their duty in an honest, quiet way, had the reward of leaving no history behind them. If the Register of the Privy Council, or Pitcairn’s “Criminal Trials” leave a name out of their indices, a man may be said to have passed through life tolerably free from scathe. The Dunipace Livingstones have more than their share of space in these books, and while in them the antiquary or genealogist rejoices when he tracks down a brother-german, or some other link in a pedigree, not greatly taking to heart the offences which won the unfortunate individual an inglorious immortality, many, more immediately concerned, must often wish the names of their ancestors blotted out from these records. We gather that the Livingstones were a high-mettled race, of quick, fiery temper. Even the name of this respectable Lord of Session

¹ Brunton and Haig’s Senators.

finds its way into Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials"—not as a judge! Under date 26th November, 1555, Mr. Alexander Livingstone of Dunipace, found William, Lord Livingstone, as surety for him to underly the law "for art and part of the mutilation of the lair^c of Craigenfelt and his son, of their left arms," within the Burgh of Stirling. We shall require to refer frequently to these books in treating of other members of the family.

Lord Dunipace married, before 1525, Elizabeth Hepburn,¹ daughter of Sir Adam Hepburn of Crags (or Craggis), second son of Adam, Master of Hailes. By her he had, besides other children,² a son, James, who died *circa* 1531, without issue, John, who succeeded him, and Thomas.³ In 1560, Lord Dunipace attended the Convention of Estates as one of the lesser barons. He supported the Reformation, but died in November of this year.

III.—John Livingstone, third of Dunipace, succeeded to the estate on the death of his father in 1560-1. There is not much direct information about him. In 1578 there is a record of approbation of his services to Queen Mary and the young King, and in 1592 he had a ratification of lands and heritages⁴ to himself, his son, John, and his grandson, also John. He married Margaret Elphinstone,⁵ daughter of Alexander, second Lord Elphinstone, by his wife, the Hon. Catherine Erskine, daughter of John, fourth Lord Erskine. By her he had John, his heir; James of Cauldhame; Patrick, ancestor of the Livingstones of Balrownie; and two daughters.⁶

¹ "The Scots Peerage."

² See Genealogical Chart.

³ *Ibid.* Seems to be a different person from his natural son, Thomas.

⁴ Acts Parl. Scot.

⁵ "The Scots Peerage."

⁶ See Genealogical Chart.

John Livingstone, third of Dunipace, died about 1597-8, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

IV.—John, fourth of Dunipace, who, during his father's lifetime, was designed younger of Dunipace. The records¹ reveal that he was constantly in trouble. On 11th July, 1573, certain "hynds" raise a complaint against him before the Lords of the Secret Council for "having reft and spuilyeit them of diverse cattell and gudis." It appears that he returned part of the stock, but "nevertheless detenis and will not deliver as yet xxii scheip, twa stirkis, and ane forrow ky of sex yeir auld." . . . The Council "ordains the said John Livingstone to restoir and deliver thame agane to the said complenaris . . . als gude as they were the time of the awaytaking of the samyn."

In 1577, he and William Menteith of West Kerse were imprisoned, the one in Doune and the other in Blackness, for disturbing "his Hienes peace and the publict quietnes of this realme . . . as thoch thair wer na law nor justice within our realme for decisioun of thair querrellis and controversiis." In 1578, John Livingstone, younger of Dunipace, is the injured party. He having been appointed His Majesty's Chamberlain of Biggar, and Keeper of the place and fortalice of Cumbernauld, Fleming of Biggar will not "rander and deliver the same" to him. Having been mixed up in the Raid of Ruthven, he was summoned to appear before the King for certain "crymes" of treason, in 1584. He was one of the rebel leaders who, with Angus, Mar, and Glamis, were charged to surrender the Castle and Burgh of Stirling to the King in that year. In 1595 he was implicated with Bruce, younger of Airth, in the slaughter of "Vmqlle David Forrestier, burgess of Striuling," in "deidlie feud."²

¹ Register Privy Council.

² See under Torwood.

This laird was a man of strong character and independent mind, and although his troubles seemed to thicken upon him with his years, he rose heroically above them. In a ballad of the time, which was the outcome of a tragedy in which his daughter, the ill-fated Jean Livingstone, was the principal figure, he is alluded to as "Great Dunipace," which shows he had the power of impressing his fellows. His daughter, Jean Livingstone, was born in 1579. She was married about the age of fifteen to John Kincaid of Warristoun. He seems to have treated her in a most brutal manner, and at last brought upon himself the terrible retribution of "love turned to hate." Listening to the suggestions of her nurse, Lady Warristoun sanctioned the murder of her husband. He was done to death while in bed by the nurse and a groom on the 2nd of July, 1600. Lady Warristoun is said to have been very beautiful, and only twenty-one years of age when the murder was committed. The reason for the murder was stated to be "deidlie rancor, haitred and malice against umquhile Johnne Kincaid of Warristoun, for the allegit byting of her in the arme and streking her dyvers times." Lady Warristoun was executed in Edinburgh on 5th July, 1600, at four o'clock in the morning. Her father had great influence at Court, but she is said to have declined all efforts for saving her life. The youth and high rank of the lady, her grievous provocation and repentance, excited an interest in the public mind such as few murder cases had ever done before. On account of her rank she was beheaded by the "Maiden," one of her relatives holding her hands while the axe fell. The nurse was burnt alive, and the groom, who at first escaped, when captured four years later, was broken on the wheel. This event gave rise to the ballad called "The Laird of Warristoun."¹ The

¹ "English and Scottish Ballads," by F. J. Child.

"gloomy house of Warristoun hanging over a deep black pool" was a fitting place for such a tragedy as this.¹

John Livingstone, fourth of Dunipace, as we learn from a charter under the Great Seal (1588) had been in attendance on James VI. since that King's earliest years, and was an intimate friend and favourite of the King. If there is any truth in the traditions preserved in the ballad of "The Laird of Warristoun," King James was in great distress about Jean Livingstone's sad fate and the sorrow of her father, who considered his blood to be for ever dishonoured. In 1601 the Privy Council Register states that James VI. was staying at the place of Dunipace. In 1606 John Livingstone was one of the jury appointed to try the six Presbyterian ministers at Linlithgow at the instance of James VI. John Livingstone not only absolved them from being guilty of treason, but maintained that they were all "honest ministers, faithful servants of Jesus Christ, and good subjects of the King."² It is said that James was afterwards weak enough to resent Dunipace's independent judgment.

John, fourth of Dunipace, was knighted, and represented Stirlingshire in Parliament in 1612. He lived to see his children's children, as we learn from a charter under the Great Seal, 12th June, 1613, wherein his eldest surviving son, David, and his grandson, John, are named. He married Margaret Colvill, and by her had five sons and three daughters.³ His eldest son, John, and his second son,

¹ Particulars of this tragic event may be found in Chambers's "Domestic Annals of Scotland," Birrell's "Diary," Calderwood's MS., Balfour's "Annals," Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials," and "Jean Kinosid of Warristoun: A Memorial of her Conversion," privately printed at Edinburgh, 1827; edited by C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe.

² Calderwood's "History of the Kirk of Scotland," Vol. VI., p. 388.

³ See Genealogical Chart,

Alexander, died during his lifetime. He was succeeded by his third son, David, who is designed "apparent of Dunipace" in 1609. Sir John died in 1619, and on 22nd January, 1620, his son, David, was served heir¹ to the estate of Dunipace and other lands.

V.—David, fifth of Dunipace, had a charter of these lands, 18th February, 1620. He was in Parliament in 1621. In 1627 he was imprisoned for riotous behaviour in Court. He had had very high words with James Crichton of Bensheills. The Register of the Privy Council states that James Crichton charged Dunipace that he had "colluded with the mother of Johne Livingstone of Dunluppie, to the prejudice of his hous," and "that Dunipace tooke exceptioun at the word colluding." Crichton having answered that "he would mainteane it and make it good, Dunipace gave him the lee; whairupon both parteis fell out in suche irreverent speches, the one against the uther, that the Erle of Linlithgow could not move thame to be silent." Although he had "commandit thame both to keepe thair hous, notwithstanding thairof, they had brokin their waird and come furth, and as the Erle is informed, hes directed cartalls one to another." The affair ended by the Lords finding—"that both parteis hes caried thameselves verie injuriouslie one to another and most undewtifullie in the presence of the Earl of Linlithgow, his Majesteis Counsellor"—[the Lords] ordain both "to be committit to the Castell of Edinburgh." Before leaving the Court the two

¹ *Inq. Spec.* In one of David's retours of date 22nd January, 1620, he is served heir to his brother, John, designed John Livingstone of Dunipace, as if John had actually succeeded to the estate. This was not the case, but as John was designed in a charter "fiar" of Dunipace, David had to serve himself heir to him. Mr. R. Riddell, in his MS. "Baronetage," is mistaken in designing Sir David son of John, fiar of Dunipace, who was his brother.

lairds took a great and solemn oath "not to challenge one another nor make provocation." They were soon liberated. Sir David, in spite of his fiery temper, was a useful member of society. He was appointed a member of the Standing Committee on Manufactures, and his opinion was asked about the relief of the poor.¹ He was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, 30th May, 1625, and received a grant of land which Sir William Alexander of Menstrie (afterwards Earl of Stirling), the *locum tenens*, resigned.

These lands were erected into the barony of Livingstone-Dunipace. During the last few years of his life, Sir David must have lost most of his property, as his son inherited nothing from him, and does not appear to have assumed the baronetcy.

In 1630 there is a charter to Mr. Alexander Livingstone, advocate, who evidently held a "wadset" over the lands, and we find, when the estate was sold in 1634, that Adam Livingstone, brother-german to Mr. Alexander Livingstone, advocate, resigned the lands.²

Sir David married Barbara Forrester, sister to Sir James Forrester of Garden, and had a son, John, who succeeded him, and two daughters, Margaret and Anna. Sir David died in Scotland about 1634 while employed in the King's palace.³

VI.—Sir John, sixth of Dunipace, married Annabella Young, succeeded his father in 1634, and that same year sold the estate to Sir Robert Spottiswoode. He is said to have had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married David Barclay

¹ Acts of Parl. of Scot. and P.C. Register.

² Mr. Alexander Livingstone, advocate, and his brother, Adam, were both sons of a Mr. Alexander Livingstone, advocate, son of Duncan Livingstone, Burgess of Edinburgh.—Edin. Com. and Burgess Roll.

³ Riddell's MS. "Baronetage."

of Mathers, who was obliged to sell his estate in consequence of having become surety for the debts of the Livingstone family.¹

SPOTTISWOODE OF DUNIPACE.

Sir Robert Spottiswoode had a Crown charter of the barony of Dunipace from Charles I. on 19th July, 1634. Sir Robert² was the second son of John Spottiswoode, Archbishop of St. Andrews, Chancellor of Scotland, and Rachael, daughter of David Lindsay, Bishop of Ross, of the family of Edzell. The Archbishop, who had the honour of crowning Charles I., became the representative of the ancient family of Spottiswoode of that ilk on the death of his relative, John Spottiswoode of that ilk, who sold the estate of Spottiswoode about 1624. This John, whose line failed, had an unlucky taste for violent excitement, resulting in one instance in the murder of Matthew Sinclair, brother to Robert Sinclair, laird of Longformacus, in 1606. A blood feud ensued between these neighbouring Border families, and was only ended by the intervention of James VI., through his Privy Council. The Privy Council Records in relating what happened, throw much light on these "old unhappy far-off times." In the turning of the wheel of fortune we shall see that a descendant of John Sinclair, brother to the murdered Matthew, became laird of Dunipace.³

Sir Robert Spottiswoode of Dunipace was born in 1596, and had a most distinguished career. He was educated at Glasgow

¹ Playfair's "Baronetage."

² Genealogy of the family of Spottiswoode, from the MS. Collection of Father Augustine Hay (privately printed); also Dictionary of National Biography, and Memoirs prefixed to "Spotiswoode's Practicks."

³ See Note C in Appendix.

University¹ and at Exeter College, Oxford, and later on he studied in France. He remained abroad for nine years. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1620, and an Extraordinary Lord of Session in 1621. He first took the title of Lord New Abbey, from lands which had been presented to him by his father, but after acquiring the estate of Dunipace, he assumed the title of Lord Dunipace. This was the second time this estate had supplied a title to a Lord of Session. In 1633 he was made President of the College of Justice and Secretary for Scotland. He was one of the most accomplished and cultured men of the time, his skill in languages being specially remarkable. He was a loyal supporter of Charles I., and was taken prisoner at the battle of Philiphaugh in 1645, was tried at St. Andrews, and on some trivial pretext was condemned to death—the noblemen who presided taking care to state that they signed his death warrant “as Preses,” . . . “but not as to their particular judgment.” Sir Robert² was executed by the “Maiden” on 6th January, 1646. He married Bethia, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Morison of Prestongrange, and had several children.³ Sir Robert sold Dunipace two years before his execution.

On 18th December, 1643, there is confirmation of a charter of Dunipace to Mr. JAMES AIKENHEAD, advocate, in which Sir Robert Spottiswoode resigns the lands. Mr. James Aikenhead, on 23rd July, 1646, resigns the lands in

¹ On 13th February, 1631, Sir Robert Spottiswoode subscribed 200 merks to the building of the College and Library of Glasgow.—Mun. Univ. Glas., Vol. III., p. 469.

² His nephew, John Spottiswoode, the only son of his elder brother, John Spottiswoode of Dairsie, was also executed for his loyalty, “in the flower of his youth.” He was admitted to present a last address to the great Marquis of Montrose just before that nobleman went to the scaffold.

³ His grandson, John Spottiswoode, bought back the ancient barony of Spottiswoode in 1700.



SIR ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE, BART. OF DALMENY, LORD CLERK REGISTER, 1616-1679

favour of JAMES, EARL OF CALLENDAR. The Earl of Callendar had no family, but his niece, ELEANOR LIVINGSTONE, daughter of Alexander, second Earl of Linlithgow, was married to Sir THOMAS NICOLSON, second baronet of Carnock, whose son, Sir Thomas, third baronet, was served heir to him in the lands of Carnock, Plean, and Dunipace, in 1664.¹ On 5th May, 1665, WILLIAM MURRAY, second son² of Patrick, late Lord Elibank, had a charter under the Great Seal of the barony of Dunipace, in which Sir Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, Knight Baronet, resigns the lands. William Murray was a Commissioner of Supply for the County of Stirling. He sold the estate to Sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny, Baronet, in 1677.

PRIMROSE OF DUNIPACE.

The estate of Dunipace was purchased by Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart., of Dalmeny, who had a charter under the Great Seal, dated 27th July, 1677. He was then Lord Justice General of Scotland. He was the son of James Primrose,³ Clerk of the Privy Council, by his second wife, Catherine Lawson, daughter of Richard Lawson, burgess of Edinburgh.⁴ Sir Archibald succeeded his father as Clerk of the Privy Council of Scotland in 1641.⁵ An enthusiastic royalist, after the battle of Kilsyth he joined the Marquis of Montrose, and was taken prisoner at

¹ *Inq. Spec.* The Nicolsens were never designed of Dunipace.

² Gen. Reg. of Sasines, XII., 120.

³ The following extract from the Register of the Privy Council is curious and interesting:—"March, 1626—License by the Lords of Council to James Primrose, Clerk of Secret Council, Mr. Gilbert Primrose, his eldest son, Gilbert Gourlay of Wester Grange, Mr. Thomas Young of Leny, and such as shall accompany any of them at table to eat flesh during Lent and upon all other forbidden days for the space of a year."

⁴ See Note D in Appendix.

⁵ Crawford's "Peerage," Bishop Burnet's "History of His Own Times," &c.

the battle of Philiphaugh, in September, 1645. In 1646 he was tried by the Parliament at St. Andrews, the same which had condemned Sir Robert Spotswood, and was found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death, but by the interposition of the Marquis of Argyll, who was a near relation of his wife, his life was spared. Sir Archibald was however detained in prison till the capitulation of Montrose in the end of that year. On obtaining his release, he rejoined Charles I., who was then at Newcastle, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1648 he was one of the promoters of the 'Engagement' for the rescue of his captive sovereign. He attended Charles II. when he marched into England in 1651, and was created a baronet 1st August of that year. After the battle of Worcester, September, 1651, his estates were sequestrated, and all sums of money due him ordered not to be paid. After the Restoration, Sir Archibald was made Lord Clerk Register in 1660 and a Lord of Session in 1661, when he assumed the title of Lord Cunningham from one of his estates. He was also made a Lord of Exchequer and a Privy Councillor. The Earl of Clarendon, Lord Chancellor of England, wrote to him, 'I cannot, my Lord, but congratulate you for the meritorious part you have had in restoring the King and Kingdom (Scotland) to its primitive honour and interest,' concluding, 'I wish the same good spirit may possess you to the end, and with the same success, while we here endeavour to follow your example, which indeed hath already been of great use to us.' Sir Archibald assumed the earldom of Lauderdale, and in 1675 was forced to accept the appointment of Lord Justice General instead of his other offices. In 1678 he was deprived of this also. He died, 27th September, 1679.

* Inscription in Deanery Church.

Sir Archibald married, first, Elizabeth Keith, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the Honourable Sir James Keith of Bertholm, son of George, fifth Earl Marischal, by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of the fifth Lord Ogilvie of Airlie. The eldest child of the marriage of Sir Archibald Primrose and Elizabeth Keith was Margaret Primrose, born 31st December, 1641.² She was married, 30th September, 1661, to Sir John Foulis, Bart., of Ravelston. Sir John Foulis³ was the eldest son of George Foulis of Ravelston (descended from the family of Foulis of Colinton) by his wife Jean Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Sinclair, Bart., of Stevenson. Sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny settled his estate of Dunpace on the sons⁴ of his eldest daughter, Lady Foulis, on condition of their bearing the name and arms of Primrose. There are various indications which show that Sir John Foulis felt keenly the absorption of his name, title, and paternal estate in Primrose of Dunpace. After the death of his eldest son, he set about to try to remedy this by purchasing the estate of Woodhall and settling it on his third son, William Foulis, advocate, who married a daughter of John Cunningham of Esterkin, to whom Woodhall had once belonged. The descendant of William Foulis of Woodhall eventually succeeded to the baronetcies of Cullinston and Ravelston. The coat of arms contained in 1671 to Sir John Foulis, was "Argent on a fess between three bay leaves vert a primrose or;" the primrose indicating his connexion

² Edin. Reg. One of the witnesses to her baptism was her grandfather, "James Keith of Bertholm."

³ There is a full pedigree of the Foulis family printed in Sir John Foulis of Ravelston's Account Book, 1671-1705, published by the Scottish History Society. See Note E and Chart II in Appendix.

⁴ See Note C in Appendix.

⁵ Archibald and his heirs, upon failing, George and his heirs, and so on. See Chart II in Appendix E.

with the Primrose family.¹ Sir John has an entry in his Account Book in December 1671 "to the Herald painter in pt. paymt for my armes—£2 10s. od." The Account Book of Sir John Foulis enables us to read the biography of the family between the lines, and shows us the life of more than 200 years ago vividly going on before us. This was a great find for antiquaries and genealogists, and it is a pity more of such books have not been preserved. The birth of the eldest son of Sir John Foulis and Margaret Primrose is thus recorded in the Account Book :—

"Archibald, thair Eldest Sone, was borne on ye 28 day of julij, 1663, being tuesday, att twa houris in the eftirnoon.

Witnesses to the baptism—S^r Archbald Prymrois of Chester, knyght, Lord Register, George foulis of Raewelstoun, my lord Colintoun on of the senators of the colledge of Justice, ye laird of hermistoun &c. he was named Primrose (by S^r ard his guidst^r) of Dunipace ; he died after thre zeirs travell in france and Italie at Prague, April 1684, w^t great reput and love of all."

We learn from the Account Book that Sir John Foulis and his father-in-law, Sir Archibald Primrose were golfers :—

"13th, April 1672. to the boy y^t caried my clubs when my Lord Reg^r and Newbyth was at the Links, 0 0 4"

There are many entries showing that Sir John was an ardent player, and that he frequently lost money at the game. He also encouraged his son and young relatives to play, for after the following entry :—

"10th July, 1672. for a bible to archie, 2 8 0"

¹ "Scottish Arms."

Archie being then nine years of age, there follows:—

“9th August. for 4 golfe balls to ye Archies,¹ ... 0 13 4”

and on—

“7th December. for a golfe club to Archie, ... 0 6 0”

Archie was a great favourite and was constantly getting something:—

“6th January, 1673. for Isops fables in Scots to
Archie, w^h the Cuts, 1 7 0”

Before going to the Continent we find Archibald paid a visit to London by the following entry:—

“24th March, 1681. for a little horse to my sone
ar to ryde to London and oyr charges, ... 48 0 0”

Archibald died before entering on the management of the estate, and was succeeded by his brother, George, whose retour is dated 15th April, 1685. During the minority of his sons, Sir John Foulis took over the management of the estate, and we find numerous entries in the Account Book showing what was going on. We learn that there was a reader or chaplain at Dunipace. One curious entry, 2nd August, 1680, tells that the gardener came from Dunipace “about ye militia pistols and hat.” Fruit was sent to Ravelston from Dunipace, and arrangements made for carrying letters between the properties.

¹ Probably his son, Archie, and his young brother-in-law, Archibald Primrose, afterwards first Earl of Rosebery, then eleven years old.

Archibald gets money when he goes to Dunipace. The following entry occurs on the 26th May, 1681:—

"to Hew jack, sklaiter in dennie w ⁿ I agreed w ^t him for pointing the house of dunipace,	0 7 0"
"27th May, 1681. to Jo ⁿ broun of seabogs man for being clerk w ⁿ I held court at dunipace,	2 18 0"
"28th May. to ye gardiner at dunipace for eall, eggs, brandie, winegar, bread oat & wheat candle coalls,	3 3 0"
"to his wife for some curds & whey butter & making beds and puting on fyres,	1 15 0"

George Foulis Primrose, of Dunipace, who succeeded his brother Archibald, was born 27th April, 1667. In 1687 he paid a visit to London, and his father's chaplain seems to have gone with him and kept a note of his expenses.¹ There are many curious entries. He appears to have met Claverhouse² on the route north, as under date

"21st Nov., 1687. I^t—for dyet night before cleverhous cam up"
"25th Nov. I^t—to the lady clevers for lace"

George Foulis Primrose married, 3rd April, 1691, Janet Cunninghame, daughter of Sir John Cunninghame, Bart., of Caprington, by his wife, Margaret, daughter of John Murray of Touchadam and Polmaise, and by her had Archibald, his heir, John, who

¹ "Scottish Antiquary."

² George Primrose's aunt was Lady Carnegie of Pitarrow. The Carnegies were relations of Claverhouse. On 5th March, 1696, Sir John Foulis enters:—

"Spent at dalmenie wt Alexander Gibsons after the Viscountess of Dundee's burial, I. 1. 0d."
(Alexander Gibson of Durie was married in September, 1690, to Elizabeth Foulis, second daughter of Sir John Foulis of Ravelston).

retained the name of Foulis, and several daughters. The entries from Sir John Foulis's Account Book show that a busy, bright, genial life was led at Dunipace, the best of terms being kept up with relations and friends, there being a constant coming and going between Edinburgh and Dunipace. Much was done for the good of the estate. Planting was carried on extensively, Sir John Foulis sending large numbers of both fruit and forest trees there.¹

There is an entry for money given to Margaret Foulis, Sir John's fourth daughter, when she went on a long visit to her brother, George, at Dunipace, in 1695. More money is sent to her later on, as her visit was unduly prolonged owing to an interesting incident, which the notebook reveals. We find she had captivated the heart of a neighbouring laird, and relative of her own, John Glas of Sauchie. The following matter-of-fact entries allow us to read the romance underneath:—

" June 17th 1695. Spent w ^t S ^r Ja Justice Sauchie and his freinds at closing his and mar ^t 's contract	3 4 0" ²
" 21st. Spent w ^t Sauchie and his freinds, etc., at signing my doughter mar ^t 's contract of marriage	6 15 0"
" 22nd. to ye precentor at Corstorphin to pro- claime Sauchie & margaret	2 18 0"
" 29th. Sent to my doughter mar ^t to dunipace,	58 0 0"
" July 3. to my wife and doughter Jean yister- day and this day to depurss for margaret's brydell cloathes and other necessars for her	666 14 3"

¹ See Mr. Harvie-Brown's "Remarkable Trees in Scotland," "Large Trees upon the estate of Dunipace."

² Scots money.

They were married at Dunipace on 4th July, 1695, and on that day the entry is:—

“Spent w^t . . . drinking ye good-luck to
Sauchie¹ & mar^t on ther mariage night ... 13 10 6”

On the 27th of that month there is an entry:—

“to Sauchie for meg 333 6 8”

In the following month we find Sir John Foulis visiting at Dunipace and Sauchie, and we learn what he paid for “toyes to ye bairns” [at Dunipace], what it cost him in “drinkmonie,” and what he lost at cards, &c. The names of George Primrose, and later on of his son, Archibald, occur in the list of subscribers to books then being published. The birth of this son, Archibald, is noted in the Account Book under date 21st February, 1693, when the “gardinar at Dunipace” received a gratuity of 14s. for bringing the news, and there is an entry in the last year of Sir John’s life about his grandson:—

“7th March, 1707. to w^m douglas to pay m^r
berrie for a stafe and inkhorns to dunipace’s
sone archibald 4 16 0”

Evidently the boy’s education was going on in Edinburgh. There was another son, John, and there were several daughters. From the following entry we learn that George Foulis Primrose died 8th April, 1707.

“10th April. to w^m foulis to give to ye lady
dunipace 20 guinies, her husband died 8
about 3 afternoon 284 0 0”

¹ This marriage accounts for the coat of arms on the old dovecot at Sauchie (c. 1700), alluded to by Mr. Fleming in his “Ancient Castles and Mansions,” &c. The arms are those of Glas of Sauchie, and the initials J. G. (John Glas), M. F. (Margaret Foulis),



SIR ARCHIBALD PRIMROSE, BART. OF DUNIPACE 1693-1746

" 12th April. to w ^m . douglas to buy a stick of black wax and a quair of mourning paper ...	o 14 6"
" 21st April. to sauchie to take west to my doughter dunipace	35 10 0"

Sir John Foulis died 5th August, 1707, and was succeeded in the baronetcy and estate of Ravelston by his grandson, Archibald Foulis Primrose, a boy of fourteen, whose tragic career we shall now try to follow.

