

THE GRAHAMS

OF TAMRAWER

THE GRAHAMS

OF TAMRAWER

W A SHORT ACCOUNT
OF THEIR HISTORY

COMPILED BY
J. EDWARD GRAHAM
B.A. OXON., ADVOCATE

PRINTED AT THE EDINBURGH
PRESS, 9 AND 11 YOUNG STREET
FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION

1895

THE LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH

THE GRAHAMS OF TAMRAWER.



IN compiling the following short account of the history of the Grahams of Tamrawer, I have had various interesting documents lent me by Mr James Grahame, Glasgow, and I have obtained information from every other available source that occurred to me. The most important source of information, however, has been a manuscript book in the possession of Mr James Grahame, which is called "An Incomplete Inventory of various ancient Muniments of the Family of Montrose." This book was in the possession of Mr Grahame's great-grandfather, who was agent to Graham of Dougalston, and the inventory in it of different deeds and the description of their contents were no doubt compiled with a view to proving the ancestry of that family. But the writer seems to have given the contents or a description of all deeds he could find connected with any branch of the Graham family. In some cases he gives merely a description of the deed; in others he relates it verbatim. There are altogether 168 deeds quoted or described, the date of the latest being October 1678. From internal evidence it appears probable that the book was written soon after that date. If so, it is more than 200 years old. The writer had evidently the deeds before him at the time,

and he has in many cases copied their exact words. They furnish, therefore, as satisfactory evidence as can be expected regarding the persons to whom they refer.

In order to make the following statement intelligible, I must explain that up to the year 1614 the lands of Tamrawer and of Auchencloich seem to have formed one property in the hands of one owner, and in 1614 they were for the first time separated, Tamrawer being apparently conveyed by Robert Graham of Auchencloich to a kinsman, probably a brother of his own. From that date the two families appear to have kept quite distinct, Tamrawer being sold by the last Graham who owned it to the Carron Iron Company in 1772, while the present representative of the Grahams of Auchencloich is still living on and farming his own land there. But up to 1614 the history of Auchencloich is the history of Tamrawer. The difficulty of tracing the family history is complicated by the fact that there were evidently two properties of Auchencloich, both owned by Grahams—one in the Parish of East Kilpatrick, Lennox, Dumbartonshire, and one in the Parish of Monyaburt (now Kilsyth), Barony of Herbertshire, in Stirlingshire. Mr James Grahame, in a paper read before the Archæological Society in Glasgow on 20th January 1887, quotes documents to show that the Grahams of Auchencloich and Tamrawer are of the same lineage as the Grahams of Knockdolian, both families being descended from Walter Graham of Wallacetown, a cadet of the Montrose family. From a deed (No. 38) in the said Inventory of Montrose muniments, and from numerous other sources of information, it appears undoubted that in the year 1421 a Sir William Graham (called "Lord") had a charter of the superiority of the lands of Dundaff. He had two wives. By his first wife he had a son Alexander, who was dead at the execution of this deed, but who left a son Patrick, who afterwards succeeded

his grandfather, and who was the ancestor of the Dukes of Montrose. By his second wife he had five sons. She was the Princess Mary Stewart, second daughter of Robert III., and widow of George, first Earl of Angus. The fifth son was called Walter of Wallacetown, and was ancestor of the Grahams of Knockdolian, and also, in Mr Grahame's opinion, of the Grahams of Auchencloich and Tamrawer. In the Register of Charters, under the Great Seal, we find that on 15th January 1450 the King confirmed a Charter of Sir John Maxwell, superior of Calderwood and "Achinloch," by which he granted to "Walter le Graham of Walastoun and his heirs the lands of Achincloch, Hiltoun, and Aldinarag," the free holdings of the said lands being reserved by Mary Stewart, Countess of Angus, mother of the said Walter. In the same register of Charters there is one of date 14th March 1483, by which the King confirmed a Charter granting the lands of "Aulmarroch" (=to the above Aldinarag) to "Gilbert le Graham of Auchencloich," and there are other references in certain deeds which connect the Grahams of Wallacetown and Knockdolian with Auchencloich; but in my opinion the reference is to Auchencloich in Lennox, Dumbartonshire, and not to Auchencloich in the Barony of Herbertshire, parish of Monyaburt (afterwards Kilsyth), Stirlingshire.* The latter is undoubtedly the one which was part of the same lands as Tamrawer.

If that be so, the Grahams of Tamrawer are not concerned with references to the Grahams of Auchencloich in Lennox, Dumbartonshire. It is a possible surmise that the two different properties of Auchencloich belonged at first to one owner; for it is certainly curious that there

* Since this was written I have consulted the Rev. Walter Macleod of the Register House, and he confirms the conclusion at which I had arrived.

should have been a Gilbert Graham of Auchencloich in Dumbartonshire in 1483, and another Gilbert Graham of Auchencloich in Stirlingshire in 1525, unless the properties belonged either to the same man or to the same father and son. If such were the case, the properties were probably divided after 1525 between two sons. Whether the Grahams of Auchencloich and Tamraver in Stirlingshire were originally a branch of the Grahams of Auchencloich in Dumbartonshire or not, there can be no doubt that from 1525 onwards they were distinct.

It must be explained that in the following references the feudal terms are used which occur in the deeds themselves. In accordance with the feudal system of land tenure in Scotland, the land is all supposed to have belonged to the Crown, who gave grants to different persons, who again gave grants to others. The person who gives the grant is the "superior," and the person who receives it and holds it of the superior is the "vassal," the service to be rendered in return by the vassal being in old times generally military, and sometimes only nominal. On each succession of heirs, however, the new heir required to be "infest"—that is, to receive possession or "sasine" from the superior. The different deeds here referred to mostly arose from the various formalities to be gone through on a change of heirs, in order to give the new heir possession and a good title to the land. The superior, again, could sell his right to another, or it might pass by inheritance. Thus we find the superiority of the lands of Auchencloich and Tamraver changing from "William Sinclair" to "Lord Livingstone," to "Viscount Kilsyth," and finally to a Water Company in London, when Lord Kilsyth's estates were forfeited in the rebellion of 1715. In 1661 Sir James Livingstone had been created Viscount Kilsyth.

