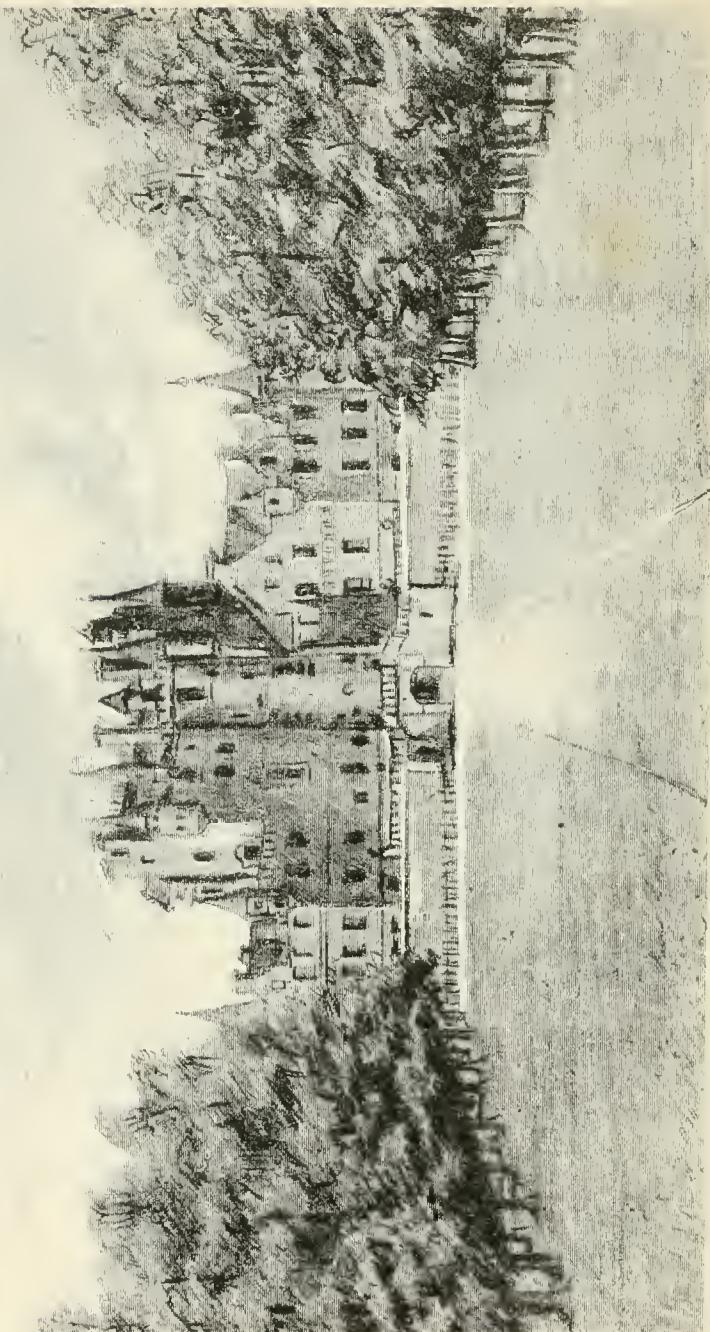




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GLAMIS CASTLE (1782) in Scotland, the Seat of the Earl of Strathmore

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yours faithfully
Alice Mardens

A N G U S
OR
F O R F A R S H I R E,
THE
L A N D A N D P E O P L E,

DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL.

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

VOL. V.

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ANGUS OR FORFARSHIRE.

PART XIV.

ANGUS IN PARISHES.

CHAP. XLVIII.—MURROES.

MTHE Church of Murans (Murroes) with its chapel were gifted to the Abbey of Arbroath by Gilchrist, Earl of Angus, 1211-14. It was in the diocese of St Andrews. In the Old Taxation it is rated at 20 merks (Reg. de Aberb., p. 239), but the chapel is not mentioned in the Taxation. The chapel or church stood high up on the right bank of the den, north-west of the mansion of Ballumbie, and the site is still shown.

In 1574 the Churches of Dundie and Ballumby were served by one minister, William Cristeson, with a stipend of £160. William Kyd was reidare at Dundee, and it is added Ballumby neidis na reidare (Mis. Wod. Soc., p. 352). The Churches of Barry, Monyfuthe, and Murehous were then all served by Andro Auchinlek, minister, with a stipend of £100; Williame Oliver was reidare at Murehous, his salary being £16 and kirk lands (do., p. 352). The parish Church of Ballumbie is not mentioned in the Old Taxation or elsewhere in the Reg. vet. de Aberb., and we do not know when it had been erected into a church and parish. It is probable that the parish had been suppressed and annexed to Murehouse soon after 1574. Henry Duncan was minister of Ballumbie, and Murroes was also under his charge. He removed to Murroes about 1590.