Sir Archibald Foulis Primrose, Baronet, of Dunipace, succeeded his father in Dunipace in April, 1707, and his grandfather in the baronetcy and estate of Ravelston in August, 1707. He was then just fourteen years of age. He appears to have been well educated, as will be seen from a letter later on. He lived at Dunipace, and inherited his great-grandfather's¹ loyalty to the House of Stewart.² Judging from his portrait, he must have been a handsome, refined-looking man. He married, first, Lady Margaret Fleming,³ eldest daughter and heiress of John, sixth Earl of Wigton.⁴ This nobleman was a determined Jacobite, who had his own sufferings on account of the House of Stewart, and no doubt fanned the flame in his son-in-law. Lady Margaret Primrose died without leaving any children. Sir Archibald married, secondly, 19th November, 1724, his relative,

¹ Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart., of Dalmeny. See Chart in Appendix.

² Sir Archibald Foulis-Primrose was descended from the Royal Stewarts in many lines, but the most direct was as follows:—His paternal grandfather, Sir John Foulis, Bart., married Margaret Primrose, whose mother was Elizabeth Keith (See Chart and Note E in Appendix), daughter of the Hon. Sir James Keith of Benholm, eldest son of the second marriage of George, fifth Earl Marischal, whose great-grandfather, Robert, Lord Keith, married Lady Elizabeth Douglas, grand-daughter of James, first Earl of Morton, by his wife, the Princess Joan, daughter of King James the First of Scotland and Joan Beaufort.

³ The arms of the Earl of Wigton are quartered with those of Primrose on the front of the staircase of the old house of Boghall, Clydesdale.

⁴ Douglas's "Peerage," Wood's Ed.

Lady Mary Primrose, daughter of Archibald, first Earl of Rosebery,¹ by whom he had a son, Archibald, who died at the age of ten or eleven, and ten daughters. Sir Archibald sold the estate of Ravelston in 1726. He was admitted a member of the Royal Company of Archers, 5th June, 1713, at which date he was just twenty years old. His brother, John Foulis, was admitted a member, 29th April, 1727.² This Company was sanctioned by the Privy Council in 1677. "Discovered at the Revolution to be secretly dis-affected, their assembling was dis-allowed," but they were reinstated in royal favour by Queen Anne. In 1714, when the state of the Queen's health suggested a further opportunity of abetting the exiled house, they met in Parliament Square and made a great demonstration. Not a few were in the '15. On 10th June, 1732, there was another demonstration, the majority of those who took part being all but avowed Jacobites. "Among them were the Earl of Kilmarnock and Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace, who, joining Prince Charles Edward in 1745, were in the following year convicted and executed as traitors. Another archer and ardent Jacobite was Laurence Oliphant of Gask, father of Baroness Nairne."³ Sir Archibald joined in the rebellion of 1745. In "Memoirs of the Rebellion," the Chevalier de Johnstone writes on the night before the Battle of Falkirk, "The night was so dark and the rain incessant we resolved to withdraw to the mansion of Primrose of Dunipace, about a quarter of a

¹ Archibald, first Earl of Rosebery, was the only son of the second marriage of Sir Archibald Primrose of Dalmeny, with Agnes, daughter of Sir William Gray of Pittendrum, and sister of William, Master of Gray. Sir W. Gray was also a staunch royalist, and suffered by fine and imprisonment for Charles I. See Genealogical Chart.

² "Hist. of Royal Company of Archers," by Sir James B. Paul, Lyon King of Arms.

³ See "Social Life in Scotland," by Charles Rogers, D.D., LL.D.

league from Falkirk, having a crowd of Highlanders as guides, who took the same road." Sir Archibald Primrose had a commission in the rebel Hussars.¹ He is said to have guided the Highlanders to the ford over the Carron at the Battle of Falkirk. He was captured after Culloden near Aboyne in July, 1746, first imprisoned in Aberdeen, thence sent to Carlisle, where, being tried and convicted of high treason, he was sentenced to death. Lady Mary Primrose, his wife, followed him to Carlisle and remained with him till his execution.² During his imprisonment three of his children died. He was executed on 15th November, 1746, exactly one hundred years after his great-grandfather, Sir Archibald Primrose—found guilty of high treason—had the good fortune to have his life spared. Just before his execution he wrote the following letter³ to his sister, which came under cover of one from his lawyer, who was with him to the last:—

November, 1746.

MY DEAR SISTER,

I have endeavoured to take some small time, from a much more immediate concern, to offer you a few lines and to let you know that this day I am to suffer, I think, for my religion, my prince, and my country. For each of these I wish I had a thousand lives to spend. The shortness of the intimation will not allow me much time to write to you so fully in my vindication for what I did that I know concerns you. But I heartily repent of the bad advice I got even from men of judgment and sense. And what I did by their advice in my own opinion was no more than acknowledging I bore arms against the present Government, for my lawful, undoubted prince,

¹ "List of Persons Concerned in the Rebellion, 1745-6." Scottish History Society. Preface by Lord Rosebery.

² It was said that a pardon was made out for Sir Archibald, but owing to a mistake of the Duke of Newcastle it was too late of arriving. No evidence of this.—Foulis MSS., p. 23.

³ This letter is copied from "The Lyon in Mourning," published by the Scottish History Society.

my religion, and country ; and I thought by my plea to procure some time longer life only to do service to my poor family, not doubting but yet in a short time that glorious cause will succeed, which God of His infinite mercy grant. I repent most heartily for what I did, and I merit this death as my punishment, and I trust in the Almighty for mercy to my poor soul. As I have very soon to leave this world, I pray God to forgive all my enemies, particularly Mr. Gray,¹ who did me all the injury he could by suborning witnesses and threatening some, which was my terror. Particularly there is one poor man² to suffer with me that had an offer of his life to be an evidence against me, which he rejected. Much more I could say, but as my time is short, I now bid my last adieu to my dear mother, and you, my dear sister, and I entreat you'll be kind to my dear wife and children, and may all the blessings of heaven attend you all. Live together comfortably, and you may expect God's favour. My grateful acknowledgments for all your favours done and designed. Remember me kindly to my Lady Caithness,³ Sauchie,⁴ and his sisters, and all my friends and acquaintances. May the Almighty grant you all happiness here, and eternal bliss hereafter, to which bliss I trust in His mercy soon to retire ; and am for ever, dear sister, your affectionate brother,

A. P.

P.S.—My blessing to your dear boy, my son.

*Copy of a letter to the same lady which served as a cover to the above,
from Mr. James Wright, writer in Edinburgh :—*

MADAM,

Your brother, who is no more, delivered me this immediately before he suffered. His behaviour was becoming a humble Christian. I waited on him to the last, and with some other friends witnessed his interment in St. Cuthbert's Churchyard. He lies on the north side of the Church, within four yards of the second window from the steeple. Mr. Gordon of

¹ William Gray, commonly called Duntie Gray, foreman to Lord Shualton (F).

² Patrick Keir, late wright at Moultrie Hill, near Edinburgh (F).

³ Lady Margaret Primrose, second daughter of Archibald, first Earl of Rosebery, married Alexander, ninth Earl of Caithness.

⁴ John Glas of Sauchie, cousin to Sir Archibald Primrose, and son of John Glas of Sauchie and Margaret Foulis (See Chart).

Tersperse and Patrick Murray,¹ goldsmith, lie just by him. God Almighty support his disconsolate widow and all his relations. I trust in his mercy He will provide for the fatherless and the widow. I am just now going to wait upon poor Lady Mary.—I am, Madam, yours, &c.,

J. W.

Carlisle, 15th Nov., 1746,
4 o'clock afternoon.

The nobility of character, sensitive honour, piety, and deep affection of the man, his power of attaching men to him, all come out in this letter, which has the stamp of sincerity on it. His anxiety and sorrow seemed to be lest he should be thought to be recanting his opinion of the justice of the cause for which he was about to suffer. As he says, all he meant by pleading guilty was the fact that it was true he had borne arms against the present Government. Dunipace² was, of course, forfeited to the Crown. In the Scots Magazine, under date November, 1746, it is stated "Eleven rebels were executed at Carlisle on the 15th November, namely, Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunipace, Charles Gordon of Dalperse, Pat. Murray, goldsmith, Stirling, Patrick Keir, wright, Edinburgh, &c. They all died firm in the cause for which they suffered."

On the 17th December, 1746, one month and two days after the execution, in the same paper is the following sad entry:—"At Dunipace, Lady Mary Primrose, relict of Sir Archibald Primrose, and sister of the Earl of Rosebery. She has left eight children. There were eleven of the marriage, but three of them died last summer, while their father was a prisoner. She followed her husband to Carlisle, where she remained till the day of his execution. Grief, it is stated, hastened her death."

¹ Commonly called Cowley Murray.

² Forfeited Estates Papers (Dunipace).

On the death of Sir Archibald's only son, his brother, John, as heir of entail, put in his claim for the estate of Dunipace, on the plea that these lands being strictly entailed could not be forfeited on account of treason of any of the heirs. The Court of Session, however, in 1751, dismissed the claim.

Sir Archibald's daughter, Elphinstone, was married to James Rollo of Powhouse; another daughter was married to a Mr. Peek of London; and another to John Buchanan, M.D., descended from the Buchanans of that ilk. Mrs. Buchanan was alive in 1825,¹ and had a daughter, Susan. Miss Buchanan told a member of the Foulis family that her mother and her aunts, after their father's attainder, got pensions from Government. Mrs. Buchanan was then drawing hers. In Nimmo's "History of Stirlingshire," 3rd edition, the editor notes under Dunipace, "It is stated that Lady Primrose was also an enthusiastic Jacobite—it was she who protected Flora Macdonald," &c., &c. Lady Mary Primrose may have been, and probably was, an enthusiastic Jacobite, but the editor has mixed up the Dowager Lady Primrose,² widow of Hugh, third Viscount Primrose, with Sir Archibald's wife. Others have made this same mistake. It is well known that Viscountess Primrose was a determined and ardent Jacobite. When Flora Macdonald recovered her liberty by act of indemnity in 1747, she stayed for some time with Lady Primrose. Lady Primrose's house was in Essex Street in the Strand, and was the resort of the fashionable world, and crowds of the higher classes hastened to pay their tribute to the heroine of the hour. Lady Primrose also paid Flora Macdonald's travelling expenses to Scotland. The unfortunate Charles Edward was entertained by Lady Primrose for five days in

¹ Foulis Account Book.

² See Chart, Appendix E.

1750, on the occasion of his first secret visit to London. These days were employed by Charles in the vain endeavour to form another scheme of invasion. It is on this incident that the novel of "Redgauntlet"¹ is founded. Lady Primrose was very courageous, but on one occasion she was much alarmed by Charles appearing at one of her parties, of course risking both his own life and hers. Charles corresponded with Lady Primrose under the name of Miss Fines.² In the "Gentleman's Magazine" the notice of her death is as follows:—

"15 Feb., 1775, the Right Hon^{ble} Lady Viscountess Primrose,
in Charges Street.

Her Jacobitism was probably strengthened by the untoward fate of her relative, the unfortunate laird of Dunipace.

The estate of Dunipace was sold by the Barons of Exchequer on 11th December, 1754, to JOHN RUSSELL, W.S.³ He appears to have been acting on behalf of the relatives of the family of the late Sir Archibald Primrose.

My reason for stating this is based on the following extracts from "Curiosities of a Scots Charta Chest"⁴:—

"Though the rebellion was quelled in 1746, the penalty was paid by many a head, one of the number being that of Sir Alexander's first cousin, Sir Archibald Primrose, the eldest son of his aunt, Lady Dunipace, a very gay young spark. He, with 10 others, was executed at Carlisle on the 15th Nov., 1746, leaving behind him seven daughters and one son, whose death is

¹ See Introduction to "Redgauntlet."

² Andrew Lang's "Pickles the Spy." There are many references to her in the Jacobite literature of the time.

³ Writs of Dunipace.

⁴ "Curiosities of a Scots Charta Chest, 1600-1800." With the travels and memoranda of Sir Alexander Dick, Baronet of Prestonfield, Midlothian. Written by himself. Edited and arranged by the Hon. Mrs. Atholl Forbes. See Chap. IX., pages 151-2.

recorded in a contemporary paper as having taken place in Edinburgh on the 29th January, 1747. As a rebel, his property was of course confiscated, and his family were entirely dependent on the bounty of their relatives. Sir Alexander, with his usual generosity, appears to have taken the unfortunate children under his especial charge, as will be seen by the following letter from Lord Primrose :—

Edin^r., 23 Sept., 1755.

“The unhappy situation of Sir Arch. Primrose's children gives occasion to my troubling you, that has been their best friend, to assure you that I shall at all times be happy at any opportunity of joining you and your brother in doing the children any good that leys in my power, and with regard to them, allow me to put myself entirely under your discretion, who understands their affairs so well, &c., &c.—I am, Sir, your most humble servant,

PRIMROSE.¹1

Sir Alexander refers to this matter in his diary, giving an account of what was done in their behalf. He says :—

“My Lord Dalmeny,² the Earl of Rosebery's eldest son, my brother Sir John Cunninghame,³ and I,⁴ agreed to purchase the family estate of Dunipace at the sale of the forfeiture, before the Exchequer, and had the good fortune to clear betwixt 7000 and 8000 Scots merks apiece for the behoof of the young ladies.⁵ The Ladies themselves behaved exceedingly well and merited the goodness of Government, who, by the Earl of Rosebery their cousin's application for them, have obtained genteel pensions for those that were most necissitous.”

¹ Neil, Lord Primrose, second son of James, second Earl of Rosebery, succeeded as third Earl, 8th May, 1756.

² John, Lord Dalmeny, eldest son of James, second Earl of Rosebery, died before his father, 11th August, 1755.

³ Eldest son of Sir William Cunninghame of Caprington, by Janet, only daughter and heiress of Sir James Dick, Baronet, of Prestonfield.

⁴ Sir Alexander Dick was the third son of Sir William Cunninghame.

⁵ This statement seems to explode the fiction in the third edition of Nimmo about the Spottiswoode purchase.

John Russell, W.S., sold the estate on 24th February, 1755, to James Spottiswoode, Mr. James Syme acting for behoof of James Spottiswoode.¹

SPOTTISWOODE OF DUNIPACE.—(II.)

It is a curious coincidence that for the second time the estate of Dunipace passed into the hands of Spottiswoodes. One hundred and twenty years previously it was acquired by the celebrated and unfortunate Sir Robert Spottiswoode, Lord Dunipace, descended from the family of Spottiswoode of that ilk.

James Spottiswoode had a charter under the Great Seal, dated 6th August, 1756, wherein he is designed . . . "*Jacobi Spotswood Armigeri, nuper de Jamaica, mercatoris, et nunc de Dunipace.*" He may have been of the same stock as Sir Robert Spottiswoode, as in the matriculation of his arms in the Lyon Register on 13th July, 1758, it is stated that he is "descended from the family of Spottiswoode of that ilk," but no particulars are given. The coat registered was:—"Argent on a chevron gules, between three oak trees eradicate vert, as many Bezants. Crests—The Southern and Northern Hemispheres. Motto—*Utriusque Auxilio.*" James Spottiswoode, first of Dunipace, married Barbara Syme, and by her had issue:—(1) John, (2) James, (3) William, (4) Robert, (5) Thomas, (6) David, (7) Duncan, (8) Allan, and (9) Barbara.

On 30th March, 1772, James Spottiswoode of Dunipace executed a disposition,² which was recorded 10th April, 1780, in which he conveyed the estate to himself in liferent, whom failing, to his sons in order of seniority, seven being named.

¹ Writs of Dunipace.

² *Ibid.* —

The eighth son, Allan, not having been born till 1774, was not named in it. James Spottiswoode died in 1798, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John.

John Spottiswoode, second of Dunipace, who was born in 1755,¹ must have died very shortly after his father in 1798, as he did not live to make up his titles. He was succeeded by his brother, James.

James Spottiswoode, third of Dunipace, was born in 1759, succeeded as heir of provision to his deceased brother, John, and also as heir to his father in 1798, and died before August, 1803. He was succeeded by his immediately younger brother, William.

William Spottiswoode, fourth of Dunipace, was born in 1760. He was the third son of James Spottiswoode, succeeded his brother James in 1803, and was only laird of Dunipace for a very short time. It is more than probable that he never saw his estate after becoming laird. His fate was singularly tragic, and in keeping with the traditions of several previous lairds of Dunipace. William Spottiswoode of Dunipace was on board the "Lord Nelson," one of the H.E.I. Company's ships, of which his younger brother, Captain Robert Spottiswoode, was the Commander. In what capacity William was on board is not clear, but it is supposed he was merely a passenger. On 14th August, 1803, when the "Lord Nelson" was in latitude 48° north, longitude 16° west, on her homeward voyage, she was attacked by the French privateer, "Bellona," of 34 guns and 260 men. The "Lord Nelson" carried 26 guns and a crew of 102 men, exclusive of passengers. In the action, which lasted for an hour and a half, the privateer succeeded in carrying the Indiaman by boarding, but not till the French ship had been

¹ The dates of the births are taken from miniatures in the possession of J. A. Harvie-Brown, Esq., of Dunipace.

once repulsed, and the "Lord Nelson" had sustained a loss of five men killed and thirty-one wounded. Among those killed were William Spottiswoode of Dunipace and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter M'Gregor Murray.¹

The "Lord Nelson" had several adventures after this, and it is satisfactory to know that she was recaptured from the French on the 26th August by the "Colossus," the advance ship of Captain Sir Edward Pellew's squadron.² William Spottiswoode died on board the "Lord Nelson" from his wounds received in the action of the 14th August, and was succeeded by his brother, Robert.

Robert Spottiswoode, fifth of Dunipace, was born in 1763, and was the fourth son of James Spottiswoode of Dunipace. He was in the naval service of the H.E.I. Company. In 1803 he was in command of the "Lord Nelson," and behaved with great gallantry during the action with the French privateer, "Bellona," in which his elder brother, William, was killed. He was presented by the H.E.I.C. with a service of plate, and by the insurance offices of the Bengal Settlement with a very valuable sword, as a mark of their esteem, and in testimony of the high sense which they entertained of his spirited exertions, and the gallantry and conduct displayed by himself, his officers, and seamen in defence of the "Lord Nelson" when attacked by the French privateer, "Bellona." The plate and sword are now at Dunipace. In the inscription on the scabbard of the sword, Robert Spottiswoode is designed "late Commander of the 'Lord Nelson,'" so, probably on succeeding to Dunipace he retired from the H.E.I.C.S. As William Spottiswoode had not made up titles, Robert was served heir

¹ Scots Magazine, September, 1803.

² James's "Naval History," Vol. III., p. 21.

to his brother, James, in 1804.¹ Captain Robert Spottiswoode of Dunipace did not long enjoy his estate, as he died on 30th September, 1805,² and was succeeded by his brother, Thomas.

Thomas Spottiswoode, sixth of Dunipace, who was born in 1766, was served heir to his brother, Robert, 22nd May, 1807,³ and in the service it is stated that Robert died 30th September, 1805. Thomas Spottiswoode was in the Civil Service of the H.E.I. Company, and was a contractor in business for supplies of clothing, &c., to the H.E.I. Company's employees. He made his money mostly, or entirely, in India. When he settled down at Dunipace in 1807, he added two courts to the house, probably built by his father or one of his elder brothers. It was quite a plain, square house, with a sloping roof, the frontage having one window in the roof, five windows in a row in the upper flat, and a window on either side of the door, which was in the centre of the house. Mr. Harvie-Brown, the present proprietor of Dunipace, has a sketch of this house, made by one of his Spottiswoode granduncles, about the year 1791. The walls of this house were three to four feet thick, and were practically the only part of the main building left standing after the fire of 1807, which will be alluded to later. Thomas Spottiswoode of Dunipace was the first to introduce pheasants into the district, and his pheasantries were well known. He married Elizabeth Allan,⁴ daughter of James Allan, by his wife, Elizabeth Colvin, daughter of Alexander Colvin (who lived for some time at Denovan),

¹ Writs of Dunipace.

² Printed Service of Heirs.

³ Writs of Dunipace and Printed Service of Heirs.

⁴ Miss Elizabeth Allan was a niece of David Allan, the eminent Scottish historical painter. The Allans, as stated above, intermarried with the Colvins (to which family Mr. Sidney Colvin, the well-known author and art critic, belongs); also with the Blunts of Kompshott Park, Hants. See Burke's "Landed Gentry."

and by her he had an only child, Elizabeth Spottiswoode, heiress of Dunipace. Thomas Spottiswoode sold the farm of Househill, which had hitherto formed part of the estate of Dunipace, to Sir Gilbert Stirling, Bart., of Mansfield and Larbert, and it has since remained part of the estate of Larbert. Thomas Spottiswoode of Dunipace died in 1837, and was succeeded by his daughter, Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Spottiswoode, seventh of Dunipace, succeeded to the estate in 1837, in terms of a disposition by her father, Thomas Spottiswoode, dated 30th December, 1836. On 6th November, 1838, she was married to John Harvie-Brown, of Shirgarton and Quarter, J.P.,¹ who died 14th October, 1880, leaving an only son and heir, John Alexander Harvie-Brown, J.P., F.Z.S., F.R.S.E., who succeeded to Dunipace on the death of his mother, 27th June, 1888. This gentleman is a well-known naturalist, and author of many valuable books on natural history.² He made a very fine collection of birds and eggs, which was kept at Dunipace. Unfortunately, most of this valuable collection perished in the fire of 1897.

Various additions had been made to the house from time to time, the last before the fire being a fine library. The fire took place early in the morning of Sunday, 10th January, 1897. It was discovered by Mr. Harvie-Brown at three a.m., and by seven o'clock the whole mischief was done. The house was gutted out except the new library annexe, and nothing was left standing but the walls of the old part of the house and a small addition at the back built by Mr. Harvie-Brown's father in 1871. When rebuilding and heightening the east wing of the house in 1857, a stone was found which must have belonged to the old house of

¹ See under Quarter.

² See Bibliography of Mr. Harvie-Brown, by Rev. Walter Scott, Stirling.

Dunipace, and which was built into the addition made in 1871, on which is the following inscription :—" CELSÆ GRAVIORE CASV DECIDVNT TVRRES¹ MODICA FIRMA."

The present mansion house, of which an illustration is given, was restored and altered during the years 1897-8.

We have now to return to the remaining children of James Spottiswoode, first of Dunipace, by his wife, Barbara Syme. David Spottiswoode, the sixth son, was probably born about 1770. He is the only one of the sons of whom there is no miniature at Dunipace, so it is highly probable that he died young. He is named in the deed of succession in 1772.

Duncan Spottiswoode, the seventh son, was born in 1772. He was cashier to the Perth Banking Company for many years, and was one of the Bailies of the Burgh in and about 1807. He died on 17th September, 1823, aged 51 years,² leaving by his wife, Christian Maxtone, a family of ten children :—(1) Margaret, born 1798, died 1838 ; (2) Barbara, born 1801, died 1894 ; (3) Christian, born 1802, died 1867 ; (4) James, born 1803, was for many years in business as a solicitor in Perth ; from October, 1858, to October, 1861, he was President of the Incorporated Society of Solicitors for the County and City of Perth, and died in 1873 ; (5) Robert, a partner in the firm of Spottiswoode & Mansfield, chartered accountants in Edinburgh, died in 1876 ; (6) John, born 1807, died in 1860 ; (7) Duncan, born 1809, for many years tenant of the bleaching-works and farm of Stormontfield, near Perth, resided in Perth, died in 1888 ; (8) Thomas, born 1810, in business in Glasgow and elsewhere ; (9) Mary, born 1813, resided at Perth, died in 1899 ; (10) Charlotte, resided at Edinburgh with her brother, Robert,

¹ Horace—Odes, Book II., x.

² Tombstone, Greyfriars Burying Ground, Perth.

died in 1898. Of the above ten children of Duncan Spottiswoode and Christian Maxtone, only one, Duncan, was married, and his wife died soon after the marriage and left no issue, so that there are no descendants of the Perth Spottiswoodes.¹ It is a curious fact that James Spottiswoode, first of Dunipace, although he had a family of at least nine children, eight of whom were sons, has no representative in the male line. The name of this branch of the Spottiswoodes has quite died out.

The eighth and youngest son of James Spottiswoode and Barbara Syme, was Allan, born in 1774, which accounts for his name not appearing in the deed of succession. There is a miniature of him preserved at Dunipace House. Allan Spottiswoode died at the age of nineteen, and is supposed to have made the sketch of the eighteenth century house of Dunipace about 1791, when about seventeen years of age. This sketch is now in the possession of his grandnephew, Mr. J. A. Harvie-Brown.

Barbara Spottiswoode, the only daughter of James Spottiswood and Barbara Syme whom I have been able to trace, was married 20th October, 1795, to John Syme,² W.S., of Cartmore, eldest son of David Syme of Cartmore, with issue, David Syme of Cartmore, advocate, Sheriff-Substitute of Kinross, who died in 1880, and James Syme, the late well-known Professor of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. It will have been noticed that the Spottiswoodes and Symes had previously intermarried.³

¹ I am specially indebted to James C. Pinkerton, Esq., solicitor, &c., Perth, for the information about the Perth branch of the Spottiswoodes, chiefly made up from inscriptions on tombstones, &c.

² "History of Writers to the Signet."

³ I am indebted to J. A. Harvie-Brown, Esq., of Dunipace, and Andrew Forrester, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, for notes on the Spottiswoodes of Dunipace.

We have now traced the owners of the estate of Dunipace for 700 years. We have seen that the founder of the Livingstones of Dunipace lost his head; a daughter of that house later on also shared this fate; Sir Robert Spottiswoode was executed for his loyalty; Sir Archibald Primrose, first of Dunipace, was found guilty of high treason, and his life spared only by the influence of the "great Argyle"; but his less fortunate great-grandson suffered at Carlisle for his part in the '45, and later lairds have not escaped from Nemesis. The story of the "Lands and Lairds of Dunipace," with their many vicissitudes, is another confirmation of the old saying that "fact is stranger than fiction."

APPENDIX TO DUNIPACE.

Note A.—HERBERT DE CAMERA.