From here I shall give, in order, the deeds, with dates, in which any reference to Auchencloich (in Stirlingshire) and Tamraver is found. The first date I find is 1427. On

11th January 1817 James Graham, merchant in Glasgow, matriculated and obtained a patent of Arms in the Lyon Office, Edinburgh. The patent is in favour of "James Graham, Esquire, merchant in Glasgow, second son of the late James Graham, Esquire of Tamraver, in the County of Stirling. Deceased, who about the year 1772 sold those lands to the Carron Company, and which last James was the heir and lineal representative of Robert Graham, proprietor of Tamraver in the year 1427, who was descended of Graham of Dundaff, which James Graham first mentioned married Janet Maxwell, the elder of the co-heiresses, and lineal representative of Maxwell of Williamswood in the County of Renfrew." It is here stated, therefore, that a certain Robert Graham owned Tamraver in the year 1427; and in the Supplement to Burke's "Landed Gentry" (1848 edition) this statement is repeated under the head of "Graham of Tamraver," and the lineage is brought down from that date to William Graham of Burntshields, County of Renfrew, who is described as the representative of the Grahams of Tamraver. The property of Burntshields, it may be explained, was bought by Mr James Graham, the last proprietor of Tamraver, but was sold by his grandson William in 1855. But I have not been able to find any confirmation of this statement regarding a Robert Graham of Tamraver in the year 1427. There may have been a Graham of Auchencloich *and* Tamraver in the year 1427, but the two properties undoubtedly belonged to one owner up to 1614.

Of date 14th July 1525, in the said Inventory of Montrose muniments, there is the following:—Deed No. 70. "Contract between Alexander, Lord Livingstone, and Gilbert Graham of Auchencloich, mentioning that whereas the said parties had formerly agreed that the lands of Auchencloich should be equally divided betwixt them, but that the said agreement could not be fulfilled by reason

that William Sinclair of Roslin, their superior in the said lands, would not receive them as vassals ; but seeing that the said Gilbert could not enter to the superiority thereof without losing the same, because of the summons which the said superior had upon him, the said Alexander, Lord Livingstone, obliges him to pursue for the whole right of the said lands, which being recovered, and he entered thereto either by his immediate superior or the King, he shall incontinently thereafter infest the said Gilbert and his heirs heritable in the East half of the said lands of Auchencloich, which are to be equally divided betwixt them to be holden in free Blench of him in all time coming. Dated at Edinburgh the 14th July 1525."

Of date 26th October 1525, in the said Inventory there is the following:—Deed No. 71. "Verdict of an inquest held in the Tolbooth of Stirling by virtue of the King's letters directed to the Sheriff, whereby it is found that the deceased George Graham held* the lands of Auchencloich with its pertinents Blench of the Barron of the Barronie of Herbertshire, and that he had a Blench Charter of the said lands of Auchencloich from the deceased Oliver Sinclair, heretofore Barron of the said Barronie, after that the said whole Barrony had recognised in the King's hands for the time. This retour is dated the 26th October 1525."

Of date the 26th day of July 1548, in the said Inventory there is the following:—Deed No 72. "Precept of Clare Constat, by Alexander, Lord Livingstone, for infesting John Graham heir to the deceased Gilbert Graham of Auchencloich Wester, in the said lands of Auchencloich Wester, Tamrawer, and the half of the Miln thereof, except a sixth part of the town of Wester Auchen-

* *I.e.* at some former period.

cloich possessed by James Stark and Andrew Liddell. This precept is dated at Dumbarton the 26th day of July 1548."

This is the first mention I find of Tamrawer. It is interesting to note that there was at this date an Andrew Liddell residing on the lands, as we find from the Presbytery Records after-mentioned that there was an "Andrew Liddell" assisting Graham of Tamrawer in burying his mother in 1602.

Of date 1st September 1569 in the said Inventory there is the following:—Deed No. 73. "Precept of Sasine under the Great Seal for infesting Robert Graham as heir to the above John Graham in the above lands, in regard that William, Lord Livingstone, Superior thereof, was out of the kingdom. Dated at Edinburgh the first of September 1569."

Of date 27th November 1582 in the said Inventory there is the following:—Deed No. 74. "Contract between John, Earl of Montrose, and the above Robert Graham of Auchencloich, his familiar servant and kinsman, whereby the Earl, for services done, Dispones to the said Robert, his future Spouse, and to an heir Male Lawfullie to be procreat of his body, the third part of the lands of Strathychalmer and the Kirk lands and Gleib of Aberivan. For the which the said Robert obliges himself to enter heir to his predecessors in the above Barrony of Auchencloich, and to dispone the same to the Earl. Redeemable always by his heirs male for a rose noble, and reserving his own liferent of the said lands." This Contract is dated at Kincardine the 27th November 1582.

Deed No. 75. "Charter granted by the said Robert in implement of the said Contract and of the said date."

Of 1585 date there is a stone, now built into a house

on the Tramrawer property, with a coat of arms bearing this date and the letters R. G. It has evidently been over the entrance to a mansionhouse on the property.

Of date 14th March 1593 in the Commissariat Books of Edinburgh we find "The Testament Dative and Inventory of the goods, etc., which pertained to the deceased Robert Grahame of Auchincloich, within the Sheriffdom of Stirling, who died in May 1592."

Of date 27th February 1600 in an Inventory of old writs in possession of present (1895) proprietor of Auchencloich there is a Precept of Clare Constat by Alexander, Lord Livingstone, in favour of Cristina Grahame, sister of the deceased Robert Grahame of Auchencloich, of all and whole the half of all and singular the Lands and mill of Auchincloche Mill, Lands and Multures thereto effering, with the fortalice, Manor Place, houses, biggings, yards, and others thereto pertaining, lying within the Barony of Herbertshire, in the county of Stirling—holding free blench, for payment of one penny yearly, if asked only.

Of date 22nd April 1601 there is instrument of Sasine following thereon.

Of same date, in said Inventory there is Procuratory of Resignation by the said Christian Grahame, with consent of her husband Captain Andre Bruce, in favour of John, Earl of Montrose, in liferent, and his second son, Sir William Grahame of Braco, in fee, of the above subjects (apparently the Montrose family had a mid-superiority over the said lands).

Of date 30th September 1614 in said Inventory there is Charter of Alienation of the above subjects by the

said Sir William Grahame in favour of Robert Graham, eldest lawful son of John (Robert?) Grahame of Auchincloch Mill. Instrument of Sasine follows thereon 6th November 1614.