The Church of Murroes stands upon elevated ground on the west side of the Murroes burn, at the lower end of the pretty dell of Murroes, and close by

the old house of Murroes. The church is a small, plain, but neat structure, with four pointed windows to the south, a cross on the east gable, a handsome belfrey on the west gable, and an aisle on the north. The present church was erected in 1648, and the church and graveyard are enclosed by a wall, within which are several old trees. The graveyard might, at little cost, be better laid out than at present. The jougs are fixed into the south wall of the church. Over the door on the west wall of the aisle leading to the family pew, an old stone is inserted into the wall, with the Fothringham and Gibson arms, and the letters T. F. : M. G. under them, and date 1642 over the arms. The initials are those of Thomas Fothringham and Agnes Gibson, his wife, who was a daughter of Sir Alexander Gibson, Lord Durie. On a slab within the church are the names of the same laird and lady, also seven shields labelled with the names, and charged with the arms respectively of FOTHRINGHAM, GIPSONE, CRAIGE, LYNDSAY, SCOTE, ÆRTHE, HERIT. A stone on which is a mutilated figure, holding a shield with the Fothringham arms, is built into the enclosing wall of the graveyard, on the north of the church. The burial vault of the Fothringhams of Powrie is upon the north side of the church.

The injunction *ora et labora* (pray and labour) is carved over the east door of the church, and that of *Laus et honor Deo* (Praise and honour be to God) is over the west door. Upon the south wall of the church there is a stone panel thus inscribed:—A.D. 1848. *Christo, Luci mundi, et humance salutis Auctori hæc ædes consecrata est : I. I. C.*, the initials of John Irvine Currie, who was then minister of the parish. (This church was consecrated to Christ, the Light of the World, and the author of human salvation, in the year of Our Lord, 1848.) Many old gravestones are set up against the wall of the church-yard, but so far as we could see, there is nothing remarkable about any of them. A comfortable manse, with offices, stands a little to the north of the church.

The parish of Murroes is about three miles in length, and generally about two miles in breadth, but the figure is irregular. It is bounded by Inverarity and Monikie on the north, Monifieth on the east, Dundee and Mains on the south, and Mains and Tealing on the west. It contains 5304·527 acres, of which 6·968 are water. There is little level land in the parish, the greater part being undulating, and in some parts the acclivity is considerable. Much of the soil is of excellent quality, and with good husbandry large crops of grain, &c., of excellent quality are reaped. The small stream Fiflie runs

through the parish. Part of its course is in a finely-wooded, deep, and picturesque den, having the stately mansion of Duntrune high up above the water on its left bank, and the fine old ruin of Ballumbie Castle, and the handsome modern house in close proximity thereto, on its right bank at the lower end of the den. Good, trimly-kept walks have been made through the den on the Ballumbie side. The foliage of the trees shut out the sunshine, and the cool shade, gentle murmuring of the water, and the song of the birds make a walk through the den very enjoyable.

A table-shaped stone at the west end of the church had been erected in memory of Alexander Edward, citizen of Dundee, who died 22d May, 1667, aged 67. He was the father of Robert Edward, who was presented “to the paroche kirk of Murrays, personage and vicarage thereof,” by Patrick, Earl of Panmure, 8th March, 1648.

In Vol. II., p.p. 233-4, we made some references to the Rev. Robert Edward, minister of Murroes, his description of Angus, and the map which accompanied it.

In the Monifieth Session Records it is stated that on 16th January, 1676, Mr Robert Edward, minister of Murroes, and moderator of the Presbytery of Dundee, preached in the forenoon, when Mr John Dempster was admitted minister of Monifieth. Mr Edward baptised children of Mr Dempster in 1677 and 1678, and is not again mentioned. It was in the latter year that his description of Angus was published.

In Nicholson's Scottish Historical Library (1702), p. 56, it is said “Angus has been elegantly described in a pure Latin style by Mr Robert Edward, . . . who also drew an excellent map of the county. Both the description and the map are published by the Jansons.” For this information the author is indebted to the Rev. R. R. Lingard-Guthrie.

From a dispute which arose between Rev. Robert Edward, minister of Murroes, regarding the teinds of Ballumbie, it appears that 40s were paid “for evrie pleughe” upon the two Powries, the two Gagies, Westhall, and Brichtie. Mr Edward could therefore see “no reason how Ballumbie can be exempted from paying vicarage according as the rest of the pleughes of the paroche. He closes his note of “Information” upon the subject by stating that “seavin chalders victuall to be the constant and perpetual stipend of the said Kirk of Murroes in all tyme coming, by and attoure the vicarage tiends of the said parish, *ipsa corpora*, and twentie merks yearlie, furth of the tack dutie and tiends of the lands of Ballumbie, according to the decreit of the platt in anno

1618." The lands of Ballumbie pay for stipend the fixed sum of £12 4s 8d yearly, instead of a sum varying with the fiars' price, but how or when this sum was fixed is not known.

Mr Edward appears to have had considerable means. The valuations of the shire of Forfar in 1649 and 1653 show that he had two wadsets or bonds, one of which, over Craichie or Tulloes, he had from the Earl of Strathmore. He had also considerable sums lent upon the Ballumbie and Powrie estates until after 1676. The year of his death is not known. He had four sons—Charles, who was appointed conjunct with his father, but left before 27th August, 1692; John, who was tutor to Sir James Fleming's son, had an assignation of the stipend of Murroes in 1696 from the Earl of Panmure, as there had been no minister there for several years past; Robert, who was rabbled out of his own church, and was recommended, 27th August, 1692, to supply Murroes, by the Bishop; and Alexander, minister of Kemback, and deprived as a non-juror.