This Herbert de Camera was Great Chamberlain of Scotland in the reign of David I., and ancestor of the family of Chalmer of Gadgirth. A younger branch of this family is said to have settled on lands on the borders of Stirlingshire and Perthshire, and to have given the name of Chalmerstone to their lands. Edward Chalmer, portioner of Chalmerstone, is executor under the will of Alexander Forrester in Shiphaugh, burghess of Stirling, &c., whose first wife was Janet Chalmer. Alexander Forrester died in 1619. (Com. of Stirling.) Edward Chalmer of Chalmerstone was married to a Jean Chalmer, who was served heir to her cousin, Mr. William Chalmer, Clerk to the Treasury, 13th May, 1640. (*Inquis. Gen.*) In a charter under the Great Seal, dated 26th February, 1644, Jean Chalmer, her husband, Edward Chalmer, portioner of Chalmerstone, and their eldest son and heir-apparent, Edward Chalmer, resign some property, with the consent of James Chalmer of Gadgirth, James Chalmer, burghess of Edinburgh, and William Chalmer, writer, there. This seems to point to a connection with the Gadgirth family.

Note B.—LIVINGSTONE OF PETTINTOSKANE
OR BANTASKINE.

The following rough notes are taken principally from Mr. R. Riddell's MS. "Baronetage," Vol. I., and are under "Livingstone of Dunipace." Anyone interested in this family would do well to refer to the original, where there is much interesting information.

I.—David Livingstone of Bantaskine, elder son of Alexander Livingstone, first of Dunipace, by his first wife (unknown), had a charter of Bantaskine 28th September, 1510, from Robert Kincaid of Bantaskine. David Livingstone was dead in 1525, leaving by his wife, Margaret Shaw, a son, Alexander.

II.—Alexander Livingstone of Bantaskine, is mentioned in 1525 (*R. M. S.*) as son of the deceased David Livingstone. It is remarkable that in a charter of 1541 (*R. M. S.*) mention is made of Mr. Alexander Livingstone, natural son of the late David Livingstone of Bantaskine, and of Alexander Livingstone of Bantaskine in separate remainders. Alexander was alive in 1569, when his eldest son, John, is called younger of Bantaskine. Alexander married — Leise, in Falkirk, and had issue:—(1) John, his heir, and (2) Janet, married to Henry Livingstone of Greenyards (M. C., dated at Bantaskine, 12th January, 1560-1).

III.—John Livingstone of Bantaskine succeeded his father. He is designed son and heir-apparent, 1557-1561 (Register of Deceets and Bonds), and married Marion Oswald, daughter of — Oswald, portioner of Falkirk, 12th July, 1569 (Mylne's MS.), by whom he had issue:—(1) Alexander, his heir; (2) John, (3) James, (4) Elspeth, married to David Livingstone, son of James Livingstone of Banton, descended from James Livingstone, second son of Sir John Livingstone of Calder (from them is said to have descended the modern family of Bantaskine); (5) Margaret, (6) Marion, married to Walter Leckie of Leckie (M. C., dated at Dunipace, 13th October, 1597, *R. M. S.*)

IV.—Alexander Livingstone of Bantaskine is said to have married Helenora, daughter of Sir William Livingstone of Coulter, as she is called Lady Bantaskine, in 1663, when granting a discharge to Lord Elphinstone along with Norman Livingstone of Milnehill, "now my spouse." They appear to have had a son, David, mentioned in a testament in 1652 as "fiar of Bantaskine."

V.—David Livingstone of Bantaskine succeeded his father in 1653-4, married, and had a son, David. (*Inq. Spec.*, 22nd June, 1656.)

VI.—David Livingstone of Bantaskine succeeded his father in 1656. (*Inq. Spec.*) This laird seems to have died without issue, as he was succeeded by Michael Livingstone, son of one of the brothers of Alexander Livingstone, fourth of Bantaskine.

V.—Michael Livingstone of Bantaskine was served heir-general of Alexander Livingstone of Bantaskine "*patrui*," 7th May, 1664. (*Inq. Gen.*) Michael married, and had a daughter, Isabella, to whom Sir James Livingstone of Glentirran, Bart., was served heir of provision in general, 15th February, 1757, she being designed "*filiae patrui*." (*Inq. Gen.*) Mr. Riddell suggests that this is probably a mistake for "*avunculi*."

Note C.—SINCLAIR OF LONGFORMACUS
AND STEVENSON.

The family of Sinclair of Longformacus in the Merse was the earliest cadet of Sinclair of Rosslyn, and as late as 1610 appears in the entail of Rosslyn (*R. M. S.*)

Robert Sinclair of Longformacus was the eldest son of Matthew Sinclair of Longformacus, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Swinton of that ilk. Matthew Sinclair and Elizabeth Swinton had at least five other sons:—(2) James, of West Borthwick (*R. M. S.*, 22nd December, 1608); (3) Matthew, murdered by John Spottiswoode of that ilk (*R. M. S.*, 15th December, 1613); (4) George, mentioned (Douglas says) in writs of Longformacus as brother to Robert of Longformacus, in 1604, married Rachel Hepburn, and had a son, John, baptised 13th August, 1620, one of the witnesses being John Sinclair, laird of Stevenson (Haddington Parish Register, Riddell's MS. "Baronetage"); (5) John (Sir), of Stevenson (*R. M. S.*, 29th August, 1606); (6) Thomas, of Over Bulbuster (*R. M. S.*, 19th June, 1606, No. 288); and at least one daughter [Elizabeth], married to [John] Boig of Burnhouse (Register of Deeds). John, the founder of the Sinclairs of Stevenson, recently extinct in the male line, was a merchant burgher of Edinburgh, a magistrate of the city, and at one time Dean of Guild. He acquired Stevenson in East Lothian before August, 1620, and had a charter under the

Great Seal, 1st June, 1624. He was in great favour with Charles I., who created him a baronet in 1636. Several genealogical authors have thrown doubt on the descent of the Sinclairs of Stevenson from the ancient stock of Longformacus. Father Hay, in his books on the genealogies of Hay of Tweeddale and Sinclair of Rosslyn, is responsible for first starting the doubt. In his book on the Sinclairs of Rosslyn, he enumerates a number of landowners of the name of Sinclair as "other families whom I have heard of," and among those are Sinclair of Longformacus . . . and Sinclair of Stevenson, "said to have come of a brewer in Leith."

In the "Genealogie of the Hayes of Tweeddale" (p. 42), when treating of Mr. William Hay of Aberlady, his uncle, Father Hay waxes very bold, and states that Mr. William Hay married "Helen, the eldest daughter of Sir John Sinclair of 'Steinstone,' and Mareon MacNath [MacMath], grandchild to the laird of MacNath." Then follows the statement that "Sir John's grandfather was a famous brewer in Leith, where the Sinclair's Society is yet extant," and that "upon him there is a song made, entitled "The Cloutting of the Caldron." If this song is to be relied on at all, it was written upon a certain "Sawney Sinclair," who is said to have been one of the lairds of Rosslyn. There is no printed copy of this song in existence.¹

How Father Hay got upon this scent is one of those genealogical puzzles which will probably never be solved. In Mr. R. R. Stodart's "Scottish Arms," he alludes to Father Hay's book on the Hays, and from notes left by him in the Lyon Office he shows that he inclined to Father Hay's view. Fortunately, however, he states in his notes several reasons to show how he thought it improbable that the Sinclairs of Stevenson descended from Longformacus, and these are based on mistakes. Mr. Stodart seems to have thought that because Father Hay was born "about the time that the first baronet died," and from his connexion, &c., that he was likely to be well informed. Sir John Sinclair (I.), first baronet of Stevenson, died in 1650; his will was registered on the 20th March of that year. His eldest son, John (II.), had predeceased him, leaving by his wife, Isabel, daughter of Robert, Lord Boyd, a son, also John (III.), who succeeded his grandfather as second baronet, but died unmarried in August, 1651, and was succeeded by his brother, Robert, as third baronet. In the time of the third baronet, Father Hay was born, as he tells himself, "betwixt eleven and twelve in the

¹ I am indebted to William Macmath, Esq., for information about this song.

morning," 16th August, 1661. Mr. Stodart shows that in a birthbrief of Sir Robert Sinclair, third baronet of Stevenson, the first baronet's mother is stated to have been a daughter of Sinclair of Longformacus, and suggests that this may have been the reason of the pretension of the Sinclairs of Stevenson to be cadets of Longformacus. But this birthbrief is certainly wrong. In many other birthbriefs and escutcheons, the mother of the first baronet of Stevenson is given as Elizabeth Swinton, daughter of John Swinton of that ilk, which is correct. Douglas, in his "Baronage," has helped to confuse the issue by making Sir John, first of Stevenson, a son of George Sinclair (who really was his brother), and grandson of Matthew Sinclair of Longformacus and Elizabeth Swinton. Mr. Robert Riddell, referring to this in his MS. "Baronetage," is rather severe on Douglas. Douglas further adds to the confusion by stating that Sir John Sinclair of Stevenson, on the death of his *cousin*, James Sinclair of Longformacus, had a gift from Charles the First of the ward and non-entry of his heirs, dated 17th September, 1632. The original document is in the Register House, Edinburgh, and no relationship is stated in it. James of Longformacus was Sir John's *nephew*. In a birthbrief of Sir John Foulis, Bart., of Ravelston, whose mother was Joan Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Sinclair, first baronet of Stevenson, the father and mother of Sir John Sinclair are given quite correctly as Matthew Sinclair of Longformacus and Elizabeth Swinton. Sir John Foulis took an interest in his ancestry, as anyone can see by studying the genealogical notes at the beginning of his "Account Book." In the "Complete Baronetage," edited by G. E. C., 1902, Father Hay's myth is again repeated in accounting for the origin of the Sinclairs of Stevenson, and G. E. C. makes the Lyon Office responsible for the information which is taken from Mr. Stodart's notes.

On 29th August, 1606, there is confirmation of a charter under the Great Seal (No. 1797), granted by Alexander Boig of Burnhouse to John Sinclair, merchant, brother-german to Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, bis heirs and assignees whomsoever, of the lands of Utherstoun and Harcarse in the county of Berwick. (See also 4th July, 1616, No. 1461, wherein John Sinclair is designed merchant-burgess of Edinburgh.) In a charter under the Great Seal, dated 11th December, 1630 (No. 1677), John Sinclair, now of Stevenson, and bailie of Edinburgh, is referred to in connexion with the same lands, and still later on 1st March, 1644, there is another charter (No. 1536), in which Robert Sinclair of Longformacus (grandnephew of Sir John

Sinclair of Stevenson), Sir John Sinclair of Stevenson, his son, the late Mr. John Sinclair, fiar of Stevenson, John Sinclair, son and heir of the late John, fiar of Stevenson, &c., are all mentioned in connexion with the same lands. An examination of these charters can leave no doubt that the John Sinclair, merchant, designed brother-german to Robert Sinclair of Longformacus in 1606, is the same man later designed Sir John Sinclair, baronet, of Stevenson. Other proofs might be brought forward to show the relationship of Sir John Sinclair with the family of Longformacus.

In his will he names Robert Sinclair of Longformacus tutor to his grandson and heir and also to his other grandchildren, but, in case he is not able to take this office, he names Sir John Sinclair of Herdmanston and his other sons-in-law. Sir John left four hundred merks to the laird of Longformacus, "to be putt furth in @ rent to keep ane scool in the Kirk of Langermacus."

Sir John Sinclair of Stevenson's daughter, Joan, or Jean, was married to George Foulis of Ravelston, whose eldest son, Sir John Foulis, Bart., of Ravelston, married Margaret Primrose, the eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart., who purchased Dunipace in 1677, and from this marriage the family of Foulis-Primrose of Dunipace descended.

Note D.—RICHARD LAWSON.

In all the printed pedigrees of the Primrose family, James Primrose, Clerk of the Privy Council, is stated to have married for his second wife, Catherine Lawson, daughter of Richard Lawson of Boghall. This is a mistake. There was no Richard Lawson, laird of Boghall, at this time. Catherine Lawson was the daughter of Richard Lawson, burghess of Edinburgh, a notable citizen there. He appears to have been a bookseller and publisher, and is frequently alluded to in the Privy Council Records. In Vol. XI., p. 514^b, it is stated that he was summoned before the High Commission for opening his booth on Christmas Day, and other misdemeanours. On p. 593^b, it is stated that his house was searched by the Guard for copies of the "Perth Assembly." He was called to account for printing and selling the Assembly's Catechism. On p. 626, there is a letter from James VI. asking by what license Richard Lawson and others had printed

the Catechism? Lawson was banished to Aberdeen for a time. His will is in the Edinburgh Commissariat and is dated 3rd January, 1623. In it he mentions his wife, Agnes Mayne, and his "luiffing son, James Primrose." He also mentions a David Lawson, Notary. This will is printed in the Bannatyne Miscellany, Vol. III. Richard Lawson probably belonged to the Boghall family, but I have not been able to connect him. The fact that James Primrose and his father-in-law took different views of James VI.'s ecclesiastical policy does not seem to have affected their family relationship judging from the terms by which James Primrose is alluded to in the will.

Note E.—FOULIS-PRIMROSE PEDIGREE.

The following pedigree of the Primrose and Foulis families only shows those branches or members more or less connected with Dunipace. For details of the Primrose family see Nisbet's "Heraldic Plates," and for the Foulis family,—Introduction to Sir John Foulis's Account Book (Scottish Hist. Society). On page xvi of the Introduction to Sir John Foulis's Account Book, the editor states, "George Foulis [first of Ravelston] married first in 1596, Sibilla Gilbert, concerning whose family I know nothing." Sibilla Gilbert was almost certainly the daughter of Mr. Thomas Gilbert, advocate, by his wife, Christian Henderson. Mr. Thomas Gilbert was the eldest son of Michael Gilbert, a wealthy goldsmith of Edinburgh, who sat in the Scots Parliament, by his wife, Sibilla Wight. (Edin. Com. Rec., *R. M. S.*, &c.)

From the Edinburgh Commissariat and the Swinton Papers, kindly shown to me by the Rev. John Anderson, curator of the Record Office, I am enabled to fill in some names in the ancestry of Sir John Foulis left blank in the Account Book. James Foulis of Colinton (father of George Foulis, first of Ravelston) married Anna Heriot, daughter of Mr. Robert Heriot of Lumphoy, "son of the late John Heriot" (Protocol Book of James Harlaw in Record Office, under date 25th June, 1550), by his wife, Helen Swinton, daughter of John Swinton of Swinton; and Henry Foulis of Colinton, father of the above James, married Margaret Haldane, daughter of James Haldane of Gleneagles, by his wife, Margaret Erskine. Margaret Haldane's will is dated 17th December, 1578. In it she names her brother,

GENEALOGIES.

(1) ELIZABETH KEITH
 Hon. Sir James Keith
 grand-daughter
 George, fifth Earl M

(2) AGNES GRAY, daughter of Sir
 Wm. Gray of Pittendrum.

ROSEBERY.

1. MARGARET,
 b. 1641

||
 Sir Jo. Foulis,
 Bt. of
 Ravelston

2. CATHERINE,

||
 Sir Dav.
 Carnegie of
 Pitarrow

||
 Margaret
 ||
 Henry Fletcher
 of Saltoun,
 brother of
 Andrew F. of S.,
 the Patriot

ZEL,
 Sempill,
 D.,
 Gen.
 ad.
 gham

11. ARCHIBALD JOHN,
 b. 18th December, 1661,
 first Earl of Rosebery

||
 Dorothea,
 only child and heiress of
 Evringham Cressy
 of Birkin, Co. York

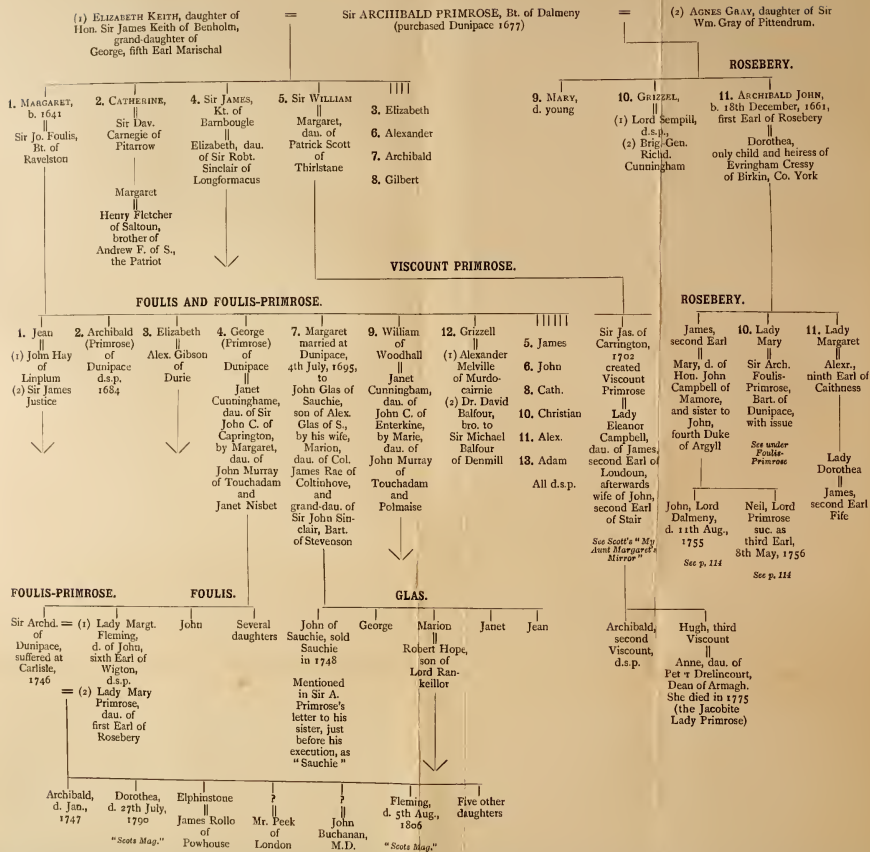
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GENEALOGICAL CHART OF PRIMROSE AND FOULIS FAMILIES.



Robert Haldane of Balwill (part of the Barony of Gleneagles), and her nephew, Mr. James Haldane. There is the following curious item in the inventory:—"Awand to Helen Brown, wodwyf [pawnwife] ye [sum] of ane hundre^t seix punds for ye qlk she has rested umq^lo ladyis ornaments of her body and silver work stone in ye Inventory above written in pledge yairfor."

Mr. Henry Foulis of Colinton had a brother, Mr. Adam, omitted in the pedigrees of the family. This Mr. Adam Foulis's will is in the Edinburgh Commissariat, and is dated 17th February, 1574. He was "p^{ar}son of Lamelethame." Among other items in the will there are the following:—"I leave all my buks &c. wit ane signet of gold wt my mother's armes on it [His mother was a Brown of Hartree] . . . to Mr James Foulis my brodyr conform to ane donation of ye said geir maid be me to ye said Mr James of befor of ye date at Colinetoun, ye first day of May the zeir of God [1572]." Item—"I leve my saule to be ressaut into ye eternall glory of hevin throuch ye merites of ye passioun of Jesus Christ or lord and my bodie civilie to be erdit in ye Kirkzaird of Ed^r besyde John Knox sepulture gif it may be possible."

He leaves his younger brother, Mr. James Foulis, his only executor, &c., and instructs him "to caus my bodie be honestlie convoyit ye day of my sepulture as he will answer in ye presence of ye eternall qlk sall judge ye world."

Witness to his signature, Gilber Balfour of Westraw, &c.

TORWOOD.

(*Parish of Dunipace.*)

THE estate of Torwood, *i.e.*, the wood on the hill, is one of the most interesting, both as regards the lands and the families which have possessed them. The feature of greatest interest to antiquaries on these lands is the Broch, or Tapoch, the highest point of the Torwood. The Roman Road, or Camelon Causeway, passes through the Torwood about 100 yards from the foot of the rock on which the mound stands. The late Mr. Gray Dalrymple of Woodhead, F.S.A. Scot., in a paper written for the Glasgow Archæological Society in 1886, gives the following description of the Broch:—

“This edifice was first excavated in August, 1864, by Colonel Joseph Dundas¹ of Carron Hall and Torwood, who read an account of his discovery to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland on 18th March, 1865. Its appearance previous to its excavation was that of a conical hill or mound, flat on the top. On the west side of the mound there is a precipitous crag of about 100 feet in depth running north and south for about 800 yards; on the north, east, and south sides the slope is gradual. At about 70 feet from the centre of the mound there are the remains of a wall carried round the mound until it reaches the precipice on each side. Beyond this there are the remains of a second wall. Both of these walls, on the earth being removed, were found

¹ See under Carron Hall.



1849
TORWOOD CASTLE

to be built of large stones roughly put together without cement. On the other side there were traces of a third wall extending along the face of the cliff and filling up those places where the rock is not so abrupt as at the other parts. These outworks are not an isolated characteristic of the Torwood Broch, as four of the Caithness and Orkney Brochs are similarly protected. At the time of Colonel Dundas's excavations the mound was covered with heather and brackens, and overgrown by a clump of large fir trees. Operations were first commenced on the south side, and resulted in the discovery of the staircase, the doorway of which was completely blocked up with rubble. Work was then begun on the top of the mound, when, after the removal of an immense mass of large stones, rubble, and earth, which was thrown over on the east side to the amount of upwards of 200 tons, the structure was found to be a circular wall 15 feet thick, enclosing an area 35 feet in diameter. At the height of 6 feet from the floor the upper part of the wall is put back 18 inches, thus forming a sort of shelf. The entrance doorway has two of the massive lintels still upon it. It is about 7 feet high and 3 feet wide at the door-cheeks, behind which are the usual bar-holes. The whole length of the passage is 18 feet 6 inches. To the left of the doorway is the staircase, as usual, in the thickness of the wall. There are 11 steps, and the length of the passage leading into them is about 12 feet. The height of wall remaining is not sufficient to show any trace of the galleries, but the presence of the stair implies their former existence. There are no chambers in the thickness of the wall on the ground floor, but all the other features of the building are those of the typical Broch."¹

There appears to have been a castle on Torwood in the days when the De Umfravilles possessed Dunipace.² The ruins of Torwood mansion, which are still to be seen, and of which an illustration is given, appear from their architecture to belong to the middle of the sixteenth century. A description of Torwood-head mansion will be found in "The Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland," by Messrs. M'Gibbon and Ross.

¹ For full particulars see "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," Vol. VI, pp. 259-265, years 1864-66.

² "Wallace Book," C. Rogers.

The coat of arms of the Forresters is engraved on a stone in an old wall near the ruins of the mansion. Under the arms is the date 1565, which is probably the year of the erection of the mansion.

These lands originally belonged to the Crown, and we find King Robert II. resigning them in favour of Sir William More, Knight of Abercorn, in a charter granted 1371-1390.¹ Robert III. (1390-1406) confirms a charter of David More of Abercorn to David Fleming of Biggar of the forest of Torwood.² Soon after this date, Torwood must have become the property of the Forresters, as in a charter under the Great Seal, dated 12th February, 1463, Alexander Forrester of Torwood is designed son of the late Robert Forrester of Torwood. There are two charters in the Great Seal, dated 5th July, 1450, in which Robert Forrester is designed *nepoti et heredi*, Malcolm Forrester³ of Pettintostate and Elizabeth Nobill, his wife. These charters are the earliest public records of the Forresters owning land in Stirlingshire. These Forresters must have been near relatives of the family of Torwood, though I have not been able to ascertain the exact connexion. The lands mentioned in these charters came into possession of the Torwood branch about 1481.⁴ The Forrester family had been settled in and around Stirling for a century at least before this date. A Robert Forrester was a baillie of Stirling in 1360,⁵ and was alive

¹ Robertson's Index.

² *Ibid.*

³ The MS. pedigree of the Forresters (see description in Appendix) gives a Malcolm Forrester, in the days of King James, who married the heiress of "Torwoodheid." His son Malcolm is said to have married Margaret Heron, heiress of Bantaskine.

⁴ R. M. S.

⁵ Stirling Burgh Records.

in 1366-7. John Forrester was custumar of Stirling, 1372-3.¹ He was dead in 1375, when his widow had a payment made to her by command of the King (Robert II.) William Forrester was bailie of Stirling, 1411-13. From this date on to the middle of the seventeenth century, no other name is so closely identified with the municipality of Stirling. A list of the various members of the Forrester family connected with the municipality will be found in the Appendix.

FORRESTER OF TORWOOD.

In the manuscript pedigree of the Forresters made by R. M.,² (Robert Milne) in 1708, he traces the name in Scotland back to 1228, when he alludes to an Archibald Forrester, said to be mentioned in the Cartulary of Ross.

Robert Forrester, who was bailie of Stirling in 1360, and Adam, burgess of Edinburgh, who was the founder of the family of Corstorphine, are the earliest records of the name I have been able to trace. The families of Corstorphine and Torwood are frequently found mentioned in the same charters, and most probably had a common origin, but it has not yet been discovered. A Walter Forrester was Bishop of Brechin from 1401 till about 1421, and was Lord Clerk Register.³

I.—Robert Forrester of Torwood, as previously stated, died before 1463,⁴ leaving a son, Alexander.

II.—Alexander Forrester of Torwood married Agnes Livingstone,⁵ but they do not seem to have had any children, or if they

¹ Exchequer Rolls.

² See Appendix.

³ R. M. S. ; *Reg. Aberdonense*, I, 182.

⁴ R. M. S.

⁵ References will be found in the genealogical chart in the Appendix where it was possible to give any.

had, they did not survive their father. Alexander had a brother, Malcolm, a burgess of Stirling, who succeeded him, and married Margaret Harrower.¹ He early began to have trouble with his hereditary enemies, the Livingstones, as we find him bringing an action against William of Livingstone for the spoilation of a haystack,² &c. About this time we read of timber being got from Torwood for artillery.³ On 27th April, 1483, Margaret Graham, relict of Robert Forrester of Pettintoskane, resigned her terce of Pettintoskane to Malcolm Forrester of Torwood, when he became bound to supply her in food, drink, and clothing.⁴

Malcolm had two sons, David and Henry, and a daughter, Janet. David was designed son and heir-apparent in 1476,⁵ &c. He married Marion Somerville,⁶ and was apparently dead in 1488, when his brother Henry is designed son and heir-apparent.⁷ The lands were resigned by Henry and his father in favour of—

III.—Duncan Forrester of Gunnershaw, who had a charter of the lands of Torwood, and the office of forester, 26th November, 1488, which office became hereditary in this family. This Duncan, sometimes designed of Skipynch, was supposed to be the son of Matthew Forrester,⁸ burgess and provost of Stirling,⁹ brother to Malcolm of Torwood. As Sir Duncan's eldest son and heir was named Walter, it is just possible that Sir Duncan

¹ Stirling Protocols, 4th March, 1472.