Of date 4th August 1602 to 27th April 1603 in the Records of Presbytery of Glasgow (given hereafter in Appendix A) there is mention of "Robert Grahame of Auchincloche, Andw. Liddell, Wm. Grahame in Tamrawer, and Johnne Grahame." "Marion Brok" is referred to as the mother of "Johnne Grahame."

Of date 1614 there is Charter of Alienation by which Robert Graham (of Auchencloch) disposed to William Graham "that part of the said lands of Auchencloch occupied and possessed by the said William in Tamrawer extending to . . . as one part of the said Western half of lands of Auchencloch lying within the said Barony of Herbertshire, . . . reserving power to the said Robert Graham to cut down and away take the mansion-house of Auchencloch, which is built and standing upon the grounds of the foresaid lands, and to away take the same and all materials thereunto belonging," and reserving also a common gate through the said lands to the Muir of Auchencloch for haine leasing, "and the said Robert binds himself to infest and seize the said William and his foresaids in all and whole that part of the said lands of Auchencloch, presently occupied and possessed by him with service to the said Mill to be holden by the said William of the said Robert in free blench for payment of sixpence." The sum of 1090 marks appears to have been paid in cash at the time. This deed is recorded in Stirling Sheriff Court, of date 20th July 1724 (No. 285, page 247, of Record Book), and a copy of it is in possession of Mr Donald Graham of Airthrey Castle, Stirlingshire. It is, however, somewhat torn, and some parts are illegible, and

it is not stated what the relationship between Robert Graham of Auchencloch and William Graham "in Tamraver" was. The present (1895) proprietor of Auchencloch states that he has always been told that they were brothers. It is to be observed that the land conveyed is that part of the lands of Auchencloch presently occupied and possessed by William Graham in Tamraver, and that the Mansionhouse of Auchencloch was standing upon the land conveyed. Does this mean that the land conveyed *was* the land called Tamraver, or does it mean that William Graham, then residing at Tamraver, received this part of the lands of Auchencloch in addition to Tamraver? The fact that the Mansionhouse of Auchencloch was on the land conveyed seems to point to the latter conclusion. In any case it is clear that at the date of the deed there was a William Graham in the occupation or possession of Tamraver, and that he was a near relative of Robert Graham of Auchencloch. It is most probable that they were brothers, and that the lands were divided between them by the direction of their father. It is interesting to note that the names mentioned in this deed of 1614 are exactly the same as those mentioned in the Glasgow Presbytery records of 1602-1603, viz. "Robert Graham of Auchencloch," and "William Graham of Tamraver" (*see* Appendix A). This of itself raises a presumption of relationship, as Robert is not likely to have got into trouble over the burying of the mother of a Graham of Tamraver, unless he was a relation.

Of date 14th January 1623 there is an entry in the Kilsyth Parish Register as follows: "John Graham of Thomrallier" (clearly = Tamraver), married to Margaret Graham.

Of date 18th June 1639 there is an entry in the said Register thus: "Baptized John to John Graham of Tamraver—*Witnesses*, John Grahame of Auchencloch and

Robert, portioner of Tamrawer." This again shows the relationship between the Grahams of Auchencloich and of Tamrawer.

Of date 23rd April 1644, in the said Register, John Grahame of Tamrawer is mentioned as a witness.

Of date 15th August 1645 (being the date of the battle of Kilsyth), in the "Memoirs of James, Marquis of Montrose," by James Grant, published by Routledge & Co. in 1858, in chapter xxxv. page 275, the following passage occurs: "Hearing of the near approach of his chief, John Grahame of Tamrawer, near Kilsyth, mustered and armed all his followers to join the King's banner, but on the 12th August (three days before the battle) he was accidentally killed on a hill near his house, where a rough cairn yet marks the spot." Shortly before Mr Grant's death I wrote to ask him his authority for this statement, but he was unable to remember where he had found it.

Of date 27th September 1662 at Kilsyth, there is in the particular Register of Sasines for Stirling, volume ii. folio 124, "Precept of Clare Constat, by the Sisters of James, Viscount of Kilsyth, Superior, to John Graham, as nearest and lawful heir to his late father, John Graham of Tamrawer, of lands of Over and Nether Tamrawer."

Of date 12th February 1666, Sasine given on the above Precept—one of the witnesses, "Alexander Graham in Tamrawer."

Of date 27th December 1677, in Kilsyth Parish Register there is this entry: "Margaret, baptized to John Graham of Tamrawer."

Of date February 1688 there is in said Register this entry: "Alexander baptized to John Graham of Tamrawer."

Of date 1st December 1690, in an inventory of deeds in possession of the present proprietor of Auchencloich, there is a charter in favour of Robert Graham of Auchencloich, in which John Graham of Tamrawer is named as Bailie for giving Sasine.

Of date 1st February 1695 there is in the Kilsyth Parish Register an entry of "John baptized to John Graham of Tamrawer."

Of date 27th February 1696, in the Stirling Register of Sasines there is Sasine to William Graham, of the lands of Tamrawer, as heir to his father.

Of date 16th May 1697, in the Kilsyth Parish Register there is entry of "John baptized to William Graham, younger of Tamrawer." (*N.B.*—The word "younger" is probably a mistake, for William was apparently infest in the lands in February 1696.) William was three times married: (1) To Lilius Russell, by whom he had one son, John; (2) to Margaret White, daughter of White of Culdoun Hill, by whom he had a son, Robert, and a daughter, Margaret; (3) to Agnes Lang, by whom he had three sons, William, Alexander, and James, and three daughters, Isobel, Barbara, and Christian.

Of date 23rd December 1700, in the Stirling Register of Sasines, folio 385, Margaret Whyt, spouse to William Graham of Tamrawer, receives Sasine in an annuity furth thereof on her marriage.

Of date 5th March 1708, in said Register of Sasines, folio 294, Agnes Graham, spouse to William Grahame of Tamrawer, receives Sasine in half of these lands.

Of date 27th November 1740 there is recorded in Stirling Instrument of Sasine in favour of John, the eldest son and heir.