Alexander Edward, son of Mr Robert Edward, minister at Murroes, notes many passing events in his original notebook at Panmure House. The following are two of his notes:—1677, June 21.—This day Jean Fothringham was married with John Carnegie of Boysack.

Jan. 23, 1678. . . . —Preached at Barr. This night sat up with good, frugal, old, dieing Duntroon, of age 86 years, of which seikness, a feaver, he died in five days. He was marvelously vigoris as to his age; two weeks befor, he road to Edenburg. He never lost on of his teeth throg age, nor weir a westcot in the night, nor neided spectikle to read the smallest print; and just eight days befor him died, William Brock in Dondie, my father's cusin-german, being 79 years of age (H. of C. of S., Pref. XVIII.).

A weem or Pict's house was discovered in the year 1870. It was of the form commonly found, and about 36 feet in length, and the converging walls were constructed of pavement stones similar to the pavement now obtained in Gagie quarry. There was little of much importance found in the weem.

The heritors of Murroes appear to have had little regard for the educational wants of the parish in the early part of last century, the parish being without school or schoolhouse in 1724, and the minister, Rev. Mr Mair, was compelled to petition the Commissioners of Supply to erect these necessary buildings, and to "modify a salary" for David Crombie, the schoolmaster. They named a sum for the building, and settled a hundred merks Scots, or £5 11s 1*½*d

sterling as “a competent salary” for the teacher yearly, but it was long thereafter before the buildings were erected (E. & J., I., p. 126).

Agriculture had been in a backward state at the end of last century. The Rev. Alexander Imlach, who wrote the old Statistical Account of the parish in 1794, says that more money had been made in Murroes by farming during the previous thirty years than for two hundred years before ; and he adds that the farmers “even use *some* of the luxuries of life.” Since he wrote wonderful progress has been made in agriculture in the parish.

The family of Lovel were of Norman origin, and their first residence was at Hawick, where they owned land in the twelfth century. In the early part of the following century they appear to have left Hawick and come to Ballumbie. Thomas de Lovel is a witness to the foundation charter of the Hospital of Brechin in 1267. On 3d September, 1296, Eva, widow of Robert Lovel, did homage to Edward I. for lands in Forfarshire and other counties. In 1328 Sir Hugh Lovel, knight, is a witness to Henry of Rossy’s charter of the lands of Inieney to Walter of Schaklock. James Lovel was one of the barons of Angus who fell at Harlaw in 1411. Richard Lovel of Ballumbie is a witness to a wadset by the Master of Crawford, granted to Sir Thomas Maule, of the lands of Cambustown, in 1425-6. Richard’s son, Alexander, married Catherine Douglas, daughter of Sir William Douglas of Lochleven, who was Maid of Honour to Queen Joane. In the Convent of Blackfriars at Perth, on the night between the 20th and 21st February, 1436-7, when the Earl of Athole and the other conspirators murdered King James the First, Catherine, with a spirit worthy of her name, on hearing the approach of the regicides, and to give the King more time to escape, finding no bar to put into the staple, she thrust in her arm instead, and it was broken by the forcing open of the door.

Richard Lovel was a witness on 16th May, 1448, and one of the assize at the perambulation of the marches between the lands of Balnamoon and those of the Cathedral of Brechin, on 13th October, 1450. In 1463 Alexander, Earl of Crawford, gave to Richard Lovel and Elizabeth Douglas, his wife, a charter of the lands of Murroes. In it the Earl calls her his oye (grandchild). Their daughter and heiress, Janet Lovel, was married to Sir Robert Graham of Fintry ; and Douglas says (II., p. 271) their lineal descendant, Robert Graham of Fintry, carries the three piles of Lovel in his arms in consequence of that alliance. Alexander Lovel was, about 1478, one of an assize upon the lands and goods belonging to Walter Ogilvy of Owers.

In 1490 the Duke of Montrose was found to have done “wrang in the eiecioun and outputting of Alexander Lovale of Ballumy, out of the landis of Bisshopkers, liand in the barony of Roskowby, and vexing of him there intill.” Henry, the son of Alexander who was wronged by the Duke, was knighted. In 1536 he prosecuted Patrick, Lord Gray, for an act of “stouthreif and oppression” done to him on 20th January “in the occupation of his fishing of Dundervisheide, in the water of Tay, lying to the east of the Castle of Bruchty” Sir Henry died about 1550. After the death of Sir Henry, Lady Lovel, not being able to produce a valid title to the fishings, had to restore them and make other satisfaction to Lord Gray. Sir Henry was succeeded by his son and heir, Andrew Lovall. His son Heury succeeded. On 8th August, 1572, Henry and his son, “John Lovell, ffeare of Ballumbie,” were charged with non-appearance before the Regent and Council, when it is stated that the father “was denounced rebel, and at the horn, and therefor put in ward, and thereafter delivered to my Lord Treasurer to be kept in sure firmness and custody.”