² *Acta Auditorum*, 5th July, 1483.

³ Exchequer Rolls.

⁴ Stirling Protocols.

⁵ *R. M. S.*

⁶ Stirling Protocols, 14th June, 1476.

⁷ *R. M. S.*

⁸ Matthew Forrester was most probably a natural son of Robert Forrester of Torwood. King James III., *ex gratia speciali sua*, granted him, under the Great Seal of Scotland, the full powers of a legitimately born subject, 15th November, 1477.

⁹ Stirling Protocols, 23rd February, 1479, and Burgh Records, 1470-1.

was the son of Walter Forrester of Stirling, *circa* 1457, who is mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls as lending money to Flanders, probably to the King (James II.), who was there at that time. The same record states that Matthew Forrester also lent money to the King in Flanders that year. Matthew is said to have married — Yair, "daughter to the Gudeman of Carsie."¹ There was always some excitement going on in the Forrester family. About the year 1481, Janet Forrester, a daughter of Matthew Forrester, was either abducted by or induced to elope with John Shaw, son of Sir James Shaw of Sauchie, which occasioned an outcry and demand for justice by Janet's father and relatives. A notary's statement, dated 28th November, 1481, tells that "James Shaw of Sauchie came to the ludging of Matthew Forrester, with Jonet Forrester, his daughter, who, being interrogated anent her being carried off by John Shaw, son of the said James, averred that it had been done with her consent, and that she was now his wife." Fortunately, matters ended happily.

Sir Duncan, who became laird of Torwood about 1488, was closely identified with Stirling. He was custumar from 1480 to 1487.² In the year 1480 he was keeper of Stirling Castle, when payments were made to him for oatmeal for the watchmen and porter; he was Comptroller and Auditor, and renders accounts of the bailies, 1472-7; is made provost, 1477-8, 1479-80, 1487-8, and 1489-90. He is designed by Buchanan of Auchmar, in his Genealogy of the Buchanans, as "a very toping gentleman." James IV. stood godfather at the christening of

¹ MS. Ped. (1708), in possession of Dr. Maitland Thomson. Sir John Yare was present with Matthew and Duncan Forrester at the redemption of the lands of Easter Leckie, 16th July, 1472.—Stirling Burgh Records (Printed).

² Exchequer Rolls.

Sir Duncan's grandchild, when he "hufe¹ Duncan Forrester's sonn's barne," 17th September, 1489.² On 31st December, 1483, he bound himself to repair his aisle of St. Mary,³ that beautiful little chapel in the West Parish Church of Stirling. Sir Duncan was Comptroller to Queen Margaret, wife of James IV., daughter of Henry VII. of England. In 1504 we learn from the Lord High Treasurer's Accounts that "the Queen hunted in the forest of Torwood, and amused herself as best she could." The same record states that Sir Duncan played at cards with the King, and his son, Alexander, played at the "Caich" with the King (1508). The name of Sir Duncan's chaplain was Sir Alexander Crag. Sir Duncan had many charters, among others that of Arngibbon, 6th July, 1503. It was about this time that Farquhar Macintosh⁴ was captured at Torwood. He was son of Duncan, chief of the clan, and nephew to John, Earl of Ross. He was treacherously seized by the laird of Buchanan and imprisoned in Edinburgh Castle in connexion with troubles in the Isles. Sir Duncan married first, Margaret, daughter of Forsyth of Harthill in Clydesdale,⁵ by whom he is said to have had five sons and one daughter, Margaret, who was married to Sir Alexander Forrester of Corstorphine, whose descendant, George, first Lord Forrester, in 1636 had a charter of Torwood,⁶ &c. Sir Duncan married secondly, Dame Margaret Bothwell, mentioned in a charter, 1503,⁷ by whom he had four sons and three daughters. His

¹ "Hufe," i.e., presented the child at the font.

² Lord High Treasurer's Account.

³ Stirling Protocols.

⁴ Exchequer Rolls.

⁵ MS. Ped.

⁶ Stodart's "Scottish Arms."

⁷ R. M. S.

second son—by this marriage—Robert, was burnt on the Castle Hill, Edinburgh, “be ye papists last February (1538-9) for ye reformation.”¹ Another son, William, burgess of Stirling, was ancestor of Mr. David Forrester, minister of Leith.² Sir Duncan made provision that prayers should be said for the souls of his wives, Margaret Forsyth and Margaret Bothwell.³ He had a natural son, John, who was ancestor of the Forresters of Logie, who held these lands for many generations.⁴ Sir Duncan was succeeded by his eldest son—

IV.—Sir Walter, who was in the Council of Stirling, 1521-2.⁵ He married first, Agnes Graham, sister to William, Earl of Montrose,⁶ by whom he had three sons and four daughters; and secondly, a daughter of Napier of Merchiston, by whom he had two sons.⁷ Sir Walter had a charter in 1497 of Skipynch, Garden, and Torwood, and the custody of the woods which Sir Duncan, his father, resigned, and in 1508 he had another charter, one of the witnesses being Thomas Forrester⁸ of Cranock. In the same year, Sir Walter received a payment⁹ for keeping the wood and mowing the hay of Torwood. On 15th May of this year (1508) James IV. made his lands into the barony of Garden-Forrester. His daughter, Marian or Mariote, who was living in 1506-10, was compelled by James IV. to marry Sir Henry Shaw of Camsmore, “the King’s Great Courtier,” son of the laird of Sauchie. Sir Walter was Great

¹ MS. Pedigree.

² Dict. of Nat. Biog.

³ Stirling Burgh Charters.

⁴ See Genealogical Chart.

⁵ Stirling Burgh Records.

⁶ Acts Parl. Scot., Vol. II., p. 578.

⁷ See Chart.

⁸ Thomas Forrester’s wife was Elizabeth Stewart (Elphinstone Writs).

⁹ Exchequer Rolls.

Provisor to the Queen, and makes a payment to the Comptroller in 1508.¹ Sir Walter was succeeded by his eldest son, James.

V.—Sir James Forrester of Torwood and Garden was provost of Stirling, 1528-30. On 25th May, 1528, Sir James had a sasine of sundry lands, including Little Coigs, in Perthshire, and the lands of Cambusbarron, Stirlingshire. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert, Lord Erskine,² and by her had two sons and two daughters.³ His second son was James of Myathill, who married Agnes Sandilands, but as he had no legitimate children, the lands of Myathill passed to his nephew, Thomas. Sir James married, secondly, Agnes Cockburn,⁴ daughter of John Cockburn of Ormiston, and widow of William Murray of Touchadam, who was killed at Flodden in 1513. She was the mother of John Murray of Touchadam, and is thus designed in his marriage contract, 1st September, 1532—"with consent of Dame Agnes Cockburn, his mother and curator, and of Sir James Forrester of Garden, now her spouse." It is highly probable that Duncan Forrester, designed "in Kepmad," was a son of Sir James Forrester by this marriage.⁵ Sir James was succeeded by his eldest son—

VI.—Sir David Forrester of Torwood and Garden, who was provost of Stirling, 1546-7. He had a charter of the barony of Garden, 1st February, 1542. He married Elizabeth Sandilands, daughter of James Sandilands of St. Monans, and had, besides other children—

VII.—Alexander, who succeeded him before 16th June, 1556, when he must have been very young, as he was under curators,

¹ In the Exchequer Rolls he is called Sir *Alexander* Forrester of Garden.

² Crawford's "Peerage."

³ MS. Pedigree.

⁴ Hist. MSS. Com. Mar Papers.

⁵ See Appendix.

and is designed "*adolescentulus*."¹ On 17th February, 1557, there is an instrument of resignation of certain tenements in Stirling in favour of Alexander Forrester of Garden, among the witnesses being James Forrester of Myathill and Duncan Forrester in Kepmad.² Alexander was provost of Stirling, 1562-3 and 1564-5, and had a "lodging" there which can still be identified. In 1570 he was present at the Convention of Estates in Edinburgh, also at the Convention upon the Regency after the assassination of the Regent, Earl of Murray.³ He is one of those who signed the "Band of the freindis of the Hous of Mar" in 1578.⁴ He married about 1568⁵ Jean Erskine, daughter of John Erskine of Dun. By her he had, besides other children, James, who succeeded him, and John of Denovan, whose descendant became heir-male of the family.⁶ Alexander's testament is recorded in the Edinburgh Commissariat under date 23rd July, 1599.

The Register of the Privy Council reveals that towards the end of Alexander Forrester's life the Forrester clan became extremely turbulent in the town and county of Stirling. A very good instance of this is shown in the following complaint by John Drummond of Slipperfield, tacksman of the lands and forest of Torwood.

An order had been given for a perambulation of the lands lying between "Torheid and Kingsyde Muir and the mansion called Forrester's Mansion, pertening to Alexander Foster of Garden in lyverent, and James Forrester, his sone, in fee, haldin

¹ *R. M. S.*, 1557.

² See Appendix.

³ Reg. Privy Council.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Stirling Protocols.

⁶ See Forresters of Denovan.

of His Hienes on the ane pairt and the saidis landis and Forrest of Torwode pertening to the said Johnne in tack on the uther parte." The interested parties were warned to appear on the ground of the "saidis landis debetable, the saxteen day of October instant" (1593). There appears to have been a boundary quarrel between Forrester, the superior, and Drummond, the tenant, Drummond evidently considering that Forrester was encroaching upon his land. There was an action depending before the Lords of Council against Alexander Forrester of Torwood and "divers utheris personis" to compel them to remove "fra the saidis landis and forest." The Forresters, resenting this action of Drummond, and acting on the principle that might is right, determined to make it impossible for the perambulation to take place, as the following extract shows:—

Lyke as the said Laird accompanyt with a grite nowmer of armeit personis, bodin in feir of weir, of lait umbesett the said Johnne's hie way, and persewit him for his bodilie harme and slauchter, as is notour to the hail cuntrey; swa that the said laird and his hail freindis duelland about the saidis landis debetable being of grite force, for feir of invasioun and trouble, the said Johnne may not compeir to defend the said mater.

The Lords of Council, seeing the force of Drummond's statement, decided to send the lairds of Quhittinghame, Drum-cairney, and Halyruidhouse to visit the said debatable ground, and examine witnesses there. What happened is best told in the words of the record:—

They desirit the said Laird of Garden, quha had convoccat the nowmer of ane thousand men on horse and foote, bodin in feir of weir, to caus thame depairt and dissolve, and to cum to the ground of the saidis landis with ten and himself in sobir maner, conforme to the saidis Lordis ordinance, to the effect lykwayes that the said Johnne might have cum to the ground of the saidis landis debetable and produceit his witnessis to have bene examinat according to the saidis Lordis ordinance; and, in

respect of the said Laird of Gardenis refusal, the saidis Lordis visitouris wer forceit to depairt and remane in the place of Elphingstoun the space of twa dayis, quhill the said Lairdis forceis sould have bene dissolvit. And, upoun the xxvi day of the said moneth, the saidis Lordis visitouris being of mynd to compeir upoun the ground and thair to have causit the said Johnne produce his witnessis, quhilk he wes redy to do, and thay ryding out of Elphingstoun to the ground, Maister Thomas Craig and Janes Stirling, procuratours for the said Lord, come and declairit to thame that, in cais the said Johnne or ony of his repairit to the ground of the saidis landis to produce the saidis witnessis, thair wald nocht fail to be slauchter seeing the said Laird, his sone and freindis, with thair haill forceis, wer of new gadderit, of evill mynd, altogidder inclynint to blude. Yit the saidis Lordis visitouris raid neir to the ground of the saidis landis, accompanyed with Alexander, Lord Levingstoun, commissioner direct be his Majestie, to see that baith the saidis pairteis keipit gude ordour, and that na molestatioun nor impediment sould be moved to the saidis Lordis in executioun of thair officis : quha and the said commissionair, perceaving na thing bot men gadderit in armes in grite nowmer, evill myndit and proude, quha lykwayes avowit, giff the said Johnne or ony of his reparit to the said ground, to bereve thame of thair lyveis, requestit the said Johnne, and Alexander, Master of Elphingstoun, being in company with him, to depairt and not to cum to the ground of the saidis landis,—quhilk request wes willinglie obeyit. And swa thairby not onlie wes the said Johnne forceit to depairt and unproduceand his witnessis and shawand the ground to the saidis Lordis visitouris, bot alsua the commissionaris fairsaidis wer forceit to depairt without ony executioun of thair officis : quhairthrow it is maist evident that it is altogidder impossible to the said Johnne to compeir upoun the said ground debetable without grite slauchter and inconvenientis, and thairfoir the saidis jugeis aucht to be dischargeit off all proceding in the said mater of perambulatioun upoun the ground of the saidis landis debetable, and thay ordainit to sitt in ane unsuspect place for decisioun thairof.

Drummond appearing for himself and for Seytoun, and the said Alexander Foster, and James Foster, his son, appearing by James Striviling, their procurator, but the said justice deputes not appearing, the King and Council discharge the said judges of all proceding in the said matter for the causes above written, and also because the fact of the foresaid convocation was attested by some of the Lords of Session and others who had seen the same,

Two years later, in the same record, appears the following :—
 “ Proclamation against attending the Earl of Mar and John Livingstone to their day of law concerning the slaughter of David Forrester¹ [1595] :—

“ Understanding that a great number of the lieges are warned by Johnne, Earl of Mar, Alexander Forrestair of Garden, and other friends of the late David Forrester, burgess of Striviling, on the one part, and by Johnne Levingstoun, younger of Dunnypace, [William] Bruce, younger of Airth, and certain of their colleagues on the other part, to be present at a diet to be held in the tolbooth of Edinburgh upon 20th December for underlying the laws for the slaughter of the said late David, and that, there being a deadly feud between the parties, it is to be feared that at their first meeting ‘sum grite inconvenient sall fall oute,’ the King and Council order charge to be given to the said lieges not to repair to the said diet, or to the burgh of Edinburgh, but to remain at home, ‘unattempting onything quhilkis may ather hinder justice or move trouble or inconvenient,’ and this ‘undir the pane of deid.’

“ The slaughter of David Forrester, bailie of Stirling, here mentioned, had occurred in the preceding [June], in the following circumstances :—Two gentlemen of Stirlingshire, named Bruce and Forrester, having quarrelled, and Bruce having been hurt at a meeting for arranging the quarrel, there had come to be a feud between all the Bruces and their friends and all the Forresters and their friends in those parts. The bailie, implicated only by his name, had been waylaid on a journey from Edinburgh back to Stirling, and slain near Linlithgow by a party of Bruces and Livingstones. The Earl of Mar, to whom the bailie was attached by special service (on which account, it was supposed, he was made a victim), had taken up the feud vigorously. There had been a funeral procession for the deceased, with a canvas picture of his bloody corpse, through

¹ Register of the Privy Council, Vol. V., p. 242.

the lands of Livingstone and Bruce; and now, in December, when a regular day of law had been appointed for inquiry and trial, the feud was still rankling."¹

In the Mar papers, published by the Historical MSS. Commission, there is a warrant by James VI., dated at Linlithgow, 20th October, 1595, for arrest of William Livingstone, son of the laird of Jerviswood; Patrick Bruce, son of Thomas Bruce in Larbertshiells; Robert Livingstone, son of Laird Livingstone in Galloway; George Livingstone, son of John Livingstone in Daldurs; and Archibald Towers, servitor to Airth, for the murder of David Forrester, baillie and burges of Stirling, and for which they are fugitives and excommunicated.—(Signed) JAMES REX.

The same papers show that in the following year, under date 15th April, 1596, there is a warrant signed by King James VI., at Stirling Castle, to John Andro, Clerk of Privy Council, "to register a bond of assurance granted by his Majesty's desire, by John, Earl of Mar, and Alexander Forrester of Garden, to Alexander, Lord Livingstone, and Sir Alexander Bruce of Airth, and their kin and friends, with the special declaration that the said laird of Garden is not to be responsible for the lairds of Corstorphine and Strathendrie, James and David Forresters, brothers of deceased David Forrester of Logie, Duncan Forrester of Culmoir, and his sons, and Alexander Forrester, son of Duncan Forrester in Kepmad, further than the laws of the country and the general bond require."

David Forrester of Logie was the unfortunate bailie. His brother, James, in 1598, was still at enmity with the Bruces, as the Privy Council Records show. James Nicoll, merchant

¹ References given in Privy Council Register are "Spotswood," p. 411, and Chambers's "Domestic Annals of Scotland," I., p. 260.

burgess of Stirling, probably his relative, became cautioner for him, not to harm Anthony Bruce. Two brothers, Forresters of Myathill, slew Robert Bruce of Woodside, probably in revenge for their kinsman's death. They got a remission under the Great Seal in 1607. David Forrester of Logie was the son of John Forrester, first of Logie, merchant-burgess of Stirling, by his wife, Elizabeth Nicoll, which John was a natural son of Sir Duncan Forrester of Torwood. The will of the murdered David is in the Edinburgh Commissariat, under date 1st December, 1595.

The Register of the Privy Council¹ gives yet another instance:—"To denounce certain Forresters for not appearing to a charge of assault on an officer of arms in discharge of his duty.

"28th January, 1595-6.—King's letters set forth that, upon 30th December last, while Johnne Roishill, officer of arms, was reading publicly at the Market Cross of the Burgh of Strivling letters of horning raised by against Alexander Forrestair of Garden, and certain other parishioners of the Ruidkirk of Striviling, Johnne Foster and Alexander Foster, sons of the laird of Garden, Alexander Forrestair of Myethill, and Walter Forrestair, son and apparent heir of Duncane Forrestair of Puldoir, with their accomplices, armed with dags, pistolets, and other weapons, come to the said officiar in the very meantyme of the reiding of the saidis letters at the said mercat croce, pullit him doun of the same croce, dang him with pistollettis on the heid, and, with the gairdis of thair swerdis, cruellie hurte and woundit him in divers pairtis of his body, to the effusioun of his blude in grite quantitie, and thaireftir violentlie and perforce reft the same letters and thair raif thame all in peceis.

"Parties having been called, the accused, for not appearing, are to be denounced rebels.

"The above outrage, having been in violation of the ordinance made upon 23rd December last touching the removal of

¹ Vol. V., pp. 261-2.

deadly feuds, and at the very time when his Highness 'wes cheiflie occupiit in this eirand,' and the said offenders, though still at the horn, being resetted, by a great number of persons without respect had to 'the odiousnes' of their crime, the 'forme, maner, and circumstanceis of the committing thairof, as neir the persone of the Prince, his Hienes darrest sone,¹ to the forder contempt of his Majestie,' there is an order to publish the occurrence to all the lieges, with charge to all and sundry not to reset or intercommune with the said rebels, but to apprehend them if they can, or notify their whereabouts to the sheriff of the shire, under pain of being pursued as art and part with them; certifying defaulters that they shall be punished with no less rigour and 'extremitie to the deid' than if they had resetted Francis, sometime Earl Bothuill."

Alexander Forrester was succeeded by his eldest son—

VIII.—Sir James Forrester of Torwood. He had been present at the baptism of Prince Henry at Stirling, 30th August, 1594, and after the ceremony was among the gentlemen who received the honour of knighthood from James VI. He found the Forrester fortunes in a sadly embarrassed condition, and we see from the Privy Council Register to what sorry straits he was often reduced in order to keep his head above water. In 1609 there is an action against him for destroying trees in the Torwood, when it appears that he had cut and destroyed the best trees in his Majesty's forest, and "has spoyled ane grite part of the said wood." The cutters were sent to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh. In 1610, his whole estate was appraised at the instance of James Edmonstone of Newton,² who received a charter of nearly all his lands. In this charter there is a list

¹ Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, eldest son of James VI., died in his nineteenth year—1612.

² The lands were evidently "wadset" to James Edmonstone.

of his creditors and cautioners, which comprises many of his kinsmen and friends. In 1617, Sir James and his son, Alexander, are again in trouble about cutting down the trees. The indictment relates that "the forest was well planted with timber, but it is now so defaced in sindrie parcellis and pairtis that there is not a tree to be seen, and thair contempt is so much the moir as thay have done this same now in this tyme of his Majestie being in the countrey, and in the sicht of strangeiris."

The Register of the Privy Council¹ has the following complaint against Sir James Forrester, by Janet Stewart, widow of his kinsman, the late William Forrester of Stirling :—

Complaint by William Wallace, messenger, as follows:—He was employed by Janet Stewart, relict of the late William Forrester, burgess of Stirling, to execute letters of poinding against Sir James Forrester of Torwoodhead, knight, Walter Beane in Gunnerschaw, Donald Ure in Larbraik, Thomas Sinrab in Hogend, John Jervie in Forresteris Maynis,² Alexander Forrester there, Henry Dalgreve there, James Benny in Torwoodsye, George Merschell there, James Broun there, Robert Thomesoun there, Robert Smyth and Alexander Broun in Langsye, all tenants of Sir James, for payment to Janet Stewart of an annualrent of 120 merks, which she has from the lands during her life. The complainer, therefore, on 25th January last, went to the lands of Torwoodhead, and there poinded "four oxin, thrie stirkis, fyve ky, and a quoy," belonging to Robert Thomesoun. After he had used the ordinary forms of comprising, he was bringing the cattle to Stirling, when Sir James Forrester of Torwood, knight,

¹ Vol. XII., pp. 719-20 (1622).

² It is highly probable that this John Jervie was descended from the Huguenot family of Gervaises, who, before the Edict of Nantes left Guienne and fled for religious liberty to Holland, whence they sailed to Grangemouth, and settled at Torwood. They afterwards went to Boghall, near Bathgate. Part of the wood is called Jarvie's Neuk to this day. This family becomes interesting to all Scotsmen, as Sir James Young Simpson was maternally descended from it. Mary Jervais, daughter of the farmer of Balbardie Mains, near Bathgate, married, in 1792, David Simpson, and their son, born 7th June, 1811, was the famous physician.—"Life of Sir James Y. Simpson."

James Forrester, eldest lawful son and apparent heir of Walter Forrester of Culmoir, with John Richardsoun, servitor to Sir James, Robert Thomsoun in Torwoodhead, James and John Kar there, Alexander Broun in Kingsyde, Thomas Kar in Torwoodhead, William Ker in Dursail, and others, armed with "swordis, Jedburgh stalffis, plaitsliveis, corne forkis, grite rungis," and other weapons, followed the complainer and overtook him on his way to Stirling, "at ane pairt callit the commoun hill." There they set upon him and his associates and witnesses, laid violent hands on his person, and "held him ane grite speace, avowing with many horribill aithes that in dispyte of him and all his kine, thay sould haif his lyff." He was set free and they again attacked him, struck at him with a drawn sword, chased him and his witnesses "fra the said Commoun hill to Bannokburne bridge," and not only "strak and dang the said complener with Jedburgh stalffis, and brak the same in peeceis on his persone," but "violentlie reft and tooke fra him twa of the said ky, maist barbarouslie and mischeantlie cuttit the bak of ane of the said oxin with a sword, and gorrit and slew ane of the said ky, and left thame lyand for dead upoun the ground." They would also have killed the complainer and his witnesses had they not escaped. The pursuer appearing personally, as also do John Richardsoun and Robert Thomsoun, while the remaining defenders do not appear, the Lords find the complaint proved against Sir James Forrester of Carden, James Forrester, John Richardsoun, and Robert Thomsoun, order the two last to be warded in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, and direct the laird of Carden and James Forrester to be charged to enter the said Tolbooth. The proof being insufficient, they assoilzie the remaining defenders; and they order John Richardsoun and Robert Thomsoun to pay to the pursuer the sum of forty merks.

In 1626, Sir James complains of being injured by Mr. Robert Bruce of Kinnaird. In 1629 we find him a prisoner in Stirling Castle, where he petitioned for temporary relief, he being infirm in body. He had been sent to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, but he was said to be so "infirm" that he was taken back to Stirling. Among his other troubles, his lands also suffered in the memorable sliding of the bog in Stirlingshire.¹ Sir James

¹ See under Woodside.

married Dame Margaret Fleming, sister to the first Earl of Wigton,¹ by whom he had a son, Alexander, and two daughters, Margaret and Mary.

IX.—Alexander succeeded his father, and married Margaret Forrester, sister to David Forrester of Denovan, provost of Stirling, and had a son, James Forrester, who was served heir to his aunt, Lady Margaret Forrester or Ross, 30th October, 1635.²

BARON FORRESTER OF CORSTORPHINE.

The estate of Torwood was sold to GEORGE, LORD FORRESTER, who had a charter, 1st December, 1636,³ on the resignation of Sir William Ross of Murieston, to whom it had probably been mortgaged. Sir William Ross married Margaret, elder daughter of Sir James Forrester of Torwood. Lord Forrester appears to have sold the lands to Major-General WILLIAM BAILLIE of Letham, Stirlingshire.⁴ When Major-General Baillie's son was put in fee of the lands, 1st March, 1650,⁵ a life rent was retained for his father, the General. General Baillie was a natural son of Sir William Baillie of Lamington. He received his military training under the famous Gustavus Adolphus in Sweden, and on the outbreak of the Civil War he received a commission in the Covenanting Army, in the ratification of which, dated 11th June, 1640, he is designed William Baillie of Letham, Stirlingshire, an estate which came into his possession through his marriage to Janet, daughter of

¹ MS. Ped. and R. M. S.

² *Inq. Gen.*

³ R. M. S.

⁴ See "The Scots Peerage" under Baron Forrester of Corstorphine.

⁵ R. M. S.

Sir William Bruce of Stenhouse, and grand-daughter of John Baillie of Letham.¹ General Baillie distinguished himself under Leslie at the battle of Marston Moor (1644), at the siege of York and capture of Newcastle. From this time, in spite of his undoubted skill and bravery, he seems always to have been thwarted by the incompetence of those he served. He was defeated by Montrose both at Alford and Kilsyth. When the Scots, after the "engagement" with Charles I., resolved on an expedition into England to deliver him from the power of sectaries, Baillie was appointed Lieut.-General of Foot in the army raised by the Duke of Hamilton. After the disaster at Preston, 11th August, 1648, although Baillie rallied his forces at Winwick, maintaining the pass, according to Cromwell, "with great resolution for many hours," he received an order to make as good conditions as he could, and with great reluctance he sent in a capitulation to Cromwell, which was accepted. After this he took no further prominent part in the events of his time.²

In the Edinburgh Commissariat his will is recorded, 13th July, 1653, but the date of his death is left blank.