Of date 14th March 1741 there is recorded Instrument of Sasine in favour of Robert, to whom his brother John had sold the property. John was a merchant in Birmingham, and apparently did not want it. (It is curious from the various Deeds to note that at this date the superiority of the property had passed to a London Water Company, the estates of Viscount Kilsyth having been forfeited in the rebellion of 1715.)

Of date 5th September 1742, I find in a book entitled "Narratives of the Extraordinary Works of the Spirit of God at Cambuslang, Kilsyth," by Mr James Robe, Minister of Kilsyth, published at Glasgow in 1790, an account of the wonderful religious revival which had taken place in the Parish of Kilsyth, and this is attested by "Heritors, Elders, and the Bailie of Kilsyth." The attestation is signed by "Robert Graham of Thomraver," "John Graham of Auchencloich," and others.

Of date 1752 there is a handsome silver snuffbox, now in the possession of Mr Robert Graham of Skipness, Argyllshire, with the following inscription: "William Graham of Tamraver, 1752 A.D." William was a merchant in London, and is probably here designated as "of Tamraver" only as being the son of his father, for he did not acquire the property till 1755. Robert dug for coal, but apparently without success; and either in consequence of that, or because he had spent too much money in his experiments with potato-growing (*see* Appendix B) in fields, he got into such serious difficulties that in 1755 he had to grant a disposition in favour of his creditors, and

Of date 22nd September 1755, Instrument of Sasine is recorded at Stirling in favour of William, the creditors having exposed the property by public roup, and his brother William, the London merchant, having bought it. The brothers were very unwilling to let it go out of the family, and the eldest brother, John, on hearing of the proposed sale by Robert, writes from Birmingham, of date 24th June 1754 (*authority*—papers lying in the office of Messrs Wm. Graham & Co., Glasgow) to this brother William, "I let him (that is Robert) have it cheaper and in preference to any other, and I thought he would have kept it in the name and not sold it by public roup, else this had not been in his power." Accordingly William, who must have made some money in London, buys the property, "to keep it in the name." He seems, however, to have allowed Robert to continue to manage it for him—a very natural arrangement if he was engaged in business in London, and

Of date 21st April 1762, according to the old Statistical Account of Scotland (*see* Appendix B), "Robert Graham of Tamrawer" invited various people to come and see the planting of potatoes in fields at Tamrawer, and in the October following they went back to see the effect.

Of date 21st November 1766, James Graham, surgeon in Paisley, is served heir to his brother before the magistrates in Glasgow, and the Instrument of Sasine is recorded at Stirling 14th November 1766. This James was the full brother of William, and the youngest son of the family. Thus four brothers had possessed the property in turn—John, Robert, William, James. (James appears to have purchased from Graham of Auchencloch sixteen acres of land on the common mine (muir?) of Auchensloch, of which Berrymine (or Binniemuir) formed a part, and there he built a house, and inserted a stone, which has been

placed over the entrance door at Airthrey Castle, Stirlingshire, by Mr Donald Graham.

Of date 1772 James Graham sold the property to the Carron Company, with reservation of the family burying-ground in Kilsyth Churchyard, and the possession during his life of the house which he had recently built, with orchard, stable, and kitchen garden.

James Graham had three children—(1) William, who founded the business of William Graham & Co. in Glasgow in 1784; (2) James, who married Janet Maxwell, co-heiress of Merksworth and Williamswood; and (3) Elizabeth, who married David Wardrop, a Doctor in the Royal Navy. The following incident is worth recording:—Soon after Dr Wardrop's marriage, and while at sea, he interfered to protect a sailor from the violence of an officer who was maltreating him. The officer resented this interference, and in the struggle which arose Dr Wardrop struck him. Dr Wardrop was at once tried by court-martial, and sentenced to death for striking his superior officer. Mrs Wardrop was in great distress, and in company with her brother, Mr William Graham, she set out for London to see the King and beg for a pardon. Lord Douglas secured an interview for them with His Majesty, and the pardon was granted. But Dr Wardrop had to leave the Navy.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACT FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW.

(The explanations in brackets are mine.—J. E. G.)

Graham of 14th July 1602 (p. 115). The presbiterie orders ye Ministr.
Tamrawer. of Monyaburt (the parish of Kilsyth was formerly called Monyaburt) to snd to ye (to summon for the) nixt Wednesdaye them yt. (that) laid ye corpis of *Jot* (*sic*) Brok (the name of this person appears later as Marion Brok, but at first the Presbytery appear to have been uncertain as to the Christian name of the person referred to) in ye Kirk of Monyaburt be breaking ye windowes of ye said Kirk, and openig ye Kirk doris of ye said Kirk to ars (answer) befair ye said presbiterie yr. foir (therefor).

4th August 1602 (p. 117). Qlk. (which) day Robt. Grahame of Achincloche, Andro Liddell, yr. (there), Wa (William) Grahame in Tamrawer, Johnne Grahae, yr. (there), sndit to yis (summoned for this) daye be Mr Wa Livingstoun, Ministr. at Monyaburt, to have assrt. (answered?) to ye instan (instance?) of ye Kirk for breaking up of ye doores of ye Kirk of Monyaburt, climbing in at ye windowes yr. of (thereof), and rasing of ye pavement of ye said Kirk, and laying of ye corps of umqll Male (*sic*) Brok (the late Marion Brok?) in ye said Kirk cotrair (contrary) to ye actis of ye Asseblie of ye Kirk, callet and not copeirand (appearing), ar fund disobediat and are ordenit to be sndit (summoned) p'sonalie (personally) by ye said Mistr. to ye nixt Wednesday for ye secund cita'un (citation).

August 1602 (p. 126). Qlk daye Robt. Grhae in Achinclot Andrew Liddell, yr. (there), Wa Grhae in Tarawar, and Jon. Grahe

yr. (there), sndit (summoned) by ye Mistr. of Monyaburt to (for) yis daye as he sayis conforme to ye tenor of ye sndis (summons?) raisit (raised?) upon yae (them) of before callit and not copeirand (appearing) are fund disobedient and ar ordenit to be sndit (summoned) by ye said Ministr. to ye nixt Wednesday for ye third citation under pai (pain?) of excoicu'un (excommunication), to be prouncit against yae (them) in case yai (they) disobey.