On 23d January, 1572-3, Patrick, Lord Gray, was charged to “underly the law for resset and intercommuning with Henry Lovell of Ballumbie, Patrick and David Lovell, his sons, and others, being denounced rebels, and at the horn,” when his Lordship was vnlawit for non-appearance. The family had probably failed in females, as the last notice of them is in 1607, when Sybilla and Mariota Lovell were served heirs portioners to their father, James Lovell, in the lands and fishings of West Ferry, and the Vasteruik, *alias* Kilcraig, on the north of the Tay. These may be the lands and fishings now belonging to the Earl of Dalhousie. In 1571, the year before Henry Lovell was “put in ward” and “kept in sure firmness,” he appears to have disposed of the dominical lands, or Mains of Ballumbie, to Sir Thomas Lyon of Albar, who had charters of them on 18th September, 1571. He had not retained the lands long, as on 22d August, 1583, Gilbert, third son of Patrick, third Lord Gray, had a charter of the lands of Ballumbie.

In the end of the fifteenth and throughout the sixteenth centuries many members of the Lovell family were burgesses and magistrates of Dundee, and James Lovell was Dean of Guild during the years 1566-69.

On 12th August, 1601, a charter of the lands of Ballumbie, Barry, and Innerpeffer was obtained by James Elphinstone, first Lord of Balmerino, Secretary of State to King James VI. He also possessed considerable lands in Monifieth, as detailed in the chapter on that parish.

It is told of John, second Lord Balmerino, who in 1641 was President of

Parliament, that, suspecting his father had made too advantageous a purchase of the lands of Ballumbie, he, of his own accord, gave ten thousand merks to the heir of that estate, by way of compensation. This is a noble trait in the character of his Lordship, and a rare instance of sterling justice. He thought, very likely correctly, that his father had taken an undue advantage of the seller, arising out of his necessities, and the large compensation given inferred that the heir had been cheated to a large extent. The Lords Balmerino had not retained Ballumbie long. In a note at the end of this volume we propose to refer to this honourable conduct of Lord Balmerino, and contrast it with the acts of some other parties.

In 1662, George, second Earl of Panmure, was served heir to his father, Patrick, first Earl of Panmure, in the teinds and superiority of the lands of Ballumbie. On his death in 1671 his son George succeeded as third Earl. Shortly after that date Ballumbie became the property of the Hon. James Maule, brother of Earl George, as, in 1674 and subsequently, he was designed of that barony, and he is included in Edward's list of the barons of Angus in 1678. On the death of Earl George on 1st February, 1686, Earl James succeeded to the Earldom of Panmure.

The lands and barony of Ballumbie remained in the family of the Maules, but they do not appear to have been forfeited in 1716 and bought back by Earl William in 1764, as stated by Mr Jervise. They seem to have come into possession of the family of the Hon. Harry Maule of Kelly, as they belonged to James Maule, his eldest son, who died on 16th April, 1729. William Maule, his immediate younger brother and heir, succeeded to the estate, and service was expedited before the Sheriff of Forfar, 25th September, 1729, precept following for infesting William Maule in the property, 22d October, and sasine on 3d November, 1729.

The estate continued in the Panmure family down to April, 1804, when the Hon. William Maule of Panmure sold it to David Miller, who was a tenant farmer. He erected the present mansionhouse in 1810. He was succeeded by his son, John Miller. In January, 1847, the trustees of the late William M'Gavin, merchant in Dundee, purchased the property from John Miller's trustees. The property was acquired from his father's trustees by Robert M'Gavin, and he is the present proprietor of Ballumbie.

The ruins of Ballumbie Castle stand on an eminence on the right bank of the Fithie, a small stream which rises on the southern slopes of the Sidlaws, and falls into the Dighty at Ballunie. For a mile or two in its course it runs

through a beautiful and picturesque den within the policies of Ballumbie and Duntrune. The castle occupies a fine position near the lower end of the den. It is mentioned by Monipennie in his Scots Chronicles, 1612, p. 169 ; also by Ochterlony in the following terms :—“ Balumbie, the Earl of Panmure’s second brother’s designation, ane old, ruinous, demolished house, but is a very pleasant place.” The castle appears to have consisted of a large square building, with lofty circular towers at the angles, and an open court within. The remains consist of the south, east, and part of the north walls, and the circular towers, which are still entire for a height, on the average, of fully 20 feet.

The square has been re-formed by a modern building on the west, and part of the north and south walls, which had been destroyed, and the restored castle is turned to utilitarian purposes. The proprietor has had the old walls, where exposed, carefully cleaned and pointed, but considerable portions of them are richly clad with ivy, which grows luxuriantly, and they are likely to stand for ages, as the fine run lime, with which they had been originally built, binds the whole into a solid mass, from which it is all but impossible to remove a stone.

Bullumbie Castle, when entire, had been a noble building. It has some of the characteristics of Edzell and Dunnottar Castles, and the ruins yet testify to its ancient grandeur. The castle was erected in or about 1545 by the Lovells, the old proprietors of the estate. The walls are loopholed, as was customary and necessary for the protection of its lords at, and for long after it was built. At the junction of the south-eastern tower with the east wall there is a small semi-circular projection connected with both tower and wall, which, on being minutely examined, was found to be a conduit running into a drain, which was traced to its outlet into the Fithie, at some distance south-east of the castle. This shows that sanitary matters were not neglected by the builders of the castle.