As previously stated, he married Janet, daughter of Sir William Bruce of Stenhouse. In Mrs. Cumming-Bruce's "History of the Bruces," and also in other Bruce pedigrees, her mother is stated to have been a daughter of General Middleton of Letham. This appears to be a mistake.³

General William Baillie's children were:—(1) James, who married the Honourable Jean Forrester, daughter of George,

¹ See under Stenhouse, pp. 20-21.

² See Dictionary of National Biography.

³ R. M. S., 30th March, 1620, and 29th March, 1628.

first Lord Forrester; (2) William, who married Lilius, also a daughter of George, first Lord Forrester; (3) Adam, born 29th December, 1645¹; and (4) Alexander.

George, Lord Forrester, had one son, John, Master of Corstorphine,² who died in the lifetime of his father without issue. Lord Forrester and General William Baillie made a settlement of their respective estates on James Baillie and the male issue of his marriage with Jean Forrester, which failing, on William Baillie and Lilius Forrester.³ On the death of Lord Forrester in 1654, James Baillie of Torwood, born 29th October, 1629, succeeded as second Lord Forrester, his father-in-law having obtained a new patent extending the title to him. The misfortunes which latterly seemed to cloud the life of General Baillie continued to thicken around his son. This young man signalised himself by ardent loyalty.⁴ He, however, became very dissipated, and was murdered in his garden at Corstorphine, 26th August, 1679, with his own sword, by a grand-daughter of the first Lord Forrester, with whom he is said to have had an intrigue. She was tried 28th August, found guilty, made her escape 29th September, was re-taken next day and beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh, 12th November, 1679. James Baillie's only son by his first marriage having died in infancy, he was succeeded by his brother William, who did not assume the title, and died in May, 1681, in his forty-ninth year. His only son, by his wife, Lilius Forrester, also named William, succeeded as fourth Lord Forrester. Through his mother he was descended from the Forresters of Torwood,

¹ Canongate Register.

² *R. M. S.*, 10th July, 1634.

³ See *R. M. S.*, 1st March, 1650.

⁴ "The Scots Peerage."

her ancestor, Sir Alexander Forrester of Corstorphine, having married Margaret, daughter of Sir Duncan Forrester of Torwood. William, fourth Lord Forrester, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew Birnie of Saline, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, who sat on the Bench under the title of Lord Saline.¹ William, fourth Lord Forrester, had, besides other children, a son, George, who succeeded him as fifth Lord Forrester; a daughter, Margaret, married to Patrick Haldane of Gleneagles; and a daughter, Lillias, who was married to William Stirling of Herbertshire.²

George, fifth Lord Forrester, was in the army, and served with distinction under Marlborough. He married Charlotte Rowe, daughter of Anthony Rowe of Oxfordshire. She was a lady of the bedchamber to the Princess of Orange, and died in Holland, February, 1743.³ They had a son, George, who succeeded as sixth Lord Forrester. He was an officer in the Royal Navy, and died unmarried. He was succeeded by William, seventh Lord Forrester, his cousin-german, who also died without issue. The succession devolved upon Caroline, Baroness Forrester, the elder daughter of George, fifth Lord Forrester. She was married to her cousin, George Cockburn of Ormiston,⁴ in whose favour there was a Crown charter of resignation of Torwood, 12th February, 1747.⁵ He, with consent of his wife and her sister, the Honourable Harriet Forrester, sold the estate of Torwood on

¹ "Scottish Arms"—Stodart.

² See under Herbertshire.

³ Scots Mag., Vol. V.

⁴ George Cockburn of Ormiston was son of John Cockburn of Ormiston by his second wife, Isabella Rowe, sister to Charlotte Rowe, wife of fifth Lord Forrester.

⁵ R. M. S.

25th January, 1749, to Thomas Dundas, younger of Fingask, by which sale the estate passed away from the descendants of the ancient family of Forrester of Torwood.

DUNDAS OF TORWOOD.

Thomas Dundas, who purchased the estate of Torwood, was the son of Thomas Dundas, merchant and bailie of Edinburgh. It is interesting to note that about 1732 Bailie Dundas had acquired the property of Letham, which had belonged to the Baillies and Forresters.¹ His descendant, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Dundas of Carron Hall and Torwood, took much interest in the excavations on Torwood, and read a paper on the Broch.² In his obituary notice, which appeared in the *Stirling Journal*, 12th July, 1872, a high tribute was paid to his character. He seemed to have had a great influence for good on the people among whom he lived, especially on the mining population in his neighbourhood. It was mainly to his Christian philanthropy and unwearied exertions that Falkirk is indebted for its excellent Industrial School.

The estate remained in the Dundas family till the year 1882, when it was sold to Joseph Cheney Bolton of Carbrook, for many years M.P. for Stirlingshire, whose son, Edwin Bolton of Carbrook, is the present proprietor.³

¹ For particulars of Dundas family, see under Carron Hall, and "Dundas of Fingask," by the late Mrs Dundas of Carron Hall.

² See page 130.

³ See under Carbrook.

APPENDIX TO TORWOOD.

The Forresters of Torwood were sometimes designed as of Garden, Gunnershaw, and Skipinch.

List of Forresters owning lands in Stirlingshire, Perthshire, &c., made up from the Great Seal Charters, Retours, Protocol Books, Stirlingshire Sasines, &c. :—

Arngibbon, Forresters of	Queenshaugh, Forresters of
Boquhan, "	*Row, "
Calzemuk or Carmuck, Forresters of	Saltcoats, "
Denovan, Forresters of	*Southfield, "
*Logie, "	Strathendrie, "
Myathill, "	

These families are all descended from the Torwood Forresters.
Those marked with an asterisk are illegitimate.

The Arngibbon family ended in heiresses about the end of the sixteenth century, but, according to a MS. pedigree in the possession of Andrew Forrester, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, the lands were acquired by Andrew Forrester, sometime in Boquhan, and from him the present family is descended.

There were also the following families, owners and tacksmen, whose descent from the Torwood family, although most probable, cannot be traced exactly:—
Bad, Forresters of.

Braes, Forresters of, afterwards of Craigannet, said to be descended from Denovan.—"Stirling Antiquary."

Cambusbarron and Chalmerstone, Forresters of, at one time a Torwood property, descended from Forresters in Kepmad.

Carnock, or Crannock, Forresters of.

Culbeg and Culmore, Forresters of (Ch., 16th June, 1509, *R. M. S.*), lands belonged to Torwood family.

Kepmad, Forresters in, most probably descended from the second marriage of Sir James Forrester of Torwood, *circa* 1530.

Kiddisdale, Forresters of, lands belonged to Torwood.

Pettintoskine, Forresters of, probably same origin, held their lands at as early a date as the Torwood family, if not before.

Puldoir, Forresters of, mentioned with Torwood in several documents.

Shiphaugh, Forresters in.

Wanlis, Forresters in, lands belonged to Torwood.

A branch of the Forresters were tacksmen of Shiphaugh for several generations. George Forrester in Shiphaugh died in 1575. His wife was Helen Donaldson. (In his will, Duncan Forrester of Queenshaugh was appointed oversman.) His son, George Forrester, died in 1606. His wife was Marion Stevenson. Sir James Forrester of Torwood was cautioner under his will. He had several sons creditors of Sir James Forrester when the apprisement took place in 1610.¹

FORRESTERS IN KEPMAD, AFTERWARDS OF CHALMERSTONE, CARSEBONNY, COOKSPOW, &C.

Duncan Forrester, most probably a younger son of Sir James Forrester of Torwood by his second marriage with Agnes Cockburn (relict of William Murray of Touchadam, and mother of his heir, John Murray), was tacksman of Kepmad (a Murray property) in 1556, in which year he served on an inquest held on 6th March. In 1557 he is a witness along with James Forrester of Myathill (a son of Sir James by his first wife), to an instrument of resignation of tenements in Stirling in favour of Alexander Forrester of Garden and Torwood. In 1575 he is witness to a sasine of Alexander Forrester of Torwood, and he was his Bailie in the Garden district in 1585. (Stirling Protocols.) In 1592 he is witness to a sasine of the lands of Cambusbarron and Carnock in favour of Alexander Forrester of Torwood and Garden, and his son, James Forrester, is also a witness on this occasion. Duncan Forrester died before 26th March, 1602, when his son, James, is designed in Kepmad, and is found serving on various inquests, &c., chiefly in connexion with the Torwood family.

On 15th April, 1596, Alexander Forrester, designed son of Duncan Forrester in Kepmad, is named, with other branches of the family, in a bond of assurance granted by John, Earl of Mar, and Alexander Forrester of Torwood and Garden (See p. 143).

Alexander Forrester, son of Duncan Forrester in Kepmad, was admitted a burges of Stirling on 17th January, 1606.² He owned some property

¹ *R. M. S.*, Polmaise Papers and Edinburgh Commissariat Records.

² In the Stirling Burgh Records he is designed son of John Forrester in Kepmad, but there is no trace of a John in Kepmad, whereas it is known that Duncan had a son, Alexander. Another Alexander Forrester, son of John Forrester in Kippen, was admitted a burges about this time, and this may have led to the confusion of the names.

in St. Mary's Wynd,¹ and some lands at Cambusbarron. He married first, Janet Chalmer, a daughter of Chalmer of Chalmerstone, and had by her three sons—Edward, Duncan, and Robert—and several daughters. His wife, Janet Chalmer, died in 1615, and the name of James Forrester in Kepmad appears in her will. (Stirling Com. Rec.) Alexander Forrester married secondly, Catherine Ambrose, and by her had one son, Alexander.

Alexander Forrester latterly had a lease of Shiphaugh, and died there in 1619.² In his will the witnesses are Edward Forrester, his eldest son, and James Forrester of Logie (son of the murdered David Forrester of Logie), and James Forrester in Kepmad. The cautioner was Edward Chalmer of Chalmerstone. In 1610 Alexander Forrester was one of Sir James Forrester's cautioners, and in his will, Mr. Duncan Forrester, brother to Sir James Forrester of Torwood, is a debtor.

Edward Forrester (probably named after his uncle, Edward Chalmer of Chalmerstone), designed son and heir of Alexander Forrester, was served heir to his father in 1619. He was a notary and burges of Stirling. He died unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother Duncan, also a burges of Stirling. Duncan died in 1647, and in his will constitutes David Forrester of Denovan and Robert Forrester, younger, of Queenshaugh, sole tutors to his children. His family became extinct, and his half-brother, Alexander Forrester, designed of Chalmerstone, succeeded to the property in St. Mary's Wynd, &c. This Alexander Forrester was a writer in Edinburgh, and acquired part of the lands of Chalmerstone and the Kerse of Cambusbarron, otherwise called Carsbonny. He married, first, a Miss Kay, and had a son, John, who succeeded him, and married Euphan Wellwood, of the family of Wellwood of Touch, Fifeshire. They had, besides other children, a son, Alexander, who was admitted a member of the Royal Company of Archers, 30th April, 1722, and is then designed Alexander Forrester of "Carsbonnie." John Forrester acquired the estate of Cookspow, and the family were afterwards designed of Cookspow.

Alexander Forrester of Chalmerstone married, secondly, before 1647, Anna Mitchelson (Edin. Reg. of Baptisms), and by her had several children. Their eldest daughter, Margaret, married Walter M'Gowan, of an old Stirling

¹ The St. Mary's Wynd property passed by inheritance to his lineal descendant, Patrick Connal, banker, Stirling, in 1813.—Stirling Sasines.

² He is sometimes confused with Alexander Forrester, son of George Forrester in Shiphaugh, from having had a lease of Shiphaugh.

family, and left issue. The second daughter, Anna, born at Edinburgh in 1658 (Edin. Reg. Baptisms), married James Burn of Chalmerstone. They had, besides other children, a son (1) James, ancestor of the Burn-Murdochs of Gartincaber, &c. (See Appendix to Larbert, p. 12); and a son (2) Robert, merchant-burgess of Stirling, who married about 1718 Janet Dalgleish, daughter of Robert Dalgleish of Tunnygask, Fifeshire (See Appendix to Larbert, p. 12) and by her had a daughter, Marion, the only child who left descendants, married in 1744 to John Glas of Stirling. Their eldest son, John Glas, was Provost of Stirling in 1803, and is now represented by his great-grandson, John Kirkpatrick, Advocate, LL.D., Professor of History and Constitutional Law in the University of Edinburgh.¹ Another great-grandson is Lieut.-Colonel Edward Mayne Alexander of Westerton. Besides other children, John Glas and Marion Burn had a daughter, Marion Glas, who was married, in 1775, to Michael Connal, merchant and banker in Stirling, and for many years Provost of the burgh. He held this office at the time of his death in 1812. The eldest son of Michael Connal and Marion Glas was Patrick Connal, banker, Stirling, who married and left issue (See "Diary of Sir Michael Connal").

The annexed pedigree is made up from the public records, both printed and in MSS., also from MS. pedigrees, one in the possession of Dr. Maitland Thomson, the other a copy of a MS. in Crawford Priory, made by Mr. W. B. Cook, of Stirling. The pedigree in Dr. Maitland Thomson's possession is a most interesting and curious document. The title page is as follows:—

ANE
GENEALOGY
OF THE
FORRESTERS
OF THE HOUSES OF
GARDYNE AND DINNOVAN
COLLECTED BY R. M. YR.
IN MARCH 1708 FROM
YE PUBLIC RECORDS
LAWSON'S COLLECTION OF SCOTS CHARTERS
COLQUHOUN'S TREE OF YE FORRESTERS, RECEIVED
TRADITIONS AND OVR DOCUMENTS.
XXXX XXX XX X

¹ There are no male descendants either of Glas of Sauohie or of the Stirling branch, and the name has died out.

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family, and left issue. The second daughter, Anna, born at Edinburgh in 1658 (Edin. Reg. Baptisms), married James Burn of Chalmerstone. They had, besides other children, a son (1) James, ancestor of the Burn-Murdochs of Gartincaber, &c. (See Appendix to Larbert, p. 12); and a son (2) Robert, merchant-burgess of Stirling, who married about 1718 Janet Dalgleish, daughter of Robert Dalgleish of Tunnygask, Fifeshire (See Appendix to Larbert, p. 12) and by her had a daughter, Marion, the only child who left descendants, married in 1744 to John Glas of Stirling. Their eldest son, John Glas, was Provost of Stirling in 1803, and is now represented by his great-grandson, John Kirkpatrick, Advocate, LL.D., Professor of History and Constitutional Law in the University of Edinburgh.¹ Another great-grandson is Lieut.-Colonel Edward Mayne Alexander of Westerton. Besides other children, John Glas and Marion Burn had a daughter, Marion Glas, who was married, in 1775, to Michael Connal, merchant and banker in Stirling, and for many years Provost of the burgh. He held this office at the time of his death in 1812. The eldest son of Michael Connal and Marion Glas was Patrick Connal, banker, Stirling, who married and left issue (See "Diary of Sir Michael Connal").

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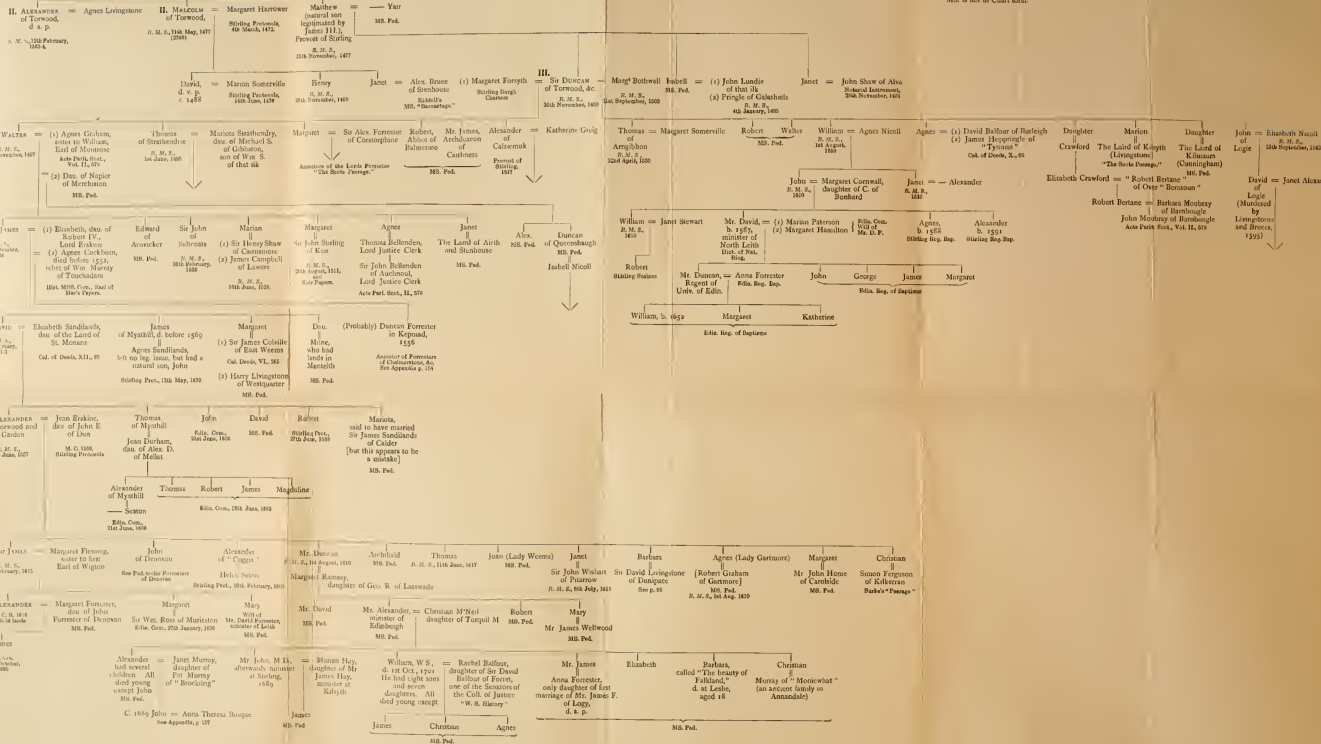
ANE
 GENEALOGY
 OF THE
 FORRESTERS
 OF THE HOUSES OF
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 COLQUHOUN'S TREE OF YE FORRESTERS, RECEIVED
 TRADITIONS AND OVR DOCUMENTS.
 X X X X X X X X X X

¹ There are no male descendants either of Glas of Sauchie or of the Stirling branch, and the name has died out.

GENEALOGICAL CHART OF FORRESTER FAMILY.

I. ROBERT FORRESTER of Torwood died before 14th February, 1453-4
R. M. S. (193)

For explanation of the MS. Pedigree frequently given as a reference in this Chart, see Appendix to Torwood, pp. 157-71. It may be mentioned that the MS. is not in Chart form.





Some of the descriptions of members of the family are very quaint. For instance, John Forrester [*circa* 1689], "who was a captain in ye Earl of Angus' regiment, in ye wars abroad, and yrafter turned W.S., a most discreet and pretty gentleman now living in Annandale. He married Anne Teresa Bosque, daughter of Monsieur Bernard Bosque, merchant in Bruxells in Brabant, but as yet no issue, ye greater pity."

The pedigree at Crawford Priory has such a strong resemblance to the one in Dr. Thomson's possession that it is probably a copy. I also looked at the MS. pedigree in the Advocates' Library, by George Crawford, the author of Crawford's "Peerage," but it has no information that is not contained in the others.¹

I have not extended the pedigrees of the well-known cadets of Torwood, such as Strathendrie, which is printed in Wood's "East Neuk of Fife," nor Logie, printed in the Rev. R. M. Fergusson's "Logie." The pedigree of the Forresters of Denovan will be found under that estate. I have gone on the principle that where the origin of a cadet is clearly proved, the indication of this is sufficient, such as in the families of Calzemuk, Queenshaugh, Myathill, &c., but where I have collected notes about families which appear from various side lights to be descendants of the main stem, while it is impossible to show exactly where they branched off, such as the Forresters in Shiphaugh, and the Forresters of Chalmerstone, Cambusbarron, Cookspow, &c., I have given my notes fully in the Appendix. This is why I filled in to the main pedigree the descendants of William Forrester, merchant burghess of Stirling, son of Sir Duncan by Margaret Bothwell. This being a landless branch, was more difficult to trace than some of the others.

A list of the names of Forresters who were members of the Scots Parliament, and who held office in the Council of Stirling :—

1360-1	Robert Forester	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1361-2	Robert Forester	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1365-6	Robert Forester	...	...	...	...	...	Burgess
1366-7	Robert Forester	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1411-12	William "Forster"	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1412-13	William "Forstare"	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1464-5	{ * Mathew Forestare	...	...	...	...	...	Renders account of Bailies
1470-1	{ * Mathew Forester	...	...	...	...	...	Provost

¹ George Crawford published his "Peerage" in 1710,

1472-7	}	* Duncan Forester	Renders account of Bailies
1477-8		* Duncan Forester	Provost
1478-9		* Mathew Forester	Provost
1479-80	}	* Duncan Forestore	Provost
1480-1		* Duncan Forestore	Provost
1487-8		* Duncan Forestore	Provost
1489-90		* Duncan Forestore	In name of the Bailies
1516-17	}	* Alexander Forestore	Provost
1517-18		* Alexander Forestore	Provost
1520-1		* Alexander Forestore	Provost
1521-2		* Sir Duncan Forester	Provost
1521-2		Alexander Forester and Sir Walter Forester ...	Councillors
1522-3		Alexander Forester	Provost
1522-3		* Sir Duncan Forester,	Councillor
1523-4	}	Alexander Forster	Provost
1524-5		Alexander Forester	Provost
1525-6		* Alexander Forester	Provost
1526-7	}	Alexander Forester	Provost
1527-8		Alexander Forester	Provost
1527-8		John Forester	Bailie
1527-8		Sir Walter Forester	Councillor
1528-9		Alexander Forester	Provost
1528-9		John Forester	Bailie
1528-9		Schir James Forester of Garden, knycht ...	Councillor
1529-30		Sir James Forester of Garden, knycht ...	Provost
1529-30		Alexander Forester	Councillor
1529-30		John Forester	Councillor
1536-7		Alexander Forestore	Provost
1536-7		John Forestore	Bailie
1541-2		John Forestore	Bailie
1545-6		William Forester	Councillor
1546-7		David Forester of Garden	Provost
1546-7		John Forester	Treasurer
1548-9		Robert Forester of Kilyemuck	Provost
1548-9		John Forester	Bailie
1549-50		Robert Forester of Kilyemuck	Provost
1549-50		John Forester	Bailie

1553-4	Robert Forester	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1554-5	Robert Forrester	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1554-5	Robert Forester of Calyemuk	...	...	...	...	...	Councillor
1554-5	John Forester of Logy	...	...	...	...	...	Councillor
1555-6	Robert Forester of Calyemuk	...	...	...	...	...	Councillor
1555-6	Robert Forester, younger...	...	...	...	...	...	Councillor
1555-6	Johne Forester of Logy	...	...	...	...	...	Councillor
1556-7	Robert Forester of Calyemuk	...	...	...	...	...	Provost
1556-7	Alexander Forester of Garden	...	...	...	...	...	Councillor
1556-7	Johne Foroster of Logy	...	...	...	...	...	Councillor
1556-7	Alexander Forester	...	...	...	...	...	Councillor
1559-60	Robert Forester, younger...	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1559-60	John Forester	...	...	...	...	...	Treasurer
1560-1	{	* Robert Forester	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1560-1		* Robert Forester of Boquhan	...	...	...	...	Councillor
1560-1	Alexander Forester of Arnegibbon	...	...	...	...	...	Councillor
1560-1	John Forester of Logy	...	...	...	...	...	Councillor
1562-3	* Alexander Forester of Garden	...	...	...	...	...	Provost
1562-3	Robert Forester, younger...	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1563-4	Robert Forester	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1564-5	Duncan F. of Arnegibbon	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1564-5	Robert F. of Arnegibbon	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1564-5	* Alexander F. of Garden	...	...	...	...	...	Councillor
1564-5	* Robert F. of Boquhan	...	...	...	...	...	Councillor
1566-7	William Forester	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1570-1	Robert Forester, younger...	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1575-6	Robert Forester	...	Provost—Commissioner to Convention				
1576-7	Robert Forester	...	Provost—Commissioner to Convention				
1593-4	David Forester	...	...	Commissioner to Convention			
1599-1600*	Robert Forrestar of Boquhan						
1616-17	James Forester	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1617-18	James Forester	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1618-19	James Forester	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1621-2	James Forester	...	...	...	...	...	Bailie
1643-4	David Forester of Logy	...	...(Sheriff and Town Clerk)	Clerk			
1653-4	David Forrester of Denovan	...	...	...	...	...	Provost

Those marked with an asterisk were members of the Scots Parliament.

DENOVAN.

(*Parish of Dunipace.*)

THE earliest mention of the lands of Denovan¹ occurs in the Cartulary of Cambuskenneth in 1462, when Thomas Gardnar of Denovane signs as a witness on 18th May of that year. On 16th August, 1554, Edward Campbell of Denovan is on an inquest,² and on 3rd July, 1556, Thomas Hart of Little Denovan is on an assize.

The lands about the end of the sixteenth century, belonged to the Forresters of Torwood, and we find John Forrester of Little Denovan in possession before 15th March, 1606.

I.—John Forrester was the second son of Alexander Forrester of Torwood³ by his wife, Jean Erskine. On 15th March, 1606, John Forrester and his wife, Elizabeth Forrester, eldest daughter of Duncan Forrester of Arngibbon,⁴ had a charter of the lands of Easter Arngibbon. Duncan Forrester of Arngibbon had left no son, but he had three daughters—Elizabeth, who was married in 1590⁵ to John Forrester of Little Denovan; Grizzel, who

¹ The name Denovan—local pronunciation “Dunniven”—is stated in the Rev. Mr. Johnston’s “Place Names of Stirlingshire” to be derived from Gaelic *Dun* or *Dinn abhainn*, meaning hill fort by the river.

² *Inq. Spec.*

³ See under Torwood.

⁴ *R. M. S.*

⁵ *MS. Pedigree of Forresters of Torwood,*

was married to Archibald Bruce of Kennet; and Janet, who was married to James Gairdner, burghess of Stirling, afterwards of Skeoch.¹

The three daughters were left heirs portioners of Arngibbon. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, acquired the shares of her sisters.