August 1602 (p. 128). Quhilk daye Robert Grahame in Achincloche, Andro Liddell, yair (there), William Graham in Tamrawar, John Grahame yair (there) sndit (summoned) by Mr Williame Livingstoun, Ministr. at Monyaburt to yis daye for the third citation to have anrit (answered) to ye instance of ye Kirk for breaking up of ye doors of ye Kirk of Monyaburt, coming in at ye windowes yairof (thereof) and laying of ye corporis of umqll Mabre (the late Marion) Brok in ye said Kirk, contrarie to ye Actis of ye Gnall Assemblie of ye Kirk and ye throw (there through) profanig of ye Kirk under ye pane of excoiu'un as in ye said Mr Wa (William's) ticat (ticket?) of his snding (summoning) of yae (them) is at mair lenthe (length) cotinit (contained). The saidis Robert, Andro, Wa, and Jon. oftimes callit and not copeirand (appearing) are fund disobedient. Therefore ye presbiterie of Glasgow befoir quhomi (whom) yai (they) wen sndit (summoned) ordenis ye said Ministr. to proceed agnis ye saidis foure persones by ye first admoni'un preceding excoiu'un ye nixt Sondaye oppenlie (openly) furt (furth) of ye pulpit in his Kirk.

Grhame
Liddell
Grhame
Grhame.

25th August 1602 (p. 131). Quhilk day the Moderator and brethrene of ye presbiterie of Glasgow requeistis (requested?) yair (their?) loving brother Mr David Lindsaye, Mist. (Minister?) at Leithe and (sic) of Ross to speik my Lord Chancellor wt. (with?) diligence that Robt. Grhae in Achincloche, Andro Liddell, yr. (there), Wa Grhae in Tamrawar, and John Grhae (sic) under his Lop. (Lordship?) are persones disobedient to ye citatun and woice (voice) of ye Kirk, and yat (that) his Los. wald cause and command yae (them?) to copear (appear) befoir ye presbiterie and obey yt (that) qlk (which) sal be lautfullie (lawfully) incoynit (enjoined?) to

To speak ye
Chncellar.

yae (them?) by ye presbiterie for to obey so far furt (forth?) as it sal be fund (found) yt. (that) yai (they?) aucht to obey (*sic*) be (by?) yae (them?) agais (against?) ye Kirk.

Grahame In-
vections (*sic*).

15th September 1602 (p. 138). Quhilk day the Kirk and presbiterie of Glasgow ordenis Johnne Grahame in Tamrawar wt (while?) in the parochin (parish) of Monyaburt for cuing (coming) in by ye windowe of ye Kirk of Monyaburt and opening ye doore of ye said Kirk and laying in of ye corps of unqll (the late) Marioun Brok his mother in buriall, wt. (while?) in ye said Kirk to paye to ye thesaurer (treasurer?) of his Kirk betwix (*sic*) and Sondaye nixt to cu (come?) ye soume (sum) of five mkis (merks) money to be bestowit to godlie uses, and farder (further) ordenis him for ye slander done by him in ye premises, to Godis Kirk to mak his repetance on the piller wt. (while?) in ye said Kirk twa severall Sondayes in Linig (linen?) clathes (clothes) to begin yr to (thereto) ye nixt Sondaye, and cosequette (consequently?) ye Sondaye nixt yr-efter (thereafter) following. In case ye said *Jon* sal be fund to disobey yis (this) ordinace in yt (that) case ye said Kirk and presbiterie of Glasgow ordenis ye Ministr. of ye said Kirk of Monyaburt to proceid agains ye said *Jon* by ye sentence of excoicu'un to begin yr to (thereto) on Sondaye cuing (coming) aucht (eight) dayes be (by?) ye said admonition to be uset (used) against ye said *Jon*.

Inuitions to
Grhame
Liddell Grhae
(p. 145).

The presbiterie ordenis yt (that) inuitions (instructions) be given to Robt. Grhae in Achinloche, Andro Liddell, yr. (there), and Wa Grhae in Tarawar in all poynts conforme to ye inuitions given to *Jon* Grhae in Tamrawar in all poynts quhssoever (whatsoever) yt. (that) yai (they) or ony ane (or any one) of yae (them) sall cu (come) to ye clerk to seik ye sae (to seek the same).

Letter to be
written to ye
Erle of
Lytgow.

22nd December 1602 (p. 175). The presbyterie ordenis ane letter to be written and send to ye Erle of Lyt (Erle of Linlithgow?) desyring his Los (Lordship) to cu (come) west to ye Kirk of Monyaburt quhen (when) his Lop's pleasure may serve, yt (that) sum (some) of ye Ministerie, to be direct (appointed?) in commission fra ye (from the) said presbyterie may travell wt. (with) his Lop. that his Lop. may see redress maid by ye persones in ye parochin of Monyaburt quhu hue (who have) been disobediēt to ye cituon and voice of ye Kirk and studis (stand?) yr. for (therefor) puttie (just?) at ye poynt of excou'un.

12th January 1603 (p. 184). The presbiterie ordenis ye Moderator to writt ane letter in yr. (their) nae (name) to ye Erle of Montroirs (Montrose) yr. (that?) Mr Ando Boyd may convey ye same to ye said Erle, quis (in) (in which?) it is to be contenit yt. (that) his tennents (tenants?) in ye parochin of Monyaburt for zair (their?) disobediece standis at ye poynt of excoau and that his Lp. would cause and compell yae (them) to obey ye Kirk and not to incur ye sentence of excoau.

Letter to be
written to ye
Erle of
Mo'trois.

23rd March 1603 (p. 206). The presbiterie ordenis ye Minister of Monyaburt to give ye nixt Sondaye ye last prayer preceding excoicaun agains Robt. Grhae in Achinloche, Andro Liddell zair (there) Wa Grhae in Tarawar and John Grhae, yr. (there), for zair (their) proud contempt and disobedience to ye citaoun and voice of ye Kirk and to intimat furt (forth) of ye pulpit ye said daye yt. (that) ye sentence of excoicu'un for ye said contempt and disobedience sal be pronuncit agais yae (them).

Certain to be
proceedit
agains.