On the top of the east wall of the castle, the lintel of the Church of Ballumbie has been laid by the present Laird. On it are the initials H.L. and I.S. The Lovell arms and those of another party, perhaps of the family of his wife, are between the initials. Underneath the initials are what appears to be letters in the old English character. Below this stone is another, on which is a crown with the Lovell arms underneath it, below which is the letter L. On the east wall another stone from the church has been built. It is dissected by two horizontal lines, dividing it into three parts. Two perpendicular lines divide

Ardler and Baldowrie to John Ardler. (Do., 66-21.) These lands were afterwards disposed of by John of Ardler to Patrick Blair of Balthayock, and this Sovereign granted a charter of them to him. It is dated at Perth, 2d March, 1360. (Do., 89-248.) Robert III. gave Thomas Blair of Balthayock a charter of the lands of Ardler, Baldowrie, and of the lands of Balgillo, in the parish of Tannadice. (Do., 145-21.) Thomas Blair of Balthayock succeeded his father in the lands of Ardler and Baldowrie in 1509. He had a charter of Baldowrie and Ardler and other lands on 10th January, 1542. (Bar. 188.) The Blairs appear to have continued in possession of the lands of Baldowrie for some time thereafter, and then sold them to the Halyburtons.

On 8th February, 1604, Alexander Blair of Balthayock, heir of Alexander Blair of Balthayock, his grandfather, was retoured (Perth, No. 120) in the lands and barony of Ardler, with the Mill ; lands of Baldowrie, in Forfar ; lands of Cults, with Mill ; and other towns and lands in the barony of Ardlare, A.E., £18 6s 8d ; N.E., £133 6s 8d.

From the Blairs Baldowrie passed to the family of Halyburton. On 14th May, 1667, James Halyburton of Pitcur, heir of his father, James, was retoured (Forfar, No. 427) in many lands, including those of Baldowrie, in the barony of Ardler. On 22d October, 1672, David Halyburton of Piteur, heir of his father, James, was retoured (Perth, No. 457) in many lands, including the town and lands of Baldowrie. On 25th October, 1681, he was again retoured (Forfar, No. 487) in the town and lands of Baldowrie, in the barony of Ardler, and other lands, as heir of his father James. They afterwards came into possession of the Geekie family, in whom they remain.

The family of Geekie have long been established in the parish of Kettins. Neither the first of the name who settled in it, nor the period of location, is known. William Geekie, elder, in Baldowerie, died 27th December, 1683, aged 73 years. Another William Geekie, in Easter Keilor, died 16th February, 1728, aged 67 years. His wife was Isabel Gray. Alexander Geekie of Wester Baldowrie died 10th February, 1751, aged 70 years. His wife was Isobel Jobson. These particulars are taken from a monumental slab, on which there are six lines in Latin, Englished thus :—

“ Years ten times seven and three he lived,
Then to this icy tomb his body calmly gave.
Peace he loved, and from the straight path never swerved ;
The poor he pitied, and neither guile nor ostentation knew.
The children whom his partner to him bore he taught
True wisdom and the sacred laws of God to know.”

In the Roll for 1748, Alexander Geekie is proprietor of Wester Baldowrie ; and William Geekie's heirs of Easter Baldowrie. The valuation of each was £133 6s 8d.

William Geekie, in Easter Keilor, above mentioned, who died in 1728, and Alexander Geekie, surgeon and citizen of London, were both children of William Geekie, first above mentioned, who died in 1683, and his wife, Marjory Adam. Alexander, by his last will, dated 17th May, 1724, bequeathed to his brother William "one hundred pounds, to be laid out for the learning and education of such a certain number of boys as he (William) shall think fit, at the school of Kettins, in Angusshire, or to any other charitable use which he shall judge most proper." Alexander Geekie also left a library of books, chiefly classical works, but it has been lost to the parish. The catalogue is preserved, with the names of some of the scholars who participated in the Geekie Bequest. On the first page are some lines in Latin, of which the following is a translation :—" Catalogue of Books for the use of the School of Kettins. Presented by Alexander Geekie, surgeon and citizen of London, a native of Baldowrie, in Scotland, where he was born, 4th July, 1655."

On two other slabs are records of the death of other members of the family, 1st, of William Geekie of Baldowrie, husband to Elspit Crichton. He departed this life 15th April, 1701, aged 73 years ;

2d, of John Geekie, who died 22d June, 1720, and Janet Smith, his spouse, who died 14th February, 1721, aged 71, indwellers in Kinnochtry.

Of the same family as the Geekies above mentioned was William Geekie, laird of Wester Baldowrie, Parkhead, Leacocks, &c., who married Agnes Halyburton. Their son married Isabel, daughter of Rev. Thomas Ogllvie, minister of Coupar-Angus, and died in September, 1745. They left a son and two daughters. Another account says three sons, William, Alexander, and James. The sons died without issue, and the daughters served themselves heirs portioners to their grandfather, their father and brothers never having been infest in the property. The last of these ladies died in 1853, aged 95, when the lands of Wester Baldowrie, Auchteralyth, &c., went, by settlement to three brothers Geekie, who were respectively lairds of East Baldowrie, Balbrogie, and Rosemount.