John Forrester was a merchant-burgess of Stirling. He was admitted a burghess on 24th August, 1607. He died before 15th February, 1609, as on that date Alexander Forrester, designed brother-german to Sir James Forrester of Garden, is legally appointed tutor to David Forrester of Little Denovan, son and heir of the late John Forrester of Little Denovan.² David was his only son, but he had two daughters, Margaret and Jean.³

II.—David Forrester lived at Denovan, and had also a house in Stirling, and took an active interest in the affairs of the burgh. He was elected Provost, 1653-4.⁴ We find him on the Committee of War for Stirlingshire in 1647 and 1649, and a Justice of Peace in 1663.⁵ In 1675 he got a ratification of his right to his aisle or burial place in the West Kirk of Stirling. It was proved that his predecessors, the lairds of Garden, for many generations had owned this aisle on the north side of the church, called Forrester's Aisle. There was no doubt that David Forrester was the heir male and nearest of kin to Garden, but his exclusive right had been questioned by William Forrester, son of Robert Forrester of Queenshaugh, who, with Mr. James Forrester of Logie, gave in objections, and said they must be declared partners in the aisle. It was decided in David

¹ *R. M. S.*

² *Inq. de Tutela.*

³ MS. pedigree of Garden and Commissariat Records of Stirling.

⁴ Stirling Burgh Records.

⁵ Acts of Parliament of Scotland.

Forrester's favour, and he arranged to put his name and arms upon it.¹ David Forrester, second of Denovan, married, first, Margaret, natural daughter of John Erskine of Balgony, and by her had at least two sons and three daughters:—(1) Mr. Thomas, of whom presently; (2) David, merchant in Stirling, died without issue; (3) Margaret (whom Charles II. fell in love with when he went to Stirling, 1656), married first to Napier of Balwhaple, and afterwards to Gavin Norrie of Norrieston, and who heired both their estates; (4) Mary, married to Robert Stevenson, Provost of Stirling; and (5) Jean, who died unmarried.

David Forrester of Denovan married, secondly, Janet, daughter of [Mr. James] Forrester of Logie; and, thirdly, Margaret Marshall, relict of Robert Burne, merchant in Stirling, son of John Burne of Larbert. There do not appear to have been any children by these marriages. David Forrester settled his estate on his grandson, the son of Mr. Thomas Forrester, his eldest son, for reasons which will presently appear. David Forrester died before 10th June, 1686. He must have lived to a great and hale old age. We find him a witness to the baptisms of the grandchildren of his relative, Alexander Forrester of Chalmerstone, between the years 1677-86. He was one of the tutors of the children of Duncan Forrester, burghess of Stirling, who died in 1647, a brother of Alexander Forrester of Chalmerstone.

III.—Mr. Thomas Forrester, David Forrester's eldest son, was the heir, but never actually succeeded to the estate. He was minister of Alva,² "but," as the MS. pedigree relates, "having turned whiggish was prosecuted for holding conventicles and went abroad to Holland. Having afterwards returned

¹ Stirling Kirk Session Records.

² See Dictionary of National Biography.

about the Revolution, or rather 'usurpation,' A.D. 1688, he was some years thereafter made Principal of the New College, St. Andrews, in which post he died at St. Andrews on Saturday, 2nd November, 1706. He was buried there the Thursday following yrafter, his corps being carried most part by his sons and grandsons, and he being a rigid presbyterian, and one of ye troublous faction of King Charles II. his peaceable reign, yet ye said merciful King grants him a remission for rebellion against his government, dated ye 13th November, 1689." He was admitted a burgess of Stirling, 10th June, 1686, and is designed eldest lawful son of the late David Forrester of Denovan.¹ He married Anne Govan, eldest daughter of Mr. John Govan, minister of Muckart and Helen Rynd, his spouse, only lawful daughter of Mr. Andrew Rynd, minister of "Tuliecultorie."² Mr. Thomas Forrester, by his wife, Anne Govan, had six sons and seven daughters³:—(1) David, who succeeded his grandfather in Denovan; (2) Mr. Thomas, a regent in "ye old college of St. Andrews, a very hopeful youth born 1678, and had a mind to have gone abroad to studie physic, but death prevented him, having died in his blooming years of a —— (*sic*) at St. Andrews, at 11 in ye forenoon, 18 January, 1707, and was buried 21 January yr:after"; (3) Archibald, died 1699; (4) John, died young; (5) John; (6) Charles, born 1685, died young; (7) Margaret, married to Mr. James Haddow, Principal of New College, St. Andrews; (8) Mary, married to Mr. George Park, minister of Killearn; (9) Helen, married to Mr. James Henry, minister of Croick; (10)

¹ Stirling Burgh Records.

² Anne Forrester or Govan was served heir to her brother, Mr. John Govan, minister at Campsie, 7th August, 1730.—Printed Service of Heirs.

³ MS. pedigree.

Barbara, married to Mr. Craigie, minister of St. Monans; (11) Marie; (12) Anne, died young; and (13) Jean, who also died young.

IV.—David Forrester of Denovan, eldest son of Mr. Thomas, succeeded to Denovan on the death of his grandfather. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Stirlingshire,¹ and a Commissioner of Trade, 1700.² He was admitted a burghess of Stirling, 9th April, 1712.³ He married Jean, daughter of Cunningham of Boquhan, and sister to Adam Cunningham, advocate, to whom she was served heir general, 25th May, 1720.⁴ By her he had three sons and one daughter⁵:—(1) Thomas, his heir; (2) Alexander; (3) a son, born 1709; and (4) Anne.

V.—Thomas Forrester of Denovan succeeded his father, and was served heir to his grandmother, Anne Govan, 21st March, 1733.⁶ He married Anne Haldane, daughter of John Haldane of Lanrick, and had a son, David, who died without issue.⁷ Anne Haldane died before 14th February, 1789, the date of the record of her testament.⁸

VI.—David Forrester of Denovan was admitted a member of the Royal Company of Archers, 10th July, 1768.⁹

¹ Acts of Parliament of Scotland, 1695.

² *Ibid.*

³ Stirling Burgh Records.

⁴ Printed Service of Heirs.

⁵ MS. pedigree.

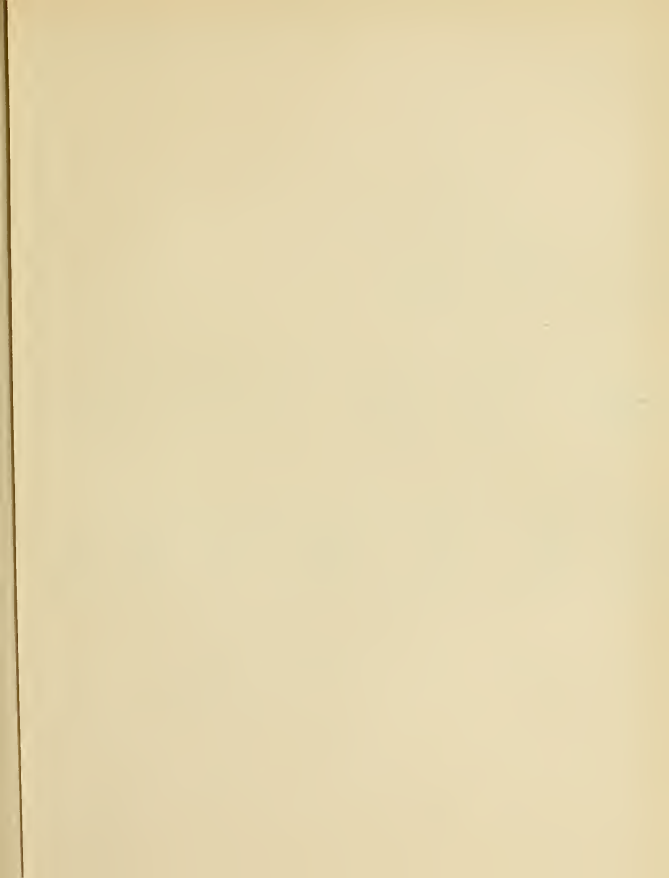
⁶ Printed Service of Heirs.

⁷ "Scottish Arms."—R. R. Stodart.

⁸ Stirling Com. Rec.

⁹ "History of Royal Company of Archers," by Sir James Balfour Paul.

The annexed chart pedigree of the Forresters of Denovan is made up from the Public Records printed and in MS., also from the MS. genealogy of the Forresters of G garden in possession of Dr. Maitland Thomson, and other documents.



Barbara, married to Mr. Craigie, minister of St. Monans; (11) Marie; (12) Anne, died young; and (13) Jean, who also died young.

IV.—David Forrester of Denovan, eldest son of Mr. Thomas, succeeded to Denovan on the death of his grandfather. He was a Commissioner of Supply for Stirlingshire,¹ and a Commissioner of Trade, 1700.² He was admitted a burghess of Stirling, 9th April, 1712.³ He married Jean, daughter of Cunningham of Boquhan, and sister to Adam Cunningham, advocate, to whom she was served heir general, 25th May, 1720.⁴ By her he had three sons and one daughter⁵:—(1) Thomas, his heir; (2) Alexander; (3) a son, born 1709; and (4) Anne.

V.—Thomas Forrester of Denovan succeeded his father, and was served heir to his grandmother, Anne Govan, 21st March, 1733.⁶ He married Anne Haldane, daughter of John Haldane of Lanrick, and had a son, David, who died without issue.⁷ Anne Haldane died before 14th February, 1789, the date of the record of her testament.⁸

VI.—David Forrester of Denovan was admitted a member of the Royal Company of Archers, 10th July, 1768.⁹

¹ Acts of Parliament of Scotland, 1695.

² *Ibid.*

³ Stirling Burgh Records.

⁴ Printed Service of Heirs.

⁵ MS. pedigree.

⁶ Printed Service of Heirs.

⁷ "Scottish Arms."—R. R. Stodart.

⁸ Stirling Com. Rec.

⁹ "History of Royal Company of Archers," by Sir James Balfour Paul.

The annexed chart pedigree of the Forresters of Denovan is made up from the Public Records printed and in MS., also from the MS. genealogy of the Forresters of Garden in possession of Dr. Maitland Thomson, and other documents.

FORRESTER OF DENOVAN.

REFER. NO. VII., TORWOOD PEDIGREE.

ALEXANDER FORRESTER of Torwood
No. VII., Torwood Pedigree

1568
= JEAN ERSKINE

I. JOHN of Denovan = Elizabeth Forrester, daughter Duncan Forrester
second son of above, of Arngibbo
died before 15th February, 1609
Inquis. de Tutela

R. M. S., 16th March 1606

II. DAVID of Denovan = (1) Mary, natural daug of John Erskine of Balke
Inquis. de Tutela (1609) (2) Janet, daughter of James Forrester of L
(3) *Margaret Marshrelict of Robert Burne, merchan Stirling
*Stirling Records

Margaret
Alex. Forrester
of Torwood

Jean
Stirling Com.
Records,
30th October,
1644

III. Mr. THOMAS = Anne Govan
Suo pp. 162-3 Service of Heirs

David,
merchant in
Stirling,
d.s.p.

Margaret = (1) Napier of Balwhaple
(2) Gavin Norrie of Norricleston

Mary = Robert Stevenson,
Provost of Stirling

Jean,
d. unmarried

IV. DAVID of Denovan = Jean Cunningham
Acts Parl. Scot. 1695 Service of Heirs

Mr. Thomas,
b. 1678,
d. 1707

Archibald,
d. 1699

John,
d. young

John (2),
probably ancestor of Forrester of Braes

es,
85,
6-6

Margaret
||
Mr. James Haddo

Mary
||
Mr. George Park

Helen
||
Mr. James Henry

Barbara
||
Mr. Craigie

Marie

Anne,
d. young

Jean,
d. young

V. THOMAS of Denovan = Anne Haldane
Service of Heirs, 1733
Writs of Denovan

Alexander

Anne

A Son,
b. 1709

VI. DAVID of Denovan
Writs of Denovan
Sold lands, 1773

When no other reference is given the names are taken from the MS. Genealogy of the Forresters of Garden in the possession of Dr. Meliland Thomson.

JOHNSTONE OF DENOVAN.

The lands of Denovan were sold by David Forrester of Denovan, with consent of his mother, Anne Haldane, to John Johnstone of Alva, then of Hangingshaw, 1st June, 1773.¹ John Johnstone of Denovan was fifth son of Sir James Johnstone of Wester Hall. He commanded the artillery at the battle of Plassy, 1757, and by his skilful management contributed to that victory. He married Elizabeth Caroline, daughter of Colonel Keene and niece of Dr. Keene, Bishop of Ely. He purchased the estates of Alva and Denovan in Stirlingshire, and when admitted a member of the Royal Company of Archers, 29th March, 1794, is designed as "of Denovan." He was for some time in Parliament, and died at Alva, December, 1795, leaving a daughter, married to James Gordon of Craig, and an only son and successor, James Raymond.

James Raymond Johnstone of Denovan, born 4th June, 1768, married 20th June, 1799, Mary Cholmeley, sister to Sir Montague Cholmeley, Baronet of Easton, by whom he had, with eight daughters, one son, James, born 4th July, 1801, who, on the death of his father in April, 1830, succeeded to the estate. James Johnstone of Denovan sold the lands of Denovan in February, 1839,² to WILLIAM FORBES of Callendar, whose son is the present laird.³

¹ Writs of Denovan.

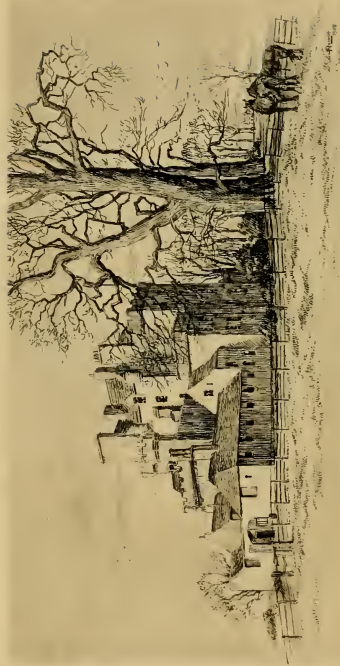
² *Ibid.*

³ For particulars of the family of Johnstone, see Burke's "Peerage and Baronetage" under Johnstone of Wester Hall. For particulars re Forbes family, see Burke's "Landed Gentry."

It may be noticed that in 1830 Mr. James Graham Adam adapted works at Denovan to calico printing under the name of the Denovan Print Works, and in 1845 acquired a small portion of the estate with a bleachfield and the old mansion house of Denovan, which was probably built in the eighteenth century. A further portion of the estate was acquired by Mr. Adam in 1849. In 1843-5, Mr. Adam altered and largely increased the size of Denovan House, the front portion of which was then entirely erected.¹ He was a large employer of labour in the district. James Graham Adam was the eldest son of Francis Adam, merchant in Glasgow, and was born in 1800. His eldest son is Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E., and his daughter, Jane, was the first wife of Sir John H. N. Graham, Baronet of Larbert, and the mother of his children.²

¹ Mr. Adam's trustees conveyed the property in 1858 to Messrs. Auld & Buchanan, merchants in Glasgow, from whom, after various transmissions, the lands and mansion house were acquired in 1893 by Messrs. William Baird & Co., Limited, ironmasters, Glasgow.

² New Statistical Account of Stirlingshire, Writs of Denovan, &c. I am indebted to Archibald Adam, Esq., Glasgow (a son of James Graham Adam, Esq.), for some notes on his family, and their connexion with Denovan.



HERBERTSHIRE CASTLE

HERBERTSHIRE.

(*Parish of Duniſtace.*)

HERBERTSHIRE¹ Castle is romantically situated overlooking the river Carron, and the park is studded with fine old trees. Messrs. M'Gibbon and Ross, in their "Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland," give a description of the Castle, and, while criticising the details, especially of the later additions, admit that the whole makes a very effective composition. The lands of Herbertshire are alluded to as a barony in a charter of Robert I. In the reign of David II. there is a charter by HUGH GIFFORD, laird of Yester,² to JOHN DOUGLAS, son of James, Lord Douglas.

DOUGLAS OF HERBERTSHIRE.

Who this John Douglas really was is not quite clear. According to Douglas's "Peerage" (Wood's Edition) under the genealogy of the Earls of Morton, number iv. on the line is Sir John Douglas, second son of Sir James Douglas of Lothian. He gallantly defended the Castle of Lochleven against the English in the minority of David II. Sir John Douglas was assassinated by the order of Sir David Barclay of Brechin at

¹ Probably the meaning of the word is "The Share of Herbert,"—"Place Names of Stirlingshire," by Rev. J. B. Johnston. See Appendix.

² Robertson's Index.

Forgy-Wood, some time before Shrove Tuesday, 1350, on which day Barclay was killed by order of William de Douglas in revenge for Sir John's death. Sir John Douglas was ancestor of the Earls of Morton.

The barony of Herbertshire seems to have passed in this same reign to another branch of the House of Douglas, for in 1388 we find that Archibald, third Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway, called "The Grim," granted a charter of the barony to Sir William Douglas, Lord of Nithsdale, his natural son, the reddendo being gilt and white spurs. This charter is dated 8th November, 1388, and is confirmed by Robert II., 16th May, 1389.¹

Sir William Douglas married in 1387 the Princess Egidia, one of the younger daughters of King Robert II. Sir William seems to have inherited so much of the prowess of his father and grandfather that his career, as narrated by the historians of his own time, reads like a romance.² He was killed about the year 1392. By his wife he had only one daughter, Egidia, who was married to Henry Sinclair, second Earl of Orkney, and by him was mother of William, third Earl of Orkney. The marriage probably took place about 1407.

SINCLAIR, EARL OF ORKNEY, &c.

On the 17th November, 1407, Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, granted at Edinburgh the barony of Herbertshire in the county of Stirling to Henry, Earl of Orkney, and his spouse, Egidia, "the niece of the granter." This charter was confirmed by Robert, Duke of Albany, the Regent, three days later.³

¹ Charter in Crookston Charter Chest, Douglas Book—Fraser.

² Douglas Book.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. III., Charters 399, 400, and 404.

William, third Earl of Orkney, who succeeded to Herbertshire on the death of his father, was one of the hostages for James I. when he was allowed to visit Scotland, 31st May, 1421.

Besides being, like his father, Admiral of Scotland, he held the higher post of Chancellor.¹ He conveyed the Princess Margaret to France in 1436 when she was married to the Dauphin. He was the founder of the Collegiate Church of Rosslyn, and built the beautiful little chapel there. On 28th August, 1455, he had a grant of the earldom of Caithness to himself and his heirs "in compensation," as the charter bears, for a claim of right which he and his heirs had to the lordship of "Niddisdale." King James III. having acquired the islands of Orkney by marriage with Margaret of Denmark in 1469, the Earl of Orkney in 1470 resigned his earldom into His Majesty's hands, and it was annexed to the Crown by Act of Parliament in 1471. In part recompense for his right of the earldom of Orkney, the King granted to him the Castle of Ravenscraig in Fife, and Carberry, adjacent to the said Castle, by charter dated 17th September, 1470. He was now styled Earl of Caithness and Lord Sinclair. William, Earl of Caithness, married first, Lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, by whom he had a son, William Sinclair of Newburgh, called "The Waster," who, on account of his reckless character, was passed over in the succession² to the earldom. He received from his father the estate of Newburgh, and his son, Henry,³ Lord Sinclair, was

¹ Preface, Exchequer Rolls, Vol. VIII., p. xxxvii.

² "The Scots Peerage."

³ Preface, Exchequer Rolls, Vol. XIII. See "The Scots Peerage," under Baron Sinclair, now in course of publication.

declared chief of the blood. Henry, Lord Sinclair, fell at Flodden with the King.

The Earl married secondly, Marjory, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath, by whom he had, besides other children¹—(1) Sir Oliver of Rosslyn and Herbertshire, and (2) William, in whose favour his father resigned the earldom of Caithness, and who received a charter of that earldom, 7th December, 1476.²

SINCLAIR OF HERBERTSHIRE.

I.—Sir Oliver Sinclair of Rosslyn and Herbertshire is now considered by genealogical authorities to have been the eldest son of William, first Earl of Caithness, by his second wife, Marjory Sutherland, although at one time this was keenly disputed.³ Sir Oliver received from his father all his estates south of the Tay, and had a charter, 10th December, 1476. William Sinclair of Newburgh (the eldest son of the Earl of Caithness), after his father's death, raised a reduction of that settlement, and a compromise was entered into. Sir Oliver gave over certain lands and baronies to his half-brother, William, and William and his son, Henry, renounced all title to the baronies of Rosslyn and Herbertshire, 9th February, 1481-2.⁴ Sir Oliver Sinclair married Christian Haldane.⁵ He is also stated to have married Elizabeth, daughter of William, third Lord Borthwick.⁶ His children were—(1) George, fiar of Rosslyn, who married Agnes

¹ "The Scots Peerage."

² *Ibid.*, also see Preface Exchequer Rolls, Vol. VIII., p. xlvii., n.

³ See Preface, Exchequer Rolls, Vol. VIII., p. xlvii., n.

⁴ "The Scots Peerage."

⁵ Stirling Protocols, 1482.

⁶ Not mentioned in "The Scots Peerage" under "Borthwick." A third wife, Isabella Livingstone, is assigned to him by Mr. Roland St. Clair in "The St. Clairs of the Isles," but no reference is given.

Creighton, and died without issue before 11th April, 1510¹; (2) Sir William, of whom presently; (3) Henry, Bishop of Ross,² purchased the estate of Stevenson in Haddingtonshire, 28th August, 1536, but made it over to his brother, James, in 1537.³ In granting a sasine, 23rd May, 1550, he designs Mr. Robert Heriot of Lymphoy as his "beloved kinsman or cousin."⁴ (4) Sir Oliver of Pitcairns and Whitekirk, who married Katherine Bellenden, with issue.⁵ He was a great favourite of James V., and had the command of the Scots army at the fatal battle of Solway Moss in 1542. He was also Captain of Tantallon Castle, and cupbearer to the King.⁶ (5) John, Bishop of Brechin, had the honour of marrying Queen Mary to Henry, Lord Darnley, in 1565.⁷ (6) Alexander of Cockburnspath⁸; (7) Arthur of Lessudden⁹; (8) James of Stevenson¹⁰; and (9) Margaret, said to have been married to Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn.¹¹

II.—Sir William Sinclair of Rossllyn and Herbertshire was the second son of Sir Oliver, and became his father's heir about 1510 on the death of his elder brother, George.¹² Sir William married Alison Home¹³ (said to have been daughter of George, fourth Lord Home), by whom he had issue—(1) Sir

¹ R. M. S.

² See Dict. Nat. Biog.

³ R. M. S., 5th December, 1537.

⁴ Protocol Book of James Harlaw, Record Office. See Dunipace, p. 123.

⁵ R. M. S., 12th January, 1537.

⁶ Exchequer Rolls.

⁷ Dict. Nat. Biog., and R. M. S.

⁸ R. M. S., 7th May, 1546.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 5th March, 1539.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 5th December, 1537.

¹¹ "St. Clairs of the Isles."

¹² R. M. S., 11th April, 1510.

¹³ *Ibid.*, 25th August, 1542.

William, (2) Gilbert,¹ (3) Patrick,² (4) Alexander,³ (5) John,⁴ (6) Oliver,⁵ (7) Matthew,⁶ (8) Edward of Ethay.⁷

Sir William had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by James V., with whom he was in great favour. He had a charter of Herbertshire, 17th December, 1527. On the 16th May of the same year he was "respite for abiding from the Raid of Solway."⁸ He was succeeded by his eldest son, also Sir William.

III.—Sir William Sinclair of Rosslyn and Herbertshire was Justiciary of Scotland. He married Elizabeth or Isabel Ker⁹ (said to have been daughter of Sir William Ker of Cessford), by whom he had issue:—(1) Edward of Herbertshire, his heir, and (2) William, who succeeded his father and carried on the line of this family. Sir William is also said to have had three daughters—Elsbeth, Isabel, and Helen.¹⁰ Edward Sinclair of Herbertshire, the elder son, married Christian Douglas, daughter of Sir George Douglas of Parkhead, but had no issue. As Edward's matrimonial affairs throw considerable light on the course of justice in these days (*circa* 1583), it needs no apology for quoting fully from the Register of the Privy Council. In the Introduction to Vol. III., page lxxx., we read:—

"One observes a very substantial notion of justice and of the importance of law and the necessity of enforcing it, in the decision of the Council itself, through all the changes of government. Where political partisanship intruded, one observes, indeed, very high-handed proceedings, and systematic use of law and construction of law for political ends or the personal advantage

¹ *R. M. S.*, 25th August, 1542.

² *Ibid.* ³ *Ibid.* ⁴ *Ibid.* ⁵ *Ibid.* ⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*, and 28th October, 1583.

⁸ Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials."

⁹ *Edin. Com. Rec.*, 10th February, 1585-6. Father Hay gives his wife's name as Lindsay.

¹⁰ "St. Clairs of the Isles."

of those in power. It is difficult to be sure, even in some apparently indifferent cases, that political motives did not affect the decisions given. But, where political feeling did not intrude, the Council seem generally to have been anxious to do what was right, and to have taken much pains in deliberating and coming to a conclusion. This appears particularly in their decisions between husband and wife, and in other cases of domestic difference or family quarrels. See the interesting . . . case of the Sinclairs of Roslin, at page 568.

"Edinburgh, 4th May, 1583.—Caution in £400 by Sir Williame Sinclair of Roisling, and Williame Sinclair, his second son, as principals, and Manis Sinclair of the Leyis and Mr Johnne Henrysoun of Drydane, as sureties, that Christiane Douglas, daughter of George Douglas of Parkheid, her tenants and servants of the lands of Harbertschire, said to belong to her in conjunct fee, shall be skaithless of the said Sir Williame and his son, in their persons, lands, and goods.¹

"15th May, 1583.—Complaint of Christiane Douglas, daughter of George Douglas of Parkheid, and wife of Edward Sinclair, fiar of Roisling, as follows :—' The saidis Edward and Christiane, with consent of thair parentis, lauchfullie contractit in mareage, and thairefter solempnitlie mareit in the Abbay Kirk of Halyruidhous upoun a Sondag opinlie be the space of viii yeiris syne or thairby last bipast ; and, for hir dowrie and conjunct fie, scho wes infest in all and hail the landis and baronie of Harbertschire liand within the sherefdome of Striviling quhair, with help of his fader and freindis, scho maid reasonabill biggingis and policie for the residence of hir said spous and hir with him thair, induring the lifytyme of the auld Laird of Roisling ; Like as the said Edward and scho remanit in cumpany togidder divers yeiris thairefter, but questioun or trouble in onywis, quhill, within this tolmount bypast, the saidis Edwardis fader and freindis, without ony sufficient caus, sinisterlie seducit and convoyit the said Edward fra hir, kepan him in a maner captive ay sensyne within the place of Roisling ; quhair in the menetye thai have partlie compellit and movit him, upoun manifest circumventioun of him, to his greit hurt, to gif owir his hail richt of the said leaving, alsweill of hir conjunct fie landis foirsaidis as utheris, and mak infestmentis and alienationis thair of to utheris personis ; quhilkis pretendit richtis thai ar suittand, at the least intendis to suit, confermit be our Sovereane

¹ Reg. Privy Council, Vol. III., p. 566.