30th March 1603 (p. 205). Quhilk day psonalie pnt (personally present?) William Grhame in Tamrawar, Jon Grhame zair (there?), and Robert Grhame in Achinloche, being thrice sndit (summoned?) thrice admonishet and thrice prayid (prayed) for, and found notwithstanding of snding, admonishing, and praying for, disobedient to ye voice of ye Kirk, are ordenit yr foir (therefor) by the presbiterie of Glasgow to mak zair (their) public repentance nixt Sondaye in zair (their) parochie Kirk of Monyaburt in tyme of sermon wt. (with?) all humilitie. In case yai (they) disobey yat ye Ministr. of Monyaburt proceed agais yae (them) by ye sentence of excoica'un.

Grhame
Grhae
Grhame.

13th April 1603 (p. 210). The presbiterie, informit by ye Ministr. of Monyaburt yat (that) Andro Liddell, parochiner, yare (there) his (has?) been disobedient to ye citatun and voice of ye Kirk, his continit (has contained, or has continued, in spite of?) all admonitions publiclie given by ye said Mr. (Minister?) to him, and yet he his (has?) been four tymes prayit for, by ye said Mr., and as yit ye said Andro remains obstinat, Therefoir ye said presbiterie ordenis ye said Mr Wa Livingstoune, Mist. of Monyaburt foresaid, to excoicut ye said Andro ye nixt Sondaye in his Kirk for his proud contempt and disobedience given by him to ye voice of ye Kirk.

27th April 1603 (p. 215). The presbiterie ordenis Andro Liddell, of ye parochin of Monyaburt (*sic*) to laye (for the laying of?) ye corps of his unqll (late) mother in (and?) for the qulk offers (which offence) he was sndit (summoned), and his (has) been disobediēt, thrice admonishet, and thrice prayit for, and stading (standing) at ye poynt of excoicaun, now copeirand (appearing) and promeisand (promising) to obey, to make his repentance six severall Sondayes in linig cleithes (linen clothes) on ye piller wt. (while?) in ye said Kirke wt. (with?) all humilitie for ye sclandier (slander) done by him in manner as said is. To begin yr. to (thereto) ye nixt Sondaye. In case he sall be found disobediēt to yis (this) ordinace yt. (that) ye Minist. of ye said Kirk excoicat him without farder delaye.

NOTE BY J. E. G.

The above extracts from the Presbytery Records of Glasgow seem to point to the following facts: "Robert Graham of Auchencloich, Andrew Liddell there, William Graham in Tamrawer, and John Graham there," had found their way into the Parish Church of Kilsyth by climbing through the window, and opening the door from the inside, and had then raised the pavement inside the church, and had buried the corpse of "Marion Brok." Marion Brok is referred to in Minute of 15th September 1602 as the mother of John Graham, and in the Minute of 27th April 1603 as the mother of Andrew Liddell. The latter Minute, however, is confused and badly expressed, and it seems probable that the statement in it as to Marion Brok being Liddell's mother is a mistake, and has arisen from confusing him with John Graham. What the relationship between these three Grahams was does not appear, but it is probable that Robert and William were nearly related to John, or they would not have taken so much trouble to assist him in burying his mother. It was common in Scotland at this time to designate a married woman by her maiden name only, and she is accordingly described as "Marion Brok." In the Minute of August 1602, the burial of the lady in question in the church is said to have been "contrary to the Acts of the General Assembly." This is extremely probable, for on various occasions

Acts were passed at this period prohibiting further burial in churches for sanitary reasons. Probably John Graham was anxious to bury his mother beside other relations already buried in the church, and with this object did not scruple to defy the recent Act of the Assembly. The Minister evidently brought his complaint to the Presbytery of Glasgow, who on 14th July 1602 summoned the parties to appear before them at their next meeting. The offenders not having appeared on 4th August as required, are "found disobedient" on that day, and are summoned to appear on the "next Wednesday." On that day they again fail to appear, and are again "found disobedient," and are again summoned to appear on the "next Wednesday," under pain of excommunication. On that day they again (*i.e.* for the third time) fail to appear, and are again "found disobedient," and the Minister is ordered to proceed against them "by first admonition, preceding excommunication the next Sunday openly from the pulpit." This last meeting was apparently held on Wednesday, the 18th of August 1602; and if so, the admonition would be pronounced from the pulpit on Sunday the 23rd. Apparently the admonition was without effect, and on the 25th the Presbytery request Mr Lindsay, Minister at Leith, to speak to the Lord Chancellor to ask him to "cause and command" the offenders to appear before the Presbytery and obey what might be lawfully enjoined. The Lord Chancellor does not appear to have taken any notice of this request, but from the Minute of 15th September 1602 it would seem that John Graham had appeared before the Presbytery, and had professed willingness to do what might be commanded, for at that meeting they ordain him to pay to the Treasurer of the Church the sum of five merks, "to be bestowed to godly uses," and to "make his repentance on the pillar in the Kirk two several Sundays in linen clothes, to begin next Sunday." They also ordain as regards Robert Graham in Auchencloch Andrew Liddell there, and William Graham in Tamrawer, that instructions be given in all points the same, if they shall come to the clerk to inquire. From this it seems probable that John Graham, whose mother it was that was buried, had informed the Presbytery of this fact (which appears in the Minutes for the first time), and having been the chief instigator of the proceedings, had offered himself up as a kind of scapegoat for the others; but the Pres-

bytery insist on the others doing penance also, with the result that the four offenders all relapse into contumacy, for on the 22nd December 1602, or no less than three months afterwards, the Presbytery write to the Earl of Linlithgow, asking him to join with a Commission from the Presbytery in seeing "redress made by persons in the parish of Monyaburt (Kilsyth), who have been disobedient to the citation and voice of the Kirk, and standing therefor at the point of excommunication." Why the help of the Earl of Linlithgow was invoked does not appear, but it cannot have been of any avail, for on the 12th January 1603 the Presbytery write to the Earl of Montrose asking him "to cause and compell" his tenants in the parish of Monyaburt "to obey the Kirk, and not to incur the sentence of excommunication." The Presbytery indeed appear to have been quite as much afraid of pronouncing the sentence of excommunication as the offenders could have been of having it pronounced against them. On the 23rd March 1603 the Presbytery ordain the Minister to give "next Sunday" the last prayer preceding excommunication against the four offenders, and to intimate from the pulpit that the sentence of excommunication will be pronounced against them. This last threat of excommunication seems to have produced the desired result, at least in the case of "William Graham in Tamrawer, Jon Graham there, and Robert Graham in Auchincloch," for on the 30th March 1603 they appear before the Presbytery, and are ordained to make their public repentance next Sunday in the parish church, "in time of sermon, with all humilitie." On 13th April 1603 the Minister informs the Presbytery that Andrew Liddell still remains obstinate (from which it may be inferred that the others had duly made their public repentance as ordered), and the Presbytery ordain the Minister "to excommunicate the said Andrew the next Sunday in his Kirk." This direction to the Minister seems very distinct, but it was still delayed, for on the 27th April 1603, Andro Liddell, "standing at the point of excommunication, now appearing and promising to obey," is ordained by the Presbytery to make his repentance six several Sundays in linen clothes, on the pillar in the said Kirk with all humilitie." It will be observed that the punishment awarded to Andrew Liddell was considerably more severe than to the others, presumably because he had been more difficult to reduce to

submission. Apparently he duly made his repentance at last, for the Presbytery Records have no further reference to the incident.