These three estates were bought before the middle of this century for William Geekie, Percy Street, Bedford Square, London, who was a merchant in the City, and were settled by him upon the three brothers, viz.—Balbrogie on William Geekie, the eldest son ; Rosemount on Robert Geekie, the second

son ; and Easter Baldowrie on Alexander Geekie, the third son. William Geekie, the London merchant, who bequeathed the estates to the three brothers, was cousin-german to their father ; and the two ladies above mentioned, granddaughters of William of Wester Baldourie, were also cousins-german of the London merchant, being all descended from William Geekie, who died in 1728, and who was the brother of Alexander Geekie, surgeon and citizen of London, already mentioned, both brothers being sons of William, who died in 1683. Baldowrie paid 4s 8d yearly to the Priory of Resteneth, the superior.

Robert Geekie married Margaret Rutherford, whose father was a citizen of Dundee. By her he had a family, and died in 1858. Alexander Geekie, the second son, born in 1811, succeeded to Baldowrie. In 1838, he married Janet, daughter of William Shaw of Newhall, parish of Kettins, by whom he has Robert, born 1843, and other issue. Mr Geekie was educated at the University of St Andrews. He is a J.P. for the counties of Forfar and Perth. Robert and William Geekie having both died without issue, the estates of Balbrogie and Rosenmount are now in the possession of the Laird of Baldowrie.

We have had some difficulty in making up the pedigree of the family, and are not sure that we have in all points given it correctly.

The lands of Baldowrie were owned by a family named Steill before the Geekies acquired them. John Steel of Baldowrie had a monument in the graveyard of Kettins. This tombstone was removed a number of years ago by his son, also John Steill, to the Howff of Dundee. He had been engaged in literary work, and died in Edinburgh in 1871, leaving about £4000, subject to the liberent of a female who died in 1877, for the erection of a bronze statue at Aberdeen to the memory of Sir William Wallace. We are informed that John Steill had no special interest in Aberdeen, and that he left several poor relations unprovided for. It would have been more natural to have left his means to his needy relatives than for a memorial of Wallace, who needs none, there being a memorial to Wallace in the heart of every true Scotsman.

The mansionhouse of Baldowrie is neat and commodious. It is situated on the northern slope of the Sidlaws, and commands an extensive view of the Vale of Strathmore, and of the Grampians beyond. There is a good garden, lawn, much fine shrubbery, and some handsome trees around the mansion, and a pretty little den to the west of it.

A Druidical circle once stood in front of the house, but the stones had been removed before Mr Geekie acquired the property. At that time old resi-

denters remembered the circle well, but could not tell the number or size of the stones. No trace of it now remains.

Mr Geekie says he never tires looking at the Grampians, and he may well say so, as they are splendid objects, which ever, with the changes of the season, present new features to the view of the spectator.

In the seventh year of the reign of Robert the Second (1377), he granted a charter of the lands of Balewny (Balunie) to Thomas de Fodringhay. It is witnessed by William, Bishop of St Andrews; John, Earl of Carrick and Stewart of Scotland; William, Earl of Douglas and Mar; Robert, Earl of Fife and Monteith; James de Lindesay, a nephew of the King, and others. (In. to Ch., 122-109.) Balunie held of the Priory of Resteneth, the superior, and paid 9s yearly.

The lands of Balunie may have been acquired by a branch of the family of Moneur from the Fotheringhams. James Muncur of Balluny was one of the witnesses to a charter by Patrick Haldane of the lands of Wester Keillour, dated at Perth, 4th April, 1492.

The Moneurs of that Ilk, near Inchture, in the Carse of Gowrie, were a family of some importance in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. About the beginning of the latter century, Raigenaldus de Kynnard, Lord of Inchture, granted confirmation charter to his cousin, Andrew de Muncur of that Ilk, of the lands of Muneur, as held by the said Andrew and his predecessors. The lands were held banch, the reddendo by the vassal being "a chaplet of roses yearly, to be presented at the Law of Inchture, on the feast of St Margaret, Queen, with a pair of white gloves."

The lands of Balunie had probably passed from the Moneurs to the Halyburtons of Piteur, as they have long formed part of that property. On 21st April, 1619, James Halyburton, heir of his father, Sir James Halyburton, Knight, was retoured (No. 115) in the lands and barony of Balnnie, comprehending the lands of Newton of Balunie, A.E., £5; N.E., £20. On 6th October, 1627, William Halyburton, heir of James Halyburton of Piteur, his brother, was retoured (No. 171) in the same lands. On 11th January, 1653, James Halyburton of Piteur was retoured (No. 317) in Balunie. On 14th May, 1667, James Halyburton of Piteur was retoured (No. 427) in same lands; and on 22d October, 1672, David Halyburton was retoured (No. 457) in Balunie.

On 20th December, 1633, Sir Andrew Rollok of Duncrub, Knight, heir of

his father, was retoured (No. 220) in hind part of the lands of Chapelton of Balgover, alias Over Corston. North Corston is now part of the Lintrose estate, and South Corston of the Halyburton estate.

On 16th February, 1658, Alexander Campbell of Balgersho was retoured (No. 365) in the lands called Abden of Kettins, comprehending the lands in the west end of the village of Kettins; the lands of Over Corston; the lands of Greenbarns; the Mill of Kettins; the Chapel of Kettins, in the regality of St Andrews.