Lord, and thairby to denude him of his heretage and rychteous successioun dew to him as eldest son and air of his fader, and als to mak impediment to hir, a young gentilwoman quha hes godlie and honestlie behavit hirself ay sen hir mareage, as thai thameselffis can not bot grant, in the peceabill possession of hir said dowrie and conjunct fie landis, quhairof thay have urgit him to gif letters of factorie and baillierie to uptak the samin induring his lifytyme and to mak pretendit contractis thairanent. The quhilkis the said Edward micht nawyis mak nor lefullie do, becaus sone eftir thair mareage he wes, be interdiction insert in the buikis of Secreit Counsale, with decreit of the Lordis thairof interponit thairto, and letters of publicatioun past thairupoun, execut at the Mercat Croce of the burrowis of Edinburgh and Striviling, openlie interdytit in maist suir maner fra all contracting, alienatioun, and away-putting of ony pairt of his landis and heretage in hurt of himself or his airis. In respect quhairof, the alienationis and dispositionis quhilkis thay wald have confermit be our said Sovereane Lord ar voyd and null in thameselffis; and yit, als lang as thai ar permittit to keip and detene the said Edward straitlie in thair handis and cumpany, quhair the said Christiane hes na acces to him, nather may he nor scho provide aganis the saidis pretendit titillis and inordourlie proceedingis thairof, without that he be put in ane frie place, quhair he may gif his awin declaratioun how he wes seducit and compellit thairto, and thairefteir concur with hir to the redres and reparatioun thairof; as alsua that he may repair and abyde with hir upoun that meane portioun of his leaving assignit to thame, and in the menetyme treat and interteny hir as it becummis the husband to do to his wife, conforme to Goddis' law and ordinance.'—Charge had been given to Sir William Sinclair of Roisling, and to William Sinclair, his second son, 'to have comperit personalie and to have brocht with thame, exhibite, and presentit the said Edward with all contractis, obligationis, charteris, and infestmentis quhilkis thay persuadit him to mak during the tyme thai detenit him fra the said Christiane, and all seasingis tane thairupoun, befor our Sovereane Lord and Lordis of his Hienes Secreit Counsale'; and now, 'the said Christiane Douglas comperand personalie, and the saidis Sir William Sinclair and William Sinclair, his secund sone, comperand alsua personalie, quha exhibit and presentit the said Edward Sinclair, at quhome it wes inquirit gif he had maid dispositioun and alienatioun of his landis and heretage or ony pairt thairof, quha declarit that he hes disponit and maid securitie to the said Williame Sinclair, his broder, of all landis and heretage quhilkis he had or

mycht succed to as air to his said fader,' the Lords, 'in respect of the said Edwardis declaratioun quhairby it appeiris that he hes bein compellit and movit be circumventioun, to his greit hurt and disherissing, to gif over his rycht of his haille leaving, alsweill of his said spous conjunctie landis as utheris, and to mak infetmentis and alienationis thairof,' ordain 'all confirmationis of the samin to be stayit, and intimation heirof to be maid to our Soverane Lordis thesaurar, and to the keparis of the signet, privie and greit seillis, and writtaris thairto and thair deputis, quhairthrow thay pretend na ignorance of the samin, and in the menetyme that the said Christiane persew for redutioun of the saidis infetmentis befor the judges competent as accordis.' They also ordain 'the maser of Counsale to pas and charge the said Edward to repair to the duelling hous of Johnne Fergusseoun, maser, in Edinburgh, within twa houris nixt efter the said charge, and thair remain as in ane frie place quhair his said spous may have acces unto him, and he to abyde, adheir, treat, and interteny hir as his lauchfull wyfe heirefter, ay, and quhill forder ordour be tane heiranent as appertenis, under the pane of rebelloun and putting of him to the horne, and, gif he failyie thairin, the saidis tua houris being bipast, that the said maser or other officiu of armes denunce him rebell and put him to the horne, and to escheit, &c.'¹

"23rd September, 1583.—Caution by Thomas Vans and Archd. Hoppringill, burgesses of Edinburgh, for Edward Sinclair, eldest son of Sir William Sinclair of Roisling, that Christiane Douglas, spouse of the said Edward, shall have peaceable access to him in his father's place of Roisling, and that he shall appear before the Council on 13th November next to 'underly sic order as sal be tane in that behalf.'"²

Later on in the same year there is confirmation of a charter under the Great Seal³ granted by Edward Sinclair of Herbertshire, fiar of Rosslyn and Herbertshire, of all the lands, to his brother-german, William Sinclair.

IV.—William Sinclair of Rosslyn and Herbertshire succeeded his father and married Janet Edmondstone.⁴ There is a story

¹ Reg. Privy Council, Vol. III., pp. 568-9.

² *Ibid.*, 600.

³ R. M. S., 28th October, 1583.

⁴ Edin. Com. Rec., 3rd October, 1593.

in reference to this lady in Pitcairn's "Criminal Trials" in connexion with a witch called Agnes Sampson in Nether Keythe. Agnes Sampson was tried 27th January, 1590-1, and among the charges against her was: "Item—fylit that scho being sent for to the Lady Roslene, quha wes seik, scho knew be hir devilisch prayer that the said Lady wes nocht liable to recover and thairfore, scho wald nocht cum to hir."¹ Among other entries in the Privy Council Register about this laird is one in 1600 to denounce John and Alexander Borthwick for not appearing to a charge of having sent a challenge to him. Again, in 1605, Lord Newbottle charges Sinclair of Rosslyn with killing wild fowl on his property. Another entry tells that a certain Captain William Rigg complains of being "fiercely assaulted" by a natural son of the laird of Rosslyn—in 1608—with swords, daggers and gauntlets, and "reft of purse, cloak and sword." William Sinclair sold the barony of Herbertshire to Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow, in 1608. He had a son, Sir William Sinclair of Rosslyn, who married Dame Anna Spottiswood, by whom he had issue.²

LIVINGSTONE, EARL OF LINLITHGOW.

Alexander Livingstone, first Earl of Linlithgow, had a charter under the Great Seal to himself and Dame Helen Hay, his wife, 22nd September, 1608, of the barony of Herbertshire. In his earlier days he was known as Alexander, Master of Livingstone.³

¹ Reg. Privy Council.

² For further particulars of the Sinclairs of Rosslyn and Herbertshire, see Father Hay's "Genealogy of the St. Clairs of Rosslyn," and Roland St. Clair's "The St. Clairs of the Isles," &c. The family continued to exist till 1778, when William Sinclair of Rosslyn, the last direct male heir, died. He had sold the barony of Rosslyn to the Hon. James Sinclair (second son of Henry, eighth Lord Sinclair of Herdmanston), who died without issue, and the estates eventually descended to the Earls of Rosslyn, as representatives of his second sister, the Hon. Catherine Sinclair.

³ See "Livingstons of Callendar, &c.," by Mr. E. B. Livingstone, F.S.A.

Being warmly attached to the cause of the unfortunate Queen Mary, he had been taken prisoner by the Regent's forces at the capture of Dumbarton Castle in 1571. In 1584 he was able to render great assistance to the King in his successful attempt to throw off the yoke of Gowrie by the prompt manner in which he assembled his friends and retainers at Falkirk, and by his rapid march on Stirling, which so disheartened the rebels that they evacuated the Castle and fled before his arrival, whereupon he took possession of the town and Castle in the King's name. In 1593, after the death of his father, he took his seat in Parliament as seventh Lord Livingstone, and was appointed a member of the Privy Council until the next meeting of the Estates. He was entrusted with the care of the young Princess Elizabeth (daughter of James VI.), who was afterwards to become celebrated as the wife of Frederick, the Elector Palatine. This act of James gave great offence to the ministers of the Kirk of Scotland, Lady Livingstone, who was the only daughter of Andrew, eighth Earl of Errol,¹ being a Roman Catholic, and at this period threatened with excommunication by the Presbytery of Stirling on account of her being "an obstinat and profest papist." . . . "Master Patrick Simpson, minister of Stirling, who had been the means of bringing over several noble ladies to the true religion, dealt also with my Lady Linlithgow, who was obstinate, and affirmed that the Pope might not err in matters of faith, and refused to argue with him, referring him to the doctors of Sorbonne if he desired answers to his questions."

The Earl of Linlithgow,² who had been appointed by the King Keeper of the Palace of Linlithgow, as well as the neighbouring Castle of Blackness, noticed in 1605 that part of the north

¹ "The Scots Peerage."

² Created Earl of Linlithgow before 13th January, 1601.

quarter of the Palace was in an unsafe condition, and informed the King of the fact, who thereupon gave instructions that the necessary repairs should be effected. However, the officials who had been entrusted with the repairs did nothing, and in consequence, two years later, the whole northern quarter of the Palace fell in, whereupon the Earl wrote the following letter to the King:—

Pleas zour Most Sacred Maiestie,

This sext of Septembar betwixt thre and four in the morning, the north quarter of zour Maiestie's Palice of Linlythgw is fallin rufe and all within the wallis to the ground, bot the wallis ar standing yit, bot lukis everie moment when the inner wall sall fall and brek zour Maiestie's fontan. I had bene to blame if I had nocht maid zour Maiestie forsein twa zeiris since with the estait of it, bot saw na furtherance in thes your Maiestie's offisers, quhomto your Maiestie gave directioun at that tyme for repairatioun of zour Maiestie's said palice. Heirfore it will pleas zour Maiestie tak sik ordour thairanent as zour hines thinks gude, and seing the taxatioun is grantit for repairing zour Maiestie's housis according to zour hines directioun, I sall endeour my selfe to sie zour Maiestie's wille performit thairanent.

So praying God to grant zour Maiestie many happy and prosperous day and long to ring over us.

Zour Maiestie's humble subiect and servant,

LINLYTHGOW,

From zour M palice of Linlythgow, the 6 Sept, 1607.¹

On 22nd December, 1612, there is a charter of Herbertshire to Sir WILLIAM LIVINGSTONE of Kilsyth, Senator of the College of Justice, on the resignation of Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow. Sir William is described as a man of "parts and learning."

In 1615 the estate passed from this owner to ALEXANDER LIVINGSTONE of "Penteskin" [Bantaskine]. This was probably

¹ *Analecta Scotica*, p. 400. See "Livingstons of Callendar,"

only a wadset, for in 1632 there is a charter to Sir JOHN BLACKADDER of Tulliallan, in which Alexander, second Earl of Linlithgow, resigns the lands, and that same year (1st December, 1632) there is a charter to John Stirling, son of William Stirling of Achyle, on the resignation of Sir John Blackadder.¹

STIRLING OF HERBERTSHIRE.

I.—John Stirling of Herbertshire also had a Crown charter of the lands of Little Denovan, dated 14th December, 1635. John died without issue, and was succeeded before 1664 by his nephew, William Stirling, eldest son of James Stirling of Achyle.

II. (1).—William Stirling, second of Herbertshire, renounced succession to James and William Stirling, his father and grandfather, 31st October, 1667.² As superior of the lands of Little Denovan, William Stirling granted to David Forrester of Little Denovan a charter of these lands, dated 10th September, 1667.³ William married (contract dated 13th February, 1672) Dame Helen Sinclair, Lady Bannockburn, daughter of Sir William Sinclair of Rosslyn, and niece of Sir Robert Spottiswoode of Dunipace.

William Stirling died between 1st April, 1678, and 31st December, 1679. He had a sister married to an Alexander Short. William Stirling was succeeded in Herbertshire by his brother, George.

II. (2).—George, third of Herbertshire, was the second son of James Stirling of Achyle. He had a Crown charter of Achyle

¹ See "Stirlings of Keir," by Sir William Fraser; *R. M. S.*, &c.

² Glorat Writs, "Stirlings of Keir."

³ Denovan Inventory in Callendar Charter Chest,

dated 8th July, 1676, and he disposed Achyle to his brother Alexander in 1678. George Stirling, as superior of Little Denovan, granted a charter to David Forrester of the lands of Little Denovan, to be held for three blasts of a horn at the house of Herbertshire, in name of blench farm, dated 31st December, 1679.¹ George Stirling's name is among the Stirlingshire members of the Darien Scheme (£300).² This laird married Jean Crichton, daughter of Sir Robert Crichton, brother to William, ninth Lord Crichton of Sanquhar.³ They had three sons—(1) William, who succeeded; (2) John, who became laird of Achyle, and (3) George, a surgeon in Perth in 1715. There were also two daughters. George Stirling died before 28th March, 1707.

III. (1).—William Stirling, fourth of Herbertshire, was re-toured heir to his father in the lands and barony of Herbertshire, 28th March, 1707. In 1740 he disposed the lands of Gunnershaw, part of Herbertshire, to Charlotte, Lady Forrester, widow of George, Lord Forrester. On 25th April, 1718, William Stirling of Herbertshire and Lady Lilian Forrester, "daughter to the noble lord, William Forrester of Torwoodhead, compeared and gave up their names for proclamation to marry," and they were married 30th April of that year.⁴ They had a daughter baptised Charlotte on 1st March, 1719,⁵ and another, Jean, 30th March, 1722. William Stirling died before 28th January, 1751, and was succeeded by his brother, John.

III. (2).—Captain John Stirling of Balwill, Achyle, and fifth of Herbertshire, was the second son of George Stirling

¹ Denovan Inventory.

² "Stirling Antiquary."

³ "The Scots Peerage."

⁴ Dunipace Session Records,

⁵ *Ibid.*,

of Herbertshire. He purchased Achyle from his cousin, William Stirling, in 1718, married Christian, daughter of Sir William Stirling of Ardoch, and died at Herbertshire 15th January, 1756, at an advanced age.¹ He had a son, George, who succeeded him, and a daughter, Jean.

IV. (1).—George, sixth laird of Herbertshire, died on 4th July, 1760, without issue. He was succeeded by his only sister, Jean.

IV. (2).—Jean Stirling,² seventh of Herbertshire and Achyle, was married, first to Sir James Stirling of Glorat,³ and secondly to James Erskine, Lord Alva, but had no children. She sold Herbertshire in 1768 to William Morehead of Cavendish Square, of the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, Westminster, son of Robert Muirhead.⁴

MOREHEAD OF HERBERTSHIRE.

I.—William Morehead, the new laird of Herbertshire, was grandson of John Muirhead, bailie of Hamilton, said to be a descendant of the Muirheads of Lauchope. He was entered as a student in the Middle Temple in 1758, and succeeded to considerable property on the death of his father's cousin, William Morehead (the first to change his name to Morehead) of Cavendish Square, London, in 1767.⁵ He married, in 1768, Isabella, daughter of John Sinclair Lockhart of Castlehill and Camnethan, in the county of Lanark, and grand-daughter of Sir

¹ Scots Magazine.

² There is a portrait of this lady in the "Magazine of Art," Vol. XII, page 315—year 1889. Article by J. M. Grey: the draughtsman is John Brown.

³ Scots Magazine (1751).

⁴ Writs of Herbertshire, and family papers.

⁵ William Muirhead of Herbertshire appears to have changed his name to *Morehead* at this time.

John Sinclair of Stevenson, Bart. They had at least three sons— (1) William, who succeeded to Herbertshire, (2) John, and (3) Robert; and a daughter, Charlotte Martha. There are interesting notices of the family and estate in the "Life and Writings of the Rev. Robert Morehead, D.D." William Morehead died in June, 1793, and appears to have been a friend of Lord Jeffrey, as the following characteristic letter from Lord Jeffrey to John Morehead will show:—

"On the 18th of this month [June, 1793], we lost a most excellent man, and an undoubted friend, in our worthy Mr Morehead, who died at Herbertshire on that day, after a short and distressing illness. A man whose amiable and elegant manners were by far his least accomplishment; whose unruffled gentleness flowed from the purest benevolence of his heart; whom envy could not injure, nor malice hurt. He was the only man I have ever known whose character was eminent by virtue, without the taint of a single vice; the friend of the friendless, the peacemaker, the liberal. There is no event that I at present recollect that has occasioned me more sorrow."

Lord Jeffrey¹ disposed about three acres of the lands of Hydes² to William Morehead (II.) in 1826.

II.—William Morehead, second of Herbertshire, was educated for the army, and was served heir to his father, 3rd October, 1793.³ He married, 16th August, 1795, Marion, daughter of T. Brown of Langside, Glasgow,⁴ and had issue, a son, William, living in 1836, and then residing at Glenfuir House, Stirlingshire⁵; also a son, who died young, and a daughter, Matilda, who was married to Captain John Stedman Christie. She died at the age

¹ Lord Jeffrey and the Rev. Robert Morehead (afterwards of Herbertshire) married sisters.

² Now incorporated with Herbertshire.

³ Printed Service of Heirs.

⁴ Scots Magazine.

⁵ Writs of Herbertshire.

of twenty-one, leaving a son, Captain John Stedman Christie, and a daughter, Matilda Morehead Christie,¹ who was married to the Rev. James M'Farlan of Muiravonside, son of John M'Farlan, advocate, of Ballancleroch, with issue. William Morehead sold the estate of Herbertshire to his brother, Robert, in 1832,² and died in March, 1834.

III.—The Rev. Robert Morehead, D.D., who purchased Herbertshire from his eldest brother, William, was the third son of William Morehead of Herbertshire and Isabella Lockhart, and was born at Herbertshire 19th March, 1777. He was educated partly in England, first at a school in Chelsea, then at Southampton. Subsequently he went to the University of Glasgow with his brother, John, as he tells in his autobiographical notes. In 1795 he went from Glasgow to Balliol College, Oxford, which decided his future career as a clergyman.

Dr. Morehead was at Herbertshire in 1786, and says "the succeeding months I passed at Herbertshire are pleasing to my recollection." He renewed acquaintance with the old servants there—John M'Laren, the old gardener and general adviser of his father, and Anderson Liddell, the forester, a stalwart Scot, who lived in a romantic cottage in the woods overhanging the Carron, and called from Home's play of "Douglas"—the scene of which was this very spot—"The Cottage of the Cliffs." Dr. Morehead took orders in the Church of England, and became Rector of Easington, Yorkshire, having previously been Dean of Edinburgh (1818-1832) and one of the clergymen of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, York Place.³ At one time

¹ Mrs. M'Farlan was buried in the family burying-ground of the Moreheads of Herbertshire at Denny, 20th September, 1890.—Diary of Sir M. Connal.

² Writs of Herbertshire.

³ There is a window in the chancel of this church dedicated to his memory by his children.

he was Chaplain to H.R.H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He married, 27th November, 1804, Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Charles Wilson, Professor of Church History in the University of St. Andrews,¹ and by her had issue, four sons—(1) William Ambrose, of the H.E.I.C.S., who was served heir to his father (who died 13th December, 1842), as heir special in Herbertshire, &c.²; and (2) Charles, M.D., C.I.E., Madras Medical Service, born 8th February, 1807, founder of native medical education in India, married Harriett Anne, daughter of the Ven. George Barnes, D.D., first Archdeacon of Bombay, and died 24th August, 1882,³ leaving issue, a son, Charles Rivett, who died in 1852, and a daughter, Harriett Anne; (3) Robert Archibald Alison; and (4) George Jeffrey. The Rev. Robert Morehead had sold Herbertshire in 1836 to William Forbes of Callendar, Stirlingshire, and we find him stating in a letter written in April, 1837, that the house "is a mass of ruins, for [it] is remodelling."

William Ambrose Morehead, H.E.I.C.S., had a distinguished career in India.⁴ He married, in 1830, Catherine, daughter of John Magrath of Bawn James, County Kilkenny, Ireland, and by her had issue, one son, who died in infancy, and five daughters, viz. :—(1) Mary Geraldine; (2) Margaret, married to Captain Gunning Campbell, R.A.; (3) Kathleen Leonora; (4) Anne, and (5) Georgina Caroline, married to the Rev. J. F. Bateman.

In the Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh, there is a tombstone erected to him with the following inscription :—"Erected by many old friends in affectionate remembrance of William

¹ Scots Magazine.

² Printed Service of Heirs.

³ Dict. of Nat. Biog.

⁴ *Ibid.*

Ambrose Morehead, for 36 years in the Madras Civil Service, during which time he was for five years a Member of Council and twice officiated as Governor of the Presidency. He died at Edinburgh, 1st December, 1863, aged 58 years." His daughters were served his heirs portioners 27th December, 1865.¹ They were also served heirs to their grandfather, the Rev. Robert Morehead, D.D., on the same date.

Since the death of Mr. Boyd Dunlop Morehead, member of the Legislative Council of Queensland, son of Robert Archibald Alison Morehead, there has been no male representative of the family of Morehead.

FORBES OF HERBERTSHIRE.

I.—William Forbes of Callendar, the next laird of Herbertshire, purchased the estate in 1836. He was born in 1806, was Vice-Lieutenant of Stirlingshire and M.P. for that county, and married, 14th August, 1832, Lady Louisa Antoinette Charteris-Douglas, daughter of Francis, Earl of Wemyss and March. He died 10th February, 1855, leaving a son—

II.—William Forbes, now of Herbertshire,² J.P. and D.L., born 3rd July, 1833.³

¹ Printed Service of Heirs.

² William Forbes, Esq., of Callendar, is also proprietor of the lands of Denovan (including Gunnershaw) and Ingleston, in the parish of Dunipace.

³ See Burke's "Landed Gentry."

APPENDIX TO HERBERTSHIRE.

NAME OF HERBERTSHIRE (Page 167).

Without offering any solution as to the origin of the name of Herbertshire, I would draw attention to the following facts. It is suggested by the Rev. J. B. Johnston, in his "Place Names of Stirlingshire," that a certain Herbert, who made gifts of portions of the lands of Dunipace to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, *circa* 1200, may have given the name "Herbertshire" or "Herbert's share" to the lands.

On pages 86-7 of the article on "Dunipace," it will be seen that this Herbert was the son of Herbert de Camera, and at the time he made the gifts to the Abbey the lands were in the barony of Dunipace, but later on we find from various records that Herbertshire, which originally was only a portion of the barony of Dunipace, became the principal barony, and included the lands of Dunipace. (See page 87.) It will be noticed that John Gifford, who is said to have married a daughter of Sir Thomas Moreham, whose family possessed part of the lands of Dunipace, had a charter from Robert I. of the lands of Dunipace (See page 86), and in the reign of David II. Hugh Gifford of Yester, probably his son, grants a charter of the lands of *Herbertshire* to a member of the house of Douglas.



CARBROOK

CARBROOK.

(Parish of Dunipace.)

THE lands of Carbrook formed part of the barony of Torwood, for many generations the property of the Forresters. They are mentioned in a charter under the Great Seal granted to William Murray, eldest son and apparent heir of Sir John Murray of Touchadam, and his wife, Elizabeth Gibson, dated 17th June, 1624. In 1630, "Patrick Bruce of Corsebruik" was one of the sufferers from the sliding of the moss at that time.¹ Again they are mentioned in a charter under the Great Seal to Mr. Thomas Nicolson of Carnock, advocate, 28th June, 1634, but as far as I can trace, the territorial designation "of Carbrook" was not generally used till near the end of the eighteenth century. The name appears in the writs as "Carsbrouick," and is probably connected with the Gaelic, *cathair bruic*, "fort or den of the *brock* or badger."²

In the index of writs of Carbrook there is a charter of resignation by Dame Jean Stirling of Achyle, wife of the Honourable James Erskine of Alva, 9th September, 1773, of part of the lands and barony of Torwoodhead. Dame Jean Erskine succeeded her brother, George Stirling of Achyle and Herbertshire, in these estates. Carbrook was sold in 1794 to John Campbell, *tertius*, Writer to the Signet, and he had a charter, 19th December, 1801.³

¹ Reg. Privy Council, Vol. IV., second series, 1630. See under Woodside.

² "Place Names of Stirlingshire."

³ Writs of Carbrook.

John Campbell was admitted a Writer to the Signet 24th November, 1785, and is designed eldest son of John Campbell, Collector of Excise for the district of Inverness.¹ He married Frances Brown, daughter of John Brown, Glasgow.² John Campbell of Carbrook had, besides other children, a daughter, Jane Mayne Campbell, who died at Edinburgh, 21st July, 1804.³ John Campbell died 14th February, 1821, and his trustees sold the estate on 20th February, 1846, to James MacLuckie of Stirling, father of Robert MacLuckie, writer, a well-known and respected citizen of Stirling. James MacLuckie sold the estate in 1854 to Joseph Cheney Bolton, of the well-known firm of Ker, Bolton & Co., Glasgow. Mr. Bolton purchased the estate of Torwood at Whitsunday, 1883, and thus became a very considerable proprietor in Stirlingshire. He contested the county in the Liberal interest in 1880 against Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, Bart. of Duntreath, and succeeded in winning the county from the Admiral. Mr. Bolton represented the county from 1880 to 1892, when he resigned from ill health. He died 14th March, 1901. For many years he was Chairman of the Caledonian Railway Company. He married Miss Emma Higginbotham, and had, besides other children, a son, Edwin Bolton, who is now laird of Carbrook and Torwood. Mr. Edwin Bolton married, in 1888, Eleanor Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John H. N. Graham, Bart. of Larbert, and has issue.

The mansion house of Carbrook was built before the year 1804, and was added to by Mr. J. C. Bolton in 1863. The old portion was left, and forms the centre of the house as it now stands.

¹ "History of the Writers to the Signet."

² There are some notes on this family in the Rev. Dr. R. M. Fergusson's "Logie." See "Mayne Pedigree," Vol. II., facing p. 88, and pp. 209 and 211. In the "Mayne Pedigree," Jane Mayne is stated to have married John Burn. This should be John Brown.

³ Scots Magazine.



QUARTER HOUSE

QUARTER.

(*Parish of Dunipace.*)

THE earliest reference to the lands of Quarter which I have been able to find is in 1426 (5th January), when John Ker is designed "of Quattatar."¹ In 1452, Elizabeth, Agnes, Mariote, Margaret, and Marjory Airth² have a sasine of Quarter, and in 1466 David Drummond has sasine of Quarter and Carnock.³ The lands seem to have passed later on into the hands of the Livingstone family, as on 9th November, 1630, Alexander, Earl of Linlithgow and Callendar, granted a feu charter of the lands of Quarter in favour of John Brown and Barbara Young, his spouse.⁴

BROWN OF QUARTER.