The story illustrates forcibly the discipline which the Church attempted to maintain, as well as the extreme difficulty experienced in carrying it out. The appeal to the Earl of Montrose to bring pressure to bear upon his kinsmen at this date (1602) goes to confirm the statement that they joined his banner in 1645, before the battle of Kilsyth. It must have been as being his kinsmen or belonging to his clan that Montrose was appealed to by the Presbytery, for the offenders were certainly not his "tenants." On the contrary, they held the lands in 1602 from Lord Livingstone as their superior, though by the deed of 27th November 1582 the Montrose family seem to have had what is termed a "mid-superiority" over the lands.

APPENDIX B.

REFERENCES TO TAMRAWER IN THE (OLD) STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND, 1796, VOL. xviii. p. 282. (*Taken from the copy in the Advocates' Library.*)

THE STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH OF KILSYTH,
COMPILED BY THE REV. ROBERT RENNIE, MINISTER OF THE
PARISH.

"But potatoes are the favourite produce of this parish, and it has been justly and long famous on this account. I say justly and long, for it not only gave birth to the gentleman who first introduced the culture of potatoes into the fields by dibbling and hand-hoeing, but it was the scene of his earliest experiments; and if the name of any man deserves to be handed down to succeeding ages with honour and gratitude, it is that of Robert

Graham, Esq. of Tamrawer. He, with a spirit truly patriotic, and a mind active and indefatigable, set vigorously to work in the cultivation of potatoes in the year 1739. Before that period he and others had raised them in gardens, but there was a vulgar and common prejudice that they could be raised nowhere else to advantage. Mr Graham, to show the absurdity of this opinion, planted about half an acre of ground in the croft of Neilstone, where he *then* (*i.e.* in 1739) resided. This excited the attention of the neighbourhood, and the report of it was soon spread far and wide, insomuch that people of all denominations, and some noblemen of the highest rank (among whom was the unfortunate Earl of Perth), came to witness the plantation; and had they known the amazing benefit that was to accrue to the nation from this fortunate attempt, they would have doubtless hailed the auspicious event, and erected a monument to Mr Graham on the spot. Regardless of the ignorant ridicule to which his first experiments exposed him, he prosecuted his favourite pursuit with increasing ardour and success; and by his persevering industry and uncommonly happy talent for prosecuting every species of improvement, he raised the cultivation of potatoes in the neighbourhood of Kilsyth to a pitch scarcely yet, if at all, surpassed anywhere; and to promote the same spirit, and spread the blessing far and wide, he rented lands in the vicinity of Renfrew and Perth, Dundee and Glasgow, Leith and Edinburgh, and for many years obtained the premium for cultivating potatoes, till at last no competitor was found; all were compelled to yield the palm to him.

“This will perhaps not appear so surprising if the following facts are attended to. After an endless variety of experiments which he very properly recorded, but the record of which is unfortunately lost, he, in the year 1762, planted one peck of potatoes with the dibble, and in October following raised from the same peck sixteen bolls and a half boll, or 264 pecks. As this may appear surprising, if not incredible, to some, I am exceedingly happy to have it my power to establish the fact upon the most unequivocal evidence. The gentlemen who were called to witness the planting and raising of the potatoes very properly published an account of the whole operation in the newspaper of the day for the benefit of the public. And, happily, the original attestation is now in my hands. A copy of it will surely be acceptable and

deemed strictly statistical, more especially as it points out the manner in which the operation was carried on, and the very high state of improvement to which Mr Graham had arrived.

“We, John Marshall of Townhead, Henry Marshall of Ruckhill, and Alexander Maxwell, present Bailie of Kilsyth, went at the desire of Robert Graham of Tamrawer, and attended his servants upon the 21st April 1762. We saw them measure an exact peck of potatoes, which we saw them plant with the dibble and draper. Each set was distant eighteen and twenty-one inches lengthways of the ploughed ridge, and between twelve and fifteen inches across the ridge. And upon the 26th October following we did also attend Mr Graham's servants while raising the produce of the said peck of potatoes, which we then saw measured on the ground amounting to sixteen bolls and a half, which is 264 pecks, arising from the said one peck. The truth of all which is attested by us, and

(Signed) JOHN MARSHALL.
HENRY MARSHALL.
ALEXANDER MAXWELL.”

“If the man who makes a single pile of grass or corn to grow where there was none before, in the eyes of Dean Swift, deserved more of his country than all the politicians that ever lived, we leave it to the learned to weave a laurel crown for Mr Graham.”

In the New Statistical Account of Scotland published in 1845, in vol. viii. p. 138, dealing with the Parish of Kilsyth, there is on p. 149 a footnote referring to the records of the Presbytery or Session of Kilsyth of date 1751, in which the name of Robert Graham appears as elder. This was no doubt the same Robert Graham of Tamrawer, who in 1762 planted potatoes in fields. He is again referred to in terms of the highest praise for this achievement.

APPENDIX C.

FAMILY TREE.