The lands of Bandirran, an outlying portion of the parish of Kettins, lying in and surrounded by Perthshire, belonged to the noble family of Lyon in the sixteenth century. (Vol. III., p. 322.) The lands of Bandirran were for a time owned by the Livingstons. On 19th March, 1629, Sir James Livingston of Kinnaird, Baronet, heir of his father, was retoured (Perth, No. 376) in the lands of South Bandirran, with teinds both rectory and vicarage of same, A.E., 40s; N.E., £8.

At a subsequent period, Bandirran came into possession of the Nairns of Dunsinnane. J. M. Nairn was proprietor of South Bandirran in 1820, and Miss Drummond of North Bandirran at same time, also of half of Lord Yester's feu, valued rent, £238 10s. The lands of both divisions were acquired by Wm. Macdonald of St Martins and Rossie, of whose family we gave an account, Vol III., p. 144. The property is still owned by Mr Macdonald.

When the old Castle of Piteur became unfit for the family residence, they built a new mansion, to which they gave the family surname, "Halyburton" House. It was erected on a splendid site, about a mile to the north-eastward of Piteur Castle. Around the house was a spacious park, extending on the south and east upward to the Sidlaw Hills, and northward into the Vale of Strathmore. In the park are young plantations, and many grand old trees of various sorts, testifying by girth and height that they have long stood in a kindly soil. In 1861, a large addition was made to the original house, on the front of which was a shield charged with the Gordon arms.

Mr Menzies, the present proprietor of the estate, has had the older portion of the house removed, and a new mansion, designed in the old English baronial style of architecture by Andrew Heiton, F.R.I.B.A., has been erected. A salient feature in the new structure is a battlemented tower, 62 feet high, with an octagonal turret at the west angle containing a staircase leading to a plat-

form on the top of the tower, from which a commanding view of the surrounding country is obtained. The tower and turret give dignity to the subordinate portions of the building. The main entrance is through the tower, whence the hall, and three floors of which the mansion consists, are reached. The entrance hall is 23 feet long, 20 wide, and 20 high ; the internal walls are of polished ashlar, wainscotted for half their height. Two flights of steps ascend to a grand banqueting hall, 60 feet long by 20 wide, and 27 high. The splendid ceiling is arched in oak, and highly ornamental. In the southwest end of the hall is a large five-light traceried window, and at the other end is a recessed fireplace, forming an ingle nook, with appropriate seats. In this hall is a minstrels' gallery, access to which and to side corridors is obtained from the main staircase, composed of stone steps. There is a handsome billiard room, 30 feet long by 22 wide and 14 high, and finely lighted.

The entire family apartments, which are in the eastern range, being the new portion of the old mansion, consist of dining-room, drawing-room, library, and bedrooms, &c. A flight of steps communicates between the drawing-room and the lawn, which is finely kept. The principal apartments are all approached through the banqueting hall. The mansion is to be lit up with gas on the sun autopneumatic principle.

The situation of the mansion is pleasant, but as the trees around are lofty, the prospect from some of the windows is somewhat circumscribed. The view to the south is extensive, and the peeps which are obtained in other directions show rich and beautiful scenery. The small stream which runs through the grounds varies and enriches the landscape.

A new entrance lodge has been erected on the south side of the grounds, communicating with the Dundee Road, within two miles of Coupar-Angus. The entrance is through a bold Tudor arch, surmounted by a stepped pediment. The gates are of massive oak, with side or postern gate. The lodge, two storeys in height, has a picturesque effect.

Around the house and along the sides of the approaches leading to it, especially the drive towards the Church of Kettins, is a profusion of shrubbery. There a row of rhododendrons skirts the drive, behind which is a row of Portugal laurels, with a row of bays or other large evergreens beyond.

The great Earldom of Strathern included the lands of Easter and Wester Keilor, partly in the parish of Newtyle, and several other properties in the same district. Randolph de Kelore did homage to Edward I. at

the Castle of Kildrummy, and again at Berwick in 1296. (Prynne, 654.) Robert the First gave Robert Harkers a charter of the barony of Kelor. These two persons may have been vassals of the Earls of Strathern. (In. to Ch., 18-76.)

John of Ardler had a charter from King Robert II. of an annual of six merks furth of the two towns of Keilor on the resignation of John Kelor. (In. to Ch., 124-10.) Walter Ogilvy of Carcary had from Robert III. a charter of the lands of Easter Keilor, which John Barclay of Kippo resigned, (Do., 143-94.) Sir James Ogilvy of Airlie had a charter of the lands of Easter and Wester Keilor, dated 16th October, 1481. (Doug. Bar., I. 29.) The Duke of Albany confirmed charter of a grant by Walter Ogilvy of Carcary to St George's Altar in the Kirk of Brechin, of ten merks annually out of the lands of the Kirkton of Eassie, Keilor, and Fingask. (In. to Ch., 167-20.) Walter Ogilvy had the lands of Easter Keilor included in his barony of Lintrathen, and they continued for a considerable time in possession of the Ogilvy family.