I.—John Brown, first of Quarter, and Barbara Young, had a son, Alexander.⁵

II.—Alexander Brown, second of Quarter, had a confirmation of the lands as heir of his father in 1655.⁶ He married — and

¹ Cartulary of Cambuskenneth.

² Exchequer Rolls.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Writs of Quarter. In 1635 John Stirling of Herbertshire was the superior of Quarter (*R. M. S.*)

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

left the following children—(1) John, his heir; (2) William, of Aikenhead, who married (contract dated 17th February, 1749) Elizabeth Campbell, second daughter of James Campbell, gunner in Blackness Castle¹; (3) Alexander; and a daughter, Margaret, who is designed as “daughter of the deceased Alexander Brown of Quarter,” 2nd June, 1732.²

III.—John Brown, third of Quarter, succeeded his father in 1709. He married Elizabeth Forrester, and by her had issue—(1) Alexander, born 1723; (2) John, born 1725; (3) Andrew, born 1726; (4) William, born 1727; (5) James, born 1730; (6) John, born 1732; and (7) Robert, born 1745.³

In 1744 John Brown of Quarter granted a disposition of the lands to his eldest son, Alexander.

IV.—Alexander Brown, fourth of Quarter, was infeft in the lands in 1768. He was a sugar refiner in Glasgow, and married Elizabeth Stevenson, daughter of *Robert Stevenson, Paisley, by whom he had issue—(1) Alexander, who died in infancy; (2) another son, also named Alexander, his heir, born in 1752; and a daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1756.⁴

V.—Alexander Brown, fifth of Quarter, succeeded his father, and made up a title to the lands in 1776, and built the present mansion house. He died in 1830, aged 78, and was succeeded by his sister, ELIZABETH BROWN, who, by deed of entail dated 15th September, 1830, conveyed the lands to JOHN HARVIE of Shirgarton, county of Stirling, and the heirs of his body, whom

¹ Stirling County Bonds. William Brown is designed in this contract, “brother to John Brown of Quarter.”

² Stirling Protocols.

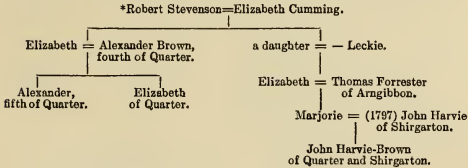
³ Dunipace Register of Births, and family papers in possession of J. A. Harvie-Brown, Esq., of Dunipace and Quarter.

⁴ Dunipace Register of Baptisms and family papers.

⁵ See chart on next page.

failing, to certain other persons. John Harvie of Shirgarton¹ succeeded to the estate on the death of his relative, Miss Elizabeth Brown of Quarter, on 4th February, 1832, and in accordance with Miss Brown's wish, expressed in her deed of settlement, assumed the surname of Brown. JOHN HARVIE-BROWN of Quarter and Shirgarton married Elizabeth Spottiswoode, daughter and heiress of Thomas Spottiswoode of Dunipace, and by her left an only son and heir, JOHN ALEXANDER HARVIE-BROWN of Shirgarton, Quarter, and Dunipace, who is the present laird.²

¹ The relationship of John Harvie of Shirgarton to the Browns of Quarter was as follows:—



² See under Dunipace.

LANDS AND HERITORS IN THE PARISH OF DUNIPACE
NOT SEPARATELY TREATED.

The undermentioned lands were at one time included in the barony of Herbertshire :—

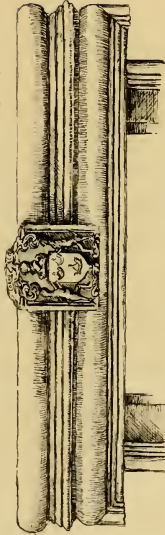
Lands.	References to the Lands in <i>R. M. S. Charters.</i>	* Present Proprietors.
Barnego, Easter, ...	28th July, 1632 (No. 2048)	... William Paterson
Barnego, Wester, ...	Do.	{ John Gavin Dunmore Lang, Sydney, N.S.W.
Barnego, Middle, ...	Do.	... Mrs. M. P. Clarke
Braes and Broadleys,	14th Dec., 1635 (No. 431)	{ Trustees of the late Mrs. Agnes Macfarlane
Braids or Boards, ...	28th July, 1632 (No. 2048),	.. Robert Miller
Broomhill, ...	... 17th Dec., 1527 (No. 527)	Mrs. Helen Galloway
Buckieside, ...	... 17th Dec., 1527 (No. 527)	Mrs. H. Macfarlane
Burnhouse, ...	... 28th July, 1632 (No. 2048)	{ Mrs. J. M. Air, wife of David Air, Dunmore, Dundee
Croftfoot, ...	... 28th July, 1632 (No. 2048)	{ Mrs. Margaret Bain, Stirling
Douchlage, ...	... 14th Dec., 1635 (No. 431)	{ Mrs. J. M. Air, wife of David Air, Dunmore, Dundee
Greendyke, ...	... .. .	H. G. Henderson, Stirling
Risk, ...	... 14th Dec., 1635 (No. 431)	{ John Collins, Ltd., Paper Manufacturers, Denny
Stoneyinche, ¹ ...	28th July, 1632 (No. 2048)	{ The Rev. P. A. Wright- Henderson, D.D., War- den, Wadham College, Oxford

* See Valuation Roll of Parish of Dunipace, 1907-8.

¹ Alluded to as *Stoneyend* on p. 69.



TWO CARVED STONES IN THE WALL OF OLD STENHOUSE WITH INITIALS AND ARMS OF THE LAIRD AND HIS WIFE



LINTEL STONE WITH THE ARMS OF THE PORRESTERS NOW AT CARRON HALL FORMERLY AT TORWOOD CASTLE

CARRON COMPANY.

(Parish of Larbert.)

A HISTORY of the heritors of Larbert and Dunipace would not be complete without some notice of the Carron Company, which is a considerable heritor in the parish of Larbert. This Company was constituted about the end of the year 1759 as a private firm. The works at Carron cover altogether about fifty-five acres, of which about forty-two acres are in Larbert parish, and there are besides nearly forty acres of water in their storage dams immediately to the west of the works, and a similar area of open land. The works were established in 1759, when Dr. Roebuck agreed to take on feu from Sir Michael Bruce of Stenhouse fourteen acres of land on the river Carron most convenient for the erection of furnaces and forges, and for the construction of a canal, waggon-way, &c. Further ground was acquired from Sir Michael Bruce and his successors from time to time as the works extended. In addition to the works, the Company owns the lands of Crownest, adjoining the village of Stenhousemuir, a considerable portion of which has been feued for the erection of dwelling-houses. At various times the Company acquired properties in the adjoining parishes of Airth, Grangemouth, and Bothkennar, and is also a proprietor in Denny, Muiravonside, Kilsyth, and Slamannan parishes, chiefly in connexion with its mineral operations.

About the year 1770, the Carron Company resolved to make a canal from the river Carron, and to form a dam or reservoir on the Dunipace estate, and in the years 1774 and 1775 the Company acquired some land from Mr. James Spottiswoode of Dunipace for that purpose. The project, however, was never completed, and ultimately the Carron Company re-sold the lands.¹

The original partners of the Carron Company were Dr. John Roebuck, physician, Birmingham; Samuel Garbett, merchant there; William Cadell, senior, and William Cadell, junior, both merchants at Cockenzie; Benjamin Roebuck, merchant in Sheffield; and Thomas and Ebenezer Roebuck, merchants in London, with a capital of £12,000. The object was to smelt iron ore and manufacture iron in various forms. The idea of manufacturing iron in Scotland originated with Mr. William Cadell, senior, of Cockenzie, who was a shipowner and an extensive importer of iron and timber from Norway and Sweden. He was born in 1708 (a son of William Cadell, merchant-burgess of Haddington), and lived in Cockenzie House, now the residence of his descendant, Colonel Thomas Cadell, V.C., C.B., where he died in 1777. He was a man of great enterprise and energy, and was much concerned to improve and develop the industries of Scotland, which were then in a very backward condition. He wrote and communicated his ambition to Dr. John Roebuck of Sheffield, the well-known friend and benefactor of James Watt, and to Samuel Garbett of Birmingham.

The most distinguished name in connexion with the Carron Company is that of Dr. John Roebuck. He was born in

¹ Part of the lands were sold to Mrs. Harvie-Brown of Dunipace in 1879, and the remainder to Sir John H. N. Graham of Larbert. The Company now holds no lands belonging to the Dunipace estate.

1718 at Sheffield, and was a good scholar, retaining through life a taste for the classics. He studied medicine and took the degree of M.D. at Leyden. He then devoted himself to chemistry, which he applied to the industries of Birmingham, and associated with himself a Birmingham merchant, Samuel Garbett. Dr. Roebuck became a consulting chemist, and came to Prestonpans, where he established a manufactory of sulphuric acid. It is uncertain whether Roebuck was in Birmingham when he turned his attention to the manufacture of iron. He was among the first to re-introduce the smelting of iron ore by coke made from pit coal; and, further, to convert by the same agency cast iron into malleable iron, an industry then non-existent in Scotland. He thought of establishing such a manufactory at Prestonpans, and from this idea resulted the formation of the Carron Company for the purpose of manufacturing iron on a large scale in Scotland. Messrs. Cadell & Sons of Cockenzie had already made some unsuccessful attempts to manufacture iron. Every arrangement of importance in the establishment of the Company's works was due to Roebuck's insight and energy.

Roebuck consulted John Smeaton, in whose published reports¹ are to be found accounts of several of his ingenious contrivances in aid of the operations at Carron. The chief of these was the production of the powerful blast needed for the effective reduction of iron by pit coal. The first blowing cylinders of any magnitude constructed for this purpose were erected at Carron by Smeaton about 1760.

The subsequent story of Roebuck's unsuccessful operations, and of his friendship for Watt, who admitted that he must have sunk under his disappointments if he "had not been supported

¹ 1812, Vol. I.

by the friendship of Dr. Roebuck," can be read in Smiles's "Industrial Biography." Dr. Roebuck retained to the last his faculties and his native good humour. He was much liked, and the freedom of Edinburgh was conferred on him "for eminent services done to his country." Dr. Roebuck lived for many years at Kinneil House, where he died in 1794. He was buried in Carriden parish, where there is a long and eulogistic Latin inscription on his grave.¹ The establishment of the Carron Works, and the improvements which he introduced into the iron manufacture were of signal benefit to Scotland. Not only was a new industry, which has since become of great magnitude, originated in Scotland, but a much needed impetus was then given to Scottish industrial enterprise.

It was after much correspondence and careful thought that Carron was fixed on as the best place for a foundry. It had four of the requisites—it was near the sea, iron ore was in the district, and there was plenty of water and fuel. There were, of course, many difficulties to overcome in the buildings, the fitting up of the furnaces, and the bad roads for land transit, &c. It took, for example, about three months for goods ordered in Birmingham to be delivered in Scotland. Often a month elapsed without a ship sailing from London for the Forth. Then there were no skilled furnacemen and moulders in Scotland, and these had to be brought from Birmingham and Sheffield. This importation of Englishmen was decidedly against the grain of the Messrs. Cadell, who were extremely patriotic Scotsmen. Mr. Garbett, however, had very decided views on this point, and wrote, "It would be egregious folly to venture any other way . . . but I hope when these men [Englishmen] have built us one furnace, that we shall be able to build another without them

¹ See Dict. of Nat. Biog.

as we will employ some Scotsmen as masons." This seemed to mollify the Cadells. As the Rev. Mr. Bogle, in his interesting pamphlet on the founding of Carron Iron Works says, "It would be difficult to estimate the value of the services which they [these Englishmen] have conferred upon Scotland. In this way they were the pioneers in introducing into Scotland an industry which, with its allied trades, is one of the chief sources and mainstays of Scotland's present prosperity." One is struck in reading over the correspondence about a site for the works with the sagacity of Mr. Garbett. Several sites were suggested as suitable for various reasons, some not unmixed with sentiment, such as the benefiting of a particular neighbourhood, but Mr. Garbett went straight to the point. He writes, "Honest men are too apt to think favourably of anything that will serve their friends. . . . Everybody is apt to be attached to home and particular situations, and amongst men of sense I have frequently seen large sums of money laid out upon works in an inconvenient place for no other reason than that it happened to be the estate of the undertaker. The undertaking we are going upon is of great consequence; let us use our best understanding in examining every likely place, and not leave the best places for others to offer us opposition in. If the neighbourhood of Prestonpans was equal to any other I would prefer it to any other place . . . but let us examine every place attentively, and choose the best." Mr. William Cadell, junior, also showed great forethought, as we see from the following memorandum in his notebook—"to place the situation of the several works, using no more land than is necessary for compleat (*sic*) convenience, and to remember we may some time have occasion to occupy every yard of the land and drop of the water, and more if it was there."

At the close of 1759, or the beginning of 1760, operations were begun with an air furnace; the first blast furnace was not completed till the end of 1760. For many a day Carron continued to be the largest and most important foundry, not only in Scotland, but in Europe. It received a charter of incorporation from the Crown in 1773. The battles of long ago gave much employment to the Carron Company. The famous guns which Nelson used against the French were made at Carron.

In 1779 an Admiralty minute says, "Experiments have lately been made of the utility of small pieces of cannon called Carronades, and the Comptroller of the Navy . . . [has] recommended the use of them. In 1781 trial was made of an hundred pound Carronade mounted on a battery at Leith." Wellington, in one of his dispatches (1809) says, "You have omitted to require carriages for the Carronades."

The officers of the different branches of the service engaged in Wellington's army gave a decided preference to Carron over all the other foundries which were employed, as Carronades were said never to have been known to burst.

The Carronade was invented by General Robert Melville, the eminent military officer and antiquary. The credit of the invention was at one time given to another, but the fact that the Carron Company presented to General Melville's family a small model of the first piece cast at Carron in 1779, with the following inscription on it, seems to place the matter beyond doubt:—"Gift of the Carron Company to Lieut.-General Melville, inventor of the 'Smashers' and lesser Carronades." . . . They were

¹ Two of the Carronades made in 1797, and brought back from Singapore, are now in the grounds of the manager's house at Carron, and an 18-pounder made at Carron in 1791, and brought home by Mr. H. M. Cadell of Grange from Bellary Fort, Central India, in 1900, is now in the Victoria Public Park, Bo'ness, having been presented by him to the town in commemoration of the King's coronation in 1902.

first used against the French ships in 1779.¹ Philologists are indebted to this Company for having created a word for the English language.

During the Boer war many men were employed at Carron turning out the deadly pom-pom shells.

The first managing-partner of the Carron Company was William Cadell, junior, the son of the originator of the works. He was a man of remarkable energy and ability, and was appointed managing-partner of the Carron Company when only in his twenty-third year. He managed the works with conspicuous ability during the first struggling decade of the Company's history. Fortune certainly seemed to favour the Cadells, as whatever enterprise they engaged in seemed to flourish, whereas most of the other original partners of Carron fell upon evil days. It is still said in the district that had there been no Cadells there would have been no Carron, as the Cadells are believed to have nursed the Company through its early critical times. William Cadell, junior, purchased the lands of North Broomage, on which a considerable part of the town of Larbert was subsequently built. In 1767 Messrs. W. Cadell & Sons purchased the estate of Banton, in the parish of Kilsyth, on which William Cadell discovered a valuable seam of blackband ironstone. The other Carron partners do not appear to have approved of this purchase, apparently on account of the withdrawal of capital. In 1770 William Cadell, junior, writes justifying the purchase, and showing that they (the Cadells) might have it in their power to accommodate the Carron Company if ever it should be in want of ironstone. He adds at the foot of his memorandum—"I have for many years made myself a slave, spent my money, and

¹ See "Industrial Biography," Smiles,;

neglected my family affairs to save Carron and its partners from ruin. I shall continue to give all attention to its welfare, though I will not neglect my family affairs in the manner I have done."

William Cadell, junior, felt himself ill-used after all his labours to keep the Company from ruin, and retired from the management in 1769. He lived at the old house of Carronpark, which he built in 1763.¹

In 1786 Mr. Joseph Stainton, who then became manager, greatly improved the works, and by unremitting diligence in the execution of orders, and great attention to the quality of the goods offered to the public, placed the foundry in the high position which it now holds in the estimation of the commercial world. Another member of the Stainton family was a title-holder and director of Carron. He and Mr. Jobson (another director) were both famous entomologists, who made the greater part of their unrivalled British collection² at the gangways of the Carron furnaces. Henry Tibbats Stainton was the eldest son of Henry Stainton of Lewisham, and was born in London in 1822. He was educated almost entirely at home, and for several years was engaged in business with his father, when, it is said, in order to pursue his studies, he rose at five o'clock in the morning. He was author of many works, and is considered the greatest standard authority on British entomology.³

As the original capital of the Company proved insufficient, and additional capital had to be obtained, the number of partners was increased in 1771, and the capital raised to £150,000 in shares of £250 each.

¹ For the above information about the Messrs. Cadell I am indebted to H. M. Cadell, Esq., of Grange.

² A very fine collection of moths was also made by the late Mr. John Dawson of the Carron Company.

³ See Dict. of National Biography.

Some interesting information was given to me by Mr. George Heggie,¹ foreman in the Pattern Works at Carron. Mr. Heggie has an hereditary interest in Carron—his father and grandfather both having been in the employment of the Company. He has in his possession the contract between the Carron Company and John Heggie, his grandfather, dated 3rd September, 1793. This John Heggie was a fireman coker, and was bound for five years at a wage of seven shillings a week, the penalty for either side breaking the contract being £20 sterling. What would the workman of the present day think of such an arrangement as this?

Mr. George Heggie, who has been for fifty-two years in the employment of the Carron Company, told me that the patterns for the Carronades were kept in the shop in which he served his time. In 1877, when the new works were erected, Mr. Heggie was ordered to destroy all accumulations of patterns and articles which had become obsolete. Among other things which he destroyed were the patterns of the once famous Carronades. Some years after the works had been in activity, the celebrated engineer, Smeaton, who built the Eddystone Lighthouse, put up the first blowing machine in Carron, and William Symington, another famous engineer, put up the first steam blowing engine at Carron. The machinery for the first practical steam vessel was built at the Carron Iron Works in 1801 by Alexander Hart from a new patent invented by William Symington. The lade which runs through the estate of Carronvale was originally made to feed the water wheels for the blowing machinery of the blast furnaces, also for the boring-mill for the guns. In dry seasons when the lade was getting low an atmospheric engine was used for lifting the water out of the Carron and throwing it into the lade.

¹ Some further notes of details by Mr. George Heggie and the late Mr. MacKenzie, another employee of the Company, will be found in the Appendix.

All the most famous travellers in Scotland have recorded their interest in the Carron Company. Pennant, writing about 1767, says that the Carron Works are the greatest of the kind in Europe. Before they were founded "there was not a single house [in the district], and the country a mere moor. This work has been of great service to the country by teaching the people industry and a method of setting about any sort of labour which before the common people had scarce any notion of. Carron Wharf lies on the Forth, and is not only useful to the works but of great service to Glasgow."

In his travels, published in 1799, the French traveller, Faujas de St. Fond¹ gives a most interesting description of his visit to Carron, which he also describes as the greatest iron foundry in Europe. He was greatly struck with the thunderous sound and belching flames, which reminded him of a volcano in actual eruption. Alexander Campbell, who published his "Journey Through Scotland" in 1802, was also struck by this similarity to a volcano.

A traveller of a very different kind, Dorothy Wordsworth, who published her "Recollections of a Tour made in Scotland" in 1803, has a note, under date 14th September—"I do not recollect anything remarkable after we were out of sight of Stirling Castle except the Carron Iron Works, seen at a distance. The sky above them was red with a fiery light."

Robert Burns arrived one Sunday, and hoped to see the famous works, but the fourth commandment was in those days at least kept rigidly in the letter, and he had to go without admittance. His equanimity was rather upset, and he

¹ A new edition of this work has recently been published by Mr. Hugh Hopkins of Glasgow.

relieved his feelings by writing the following lines on the window pane of the little inn opposite:—

“ We cam na here to view your warks
In hopes to be mair wise,
But only, lest we gang to Hell,
It may be nae surprise :
But when we tirl'd at your door
Your porter dought na bear us :
Sae may, should we to Hell's yetts come,
Your billie, Satan, sair us.”

In later times, the works have been visited by the Russian Emperor, Nicholas, in 1821, and by King Edward (then Prince of Wales) in 1859.

But the history of the Carron Company is not confined to the prosaic story of a great and successful commercial enterprise. It has also had its romantic incidents, and its employees have had exciting times in the far-off days. During the war with France in the early years of last century, the Carron boats were eagerly watched by the French, and several crews had the unpleasant experience of being seized and taken to France as prisoners. But tradition tells of an incident that might be entitled “The Biter Bit.” The French had several privateers at the mouth of the Forth. A Carron boat put out and was captured; the crew, with the exception of an old man and a boy, were taken on board the privateer. Several of the French crew came on board the Carron Company's boat. These ordered the man and boy to follow the track of the privateer to France, while they went down to sample the goods and provisions in the cabin. All was going on smoothly, when the boy—moulded in heroic temper—received an inspiration. Down to the cabin went he, locked the French securely in, and turned

the boat back up the Firth. The story goes on to relate that the crew of the privateer, thinking the change of course was some move of the French on board, also turned and followed. In the meantime, a British ship gave chase, and, capturing the privateer, escorted it up to Leith, where a company of soldiers marched the Frenchmen off to Edinburgh Castle, and the rest is left to the imagination.

The Carron Company now possesses considerable estates in Fife and Stirlingshire, and has expanded in many directions. It has an engineering department and iron foundry, and in its various branches the business of the Company includes that of iron and coalmasters, shippers and shipowners, and employment is given to five or six thousand hands.¹

The main entrance to the Carron Works is surmounted by a clock tower, bearing the well-known arms of the Company—crossed cannon, with the motto, "*Esto perpetua.*"

¹ For further particulars about the Carron Company see "The Founding of Carron Iron Works," by Rev. A. N. Bogle; "The Statistical Account of Scotland" (Stirlingshire); Article in *Scotsman*, 17th September, 1904; "Encyclopædia Britannica"; "Industrial Biography," Smiles; "Some Professional Recollections," by a former member of the Incorporated Law Society, London, Bentley, 1870; Priscilla Wakefield's "A Family Tour through the British Empire."

APPENDIX TO CARRON COMPANY.

The first machines used at Carron Works for blowing the furnaces were driven by water wheels about three feet broad. Each wheel drove the pistons of four cylinders which were open at the top and supplied the requisite blast for one furnace. Four of these machines were used, as the Company had erected four blast furnaces. These machines were designed by Smeaton, the engineer of the present Eddystone Lighthouse. The second blast engine was a steam engine, and was made at Carron according to the designs of the great Symington, whose engines were much used before James Watt's invention. The third blast engine was made at Carron, and was erected about 1828 by a man of the name of Macdonald. Neither of these two steam engines had a fly wheel. The latter of these two engines was discarded early in the sixties. The third steam engine for working the blast was of the James Watt type, and was erected in 1863. It had a fly wheel, and is in use at the present time. It was also made at Carron.

Some of the older inhabitants of the district will remember a large number of blocks of sandstone, measuring from three to four feet each way lying on a piece of vacant ground outside the works, but which is now within the walls. It was long a mystery what these stones were used for, but it now appears that they were used for the bottom of the old cold blast furnaces. The stones left over were probably used in the last reconstruction of the works.

It has often been stated that the stones, of which "Arthur's Oon" was built, were used to build a dam across the Carron to supply water power, but this dam no longer exists, having been washed away soon after it was built. Its site was just below that part of the present railway which connects the Carron Works with the North British system near Grahamston.

At present there is only one water wheel in use at Carron, and it is an old-fashioned horizontal turbine of a well-known type. The mill to the south of Larbert House, where grates and other articles, after being floated up the lade, were polished, and which was, with some land known as the Volley, originally a feu off Dunipace estate, was within recent years bought by Sir John Graham of Larbert, but is not now in use. Sir John acquired at the same time the Dunipace Mill, which was also originally a feu by the Carron Company from the proprietor of Dunipace. This mill was sold by

Sir John Graham to Mr. Harvie-Brown. When it was used by the Carron Company it was a Black Mill, *i.e.* a mill for grinding wood charcoal, which is used with the sand in making castings.

It is also interesting to know that the dam or weir below the Manse at Larbert House which supplies the water to the mill-lade leading to Carron Works, soon after it was first built began to give way, and the great Scottish engineer, Telford, was called in to put it right, and made the present dam.

There used to be a horse tramway from Carron to Bainsford Basin which was connected with the Forth and Clyde Canal, and was chiefly used for conveying castings from the works to the canal and bringing minerals from the canal to the works. This tramway was led across the Carron River on a cast-iron bridge. It was superseded in 1860, when the present steam railway was made, but it was only recently that the cast-iron bridge was removed. Had the Falkirk and District Tramway Company started a generation ago, when it was first suggested, the Company might have had the use of this track as far as it runs parallel with the public road.¹

¹ The above notes were collected by Mr. George Sherriff of Carronvale from Mr. Heggie and the late Mr. MacKenzie, employees of the Carron Company.

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ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

- Page 1.—Line 12—For Justiciary, read Justiciar.
- Page 1.—Note 1—For Stoddart's, read Stodart's.
- Page 14.—Note 1—Read "Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland"—M'Gibbon and Ross.
- Page 80.—Line 20—For Imperial Engineering Works, read Imperial Mint.
- Page 88.—Robert Livingstone, No. 23 on Livingstone chart, married and had at least two daughters. His second daughter, Jean, married (contract dated 5th March, 1652) Robert Wellwood of Touch and Whitfield, County Fife. (MS. Pedigree of Moubrays of Cockairney. The Moubrays are descended from this marriage.)
- Pages 115 and 121.—James Spottiswoode, first of Dunipace, had two other daughters, Mary, who died in 1835, and Charlotte, who died in 1836. (Tombstone, Dunipace.)
- Page 184.—The Rev. Robert Morehead, D.D., of Herbertshire, had several daughters. The eldest, Isabella, is mentioned in his Journal, June, 1823. She married in 1834 Sir Charles Hugh Lowther, third baronet of Swillington, County York. (Burke's "Peerage.")