1525. At some date *previous* to this there was a George Graham of Auchencloich.
1525. At this date there was a Gilbert Graham of Auchencloich (who was, if Mr James Grahame's views be correct, a grandson of Princess Mary Stewart).
1548. John succeeds as heir to the deceased Gilbert.
1569. Robert succeeds as heir to John. In 1582 he marries and receives extra land from the Earl of Montrose. In 1585 he seems to have built a new house on the property. He died in May 1592. He left his sister Christian half of the lands and the mansionhouse, and she was infest in 1600.
1600. Christian Graham, sister of the above Robert, and wife of Captain Andre Bruce, is in possession of one-half of Auchencloich. In 1602 there is a Robert Graham of Auchencloich and a William Graham in Tamrawer. Either Robert was in possession of the other half in 1602, or else Christian had died, and the whole had passed to him.
1602. Of this date there is a Robert Graham of Auchencloich, and a "William Graham in Tamrawer," and a "John Graham Yr. (there)."
1614. There is a Robert Graham of Auchencloich at this date infest as heir. At this date Robert disposes to William Graham in Tamrawer that part of Auchencloich presently "occupied and possessed" by him.
1623. John Graham of Tamrawer marries Margaret Grahame. In 1639 he has a son baptized. In 1645 he died before the battle of Kilsyth, to which he was about to lead his followers.

1662. John Graham of Tamrawer is infest as heir to his late father.
1696. William Graham of Tamrawer infest as heir to his father. William married (1) Lilius Russell, by whom he had a son, John (baptized May 1697, of whom anon); (2) in November 1700 Margaret White of Culdoun Hill, by whom he had a son, Robert (of whom anon) and a daughter Margaret; (3) in 1708, Agnes Lang, by whom he had William (of whom anon), Alexander, James (of whom anon), Isobel, Barbara, and Christian.
1740. John succeeded his father as eldest son, but sold the property to his brother Robert.
1741. Robert was the eminent agriculturist (*see* Appendix B). He married a daughter of Luke of Claythorn, by whom he had three sons, all of whom died unmarried, and four daughters. The third daughter, Helen, married the Rev. Patrick Hutchison, A.M., and had seven sons, one of whom, James, married Henrietta, daughter of James Maxwell Graham, mentioned below, and the seventh, called Graham Hutchison, married, in 1847, Annette Mary, daughter of Archibald Crawford of Ardmillan. Robert got into difficulties and sold the property to his brother William.
1755. William Graham, a merchant in London, buys the property from his brother Robert. William died without issue in 1766, and it passed to his brother James.
1766. James, a surgeon in Paisley, succeeds his brother, but sold the property in 1772.
1772. Tamrawer sold.
1795. James, the last proprietor, died in 1795. He bought the small property of Burntshields, Renfrewshire, which passed to his son William, and his grandson William, but was sold in 1855. He had married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Campbell, and had issue as follows:—
1. *William*, born 1762 (of whom anon);
 2. James (who married Janet Maxwell, co-heiress of Merksworth and Williamswood, Co. Renfrew, and had issue: James Maxwell Graham; Agnes, who married James Smith of Craigend, Stirlingshire, and had issue, Agnes, who married (1849) David Stuart Erskine, thirteenth Earl of

SHORT ACCOUNT OF

Buchan); 3. Elizabeth (who married Dr David Wardrop, R.N., and had issue, Douglas, James, David, Agnes, Barbara (all of whom died unmarried); Elizabeth, who married Samuel Cochran, and had issue; Margaret, who married David Smith, and had issue, Thomas, David, Colin, Elizabeth Graham).

1. William married (1782) Margaret, sister of John Pattison of Kelvingrove. He established himself in business in Glasgow, and founded there the firm of William Graham & Co. in 1784. He died in 1836.

He had issue:—

1. James (born 1783), who married Christina, daughter of John Pattison of Leith, and had issue: (1.) Christina (who married Robert Bartholomew); (2.) Agnes (who married Charles Noble of Leckhamstead, Berkshire); (3.) Margaret (who married (1.) Henry Rhind, (2) James Bayly); (4.) Jane (who married Dr Jeffreys).

2. John, born 1784, died 1786.

3. William (born 1786), who married (1) Katherine, daughter of John Swanston, and had issue: Agnes (who died unmarried), William (some time Member of Parliament for the city of Glasgow), John, James, Robert, Alexander, Margaret (who married Hugh Lang of Broadmeadows, Selkirk), Katherine (who died in infancy); (2) Anna Matilda, daughter of John Lowndes of Arthurlie, Renfrewshire, and had issue: Anna, Henry, Frances (who married Thomas Dallas Yorke of Walmsgate, Lincolnshire), Elizabeth (who married Seymour Grenfell), Christina (who married the Hon. Eric Barrington), Agnes (who died in infancy).

4. Agnes (born 1788), who married Stewart Smith, grandson of James Smith of Craigend (and cousin of James Smith of whom *supra*), and had issue: Robert, William, Stewart, Archibald, Charles, James, Alexander, Margaret (who married Charles Hutcheson), Mary (who married William M'Iver), Catherine (who married David Robertson), Agnes (who married Robert M'Haffie), Anne (who married George Eccles), Elizabeth (who married James Colquhoun), Jessie (who married David Stow).

5. John, born 1790, died 1792.

6. Alexander (born 1792), who married Jane Kelly, daughter of Thomas Lancaster, and had issue: William Charles, Alexander Gordon, Henry Lancaster, Jane Mary (who married Captain F. W. Bayly-Jones, R.N.), Margaret Macdonald (who married Captain William Sherbrooke, R.N., of Oxtou, Notts.), James Edward.

7. Margaret, born 1794, died unmarried.

8. Elizabeth, born 1795, died unmarried.

9. John (born 1797), who married Elizabeth Hatt, daughter of John Hatt Noble of Leckhamstead, Berkshire (and sister of Charles Noble, of whom *supra*), and had issue: John Hatt Noble, Donald, James Noble, Emma (who married Sir John F. Croft, Bart.), Margaret (who married Henry Hill Lancaster), Jessie (who married (1) Charles Gaddum, (2) General Leigh Pemberton, C.B.).

10. Robert (born 1799), who married Susan Roope, daughter of Adoniah Schuyler, R.N., and had issue: William James, Gertrude Schuyler (who married George G. Ramsay, Professor of Humanity, Glasgow University), Robert Chellas, Susan Mary, Walter.

11. Jessie (born 1801), who married Walter Crum of Thornliebank, Renfrewshire, and had issue: Alexander, William, Walter, Margaret (who married Sir William Thomson, afterwards Lord Kelvin), Jane (who died unmarried), Mary (who married the Rev. Charles Watson, D.D.), Jessie, Elizabeth (who married Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart.), Agnes (who died unmarried).