The lands of Wester Keilor came into possession of the Haldanes. On 4th April, 1492, Patrick Haldane gave a charter of the lands of Wester Keilor to his son and apparent heir, Sylvester Haldane. It is dated at Perth. Sylvester Haldane of Keilor was a juror, 29th April, 1514. The Haldanes had retained possession of some part of the lands of Keilor for several generations, as Susan Haldane was served heiress of her brother, Alexander Haldane, in the lands of Easter Keilor in 1645.

Sir James Douglas of Dalkeith had charters from Euphemia, Countess of Strathern, of the lands of Keilor in 1369 and 1371. (D. Bar., II., 266.) Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, who succeeded his grandfather, had a charter of the barony of Keilor, 20th January, 1540. (Do. 273.) He fell at Pinkie, 10th September, 1547. Sir Robert Douglas, eldest son of William, sixth Earl of Morton, had a charter of the barony of Keilor on his father's resignation, 25th July, 1565. (Do., 331.) He perished going to Holland in March, 1584. Sir George, fourth son of the Earl, was designed of Keilor.

The Hays came into possession of Keilor. Sir William Moray of Abercairnie and Ogilvy early in the seventeenth century married Anne, daughter of Sir George Hay of Keilor, who was ancestor of the subsequent Earls of Errol. (Cra. Peer., 44.) He died in 1641. Sir Andrew Hay of Keilor married Margaret, daughter of Patrick Kinnaird of Inchture, and by him she was the mother of John Hay of Keilor, who succeeded in 1674 as eleventh Earl of

Errol, and died in 1707. (Do., 248.) The son of Francis, ninth Earl of Errol, married the only daughter of the Earl of Kinghorn. Shortly before his death he sold the estate of Errol. He died there on 17th December, 1636. His son Gilbert died without issue in 1674, and was succeeded, as mentioned above, by Sir John Hay. He was descended from Andrew, seventh Earl of Errol. His son, Sir George Hay of Keilor, was succeeded by a son, Sir Andrew Hay of Keilor, who was succeeded by a son, Sir John Hay of Keilor and Earl of Errol.

The Halyburtons subsequently acquired the lands of Keilor. They afterwards came into the possession of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, who was Lord Advocate of Scotland in the reigns of Charles II. and James VII. He also acquired Belmont and other adjoining lands. The Hon. James A. Mackenzie, Lord Privy Seal, afterwards succeeded to the properties which Sir George at one time owned. The Lord Privy Seal died in the year 1800, when James Archibald Stuart Wortley succeeded him in his extensive properties in this district.

The transmission of these lands from the Mackenzies to the Wortleys was in consequence of the marriage of James Stuart, afterwards Earl of Bute, to Agnes, eldest daughter of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh.

The following curious story refers to this marriage. It was kindly supplied to the Author by the Right Hon. the Earl of Wharncliffe, the noble proprietor of Belmont, Keilor, and many other of the adjoining lands; and it is given with the permission of his Lordship.

BELMONT CASTLE, MEIGLE, N.B.

How the estate of Belmont came into the possession of the Bute family, of which Lord Wharncliffe is a descendant:—

“ I tell you the story as it was related to me by one of the Miss Smyths of Balhary, an aunt of Sir George Kinloch, who was a kind of living chronicle of genealogical anecdote. I premise by stating that Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh was Lord Advocate of Scotland in the reigns of Charles II. and James VII. He was the great lawyer of his day, and on account of the severity which he exercised towards the enemies of the King he commonly went by the name of the ‘ Bloody Mackenzie.’ ”

“ He had extensive estates, and among the rest had acquired the property of Belmont in Perthshire. Sir James Stuart of Bute, who was afterwards created

(340) in the half of the west part of Ethiebeaton. On 17th December, 1657, David Fothringham succeeded his uncle Thomas in same lands.

On 19th June, 1610, Thomas Fothringham of Powrie was served heir to his father Thomas in the lands and barony of Broughty, vизt.:—Lands of Hatton and Inverarity, with mill and peilhouse; lands of Wester Brichty; Happas, with pasture in the moor of Brichty and Inverarity; half the lands of Murroes; the lands of Balluderon; half the lands of Tarsapie, with fishings on the river Tay; the lands and barony of Wester Powrie; lands and barony of Inverarity, with the lands of Kirkton of same; lands of Parkyet, with mill and granary of Inverarity; lands of Ovenstone, Bractullo; half lands of Carrot; lands and town of Bonnyton, Guisland; patronage of the Church of Inverarity; lands of Little Tarbrax, with the moor of the barony of Inverarity, of Kirkton of same, and Parkyet; lands called Cushetgreen, in the barony of Downie; superiority of the lands of Meikle Tarbrax, Labothy, Newton, and Balgirscho; half Carrot; temple lands in town and territory of Brichty; third part of the dominical lands of Downie; third part of the lands of Balhungie, in the barony of Downie; third part of the lands of Windyedge and Reuelgreen, in the barony of Finhaven; third part an annual of 42 bolls victual of the mill and grange of Finhaven, and of the lands of Ordie, in the barony of Finhaven.

John Carnegie, second of Boysack, married Jean, daughter of David Fothringham of Powrie shortly after the middle of the 17th century. David Fothringham was one of the Commissioners for Angus at the Convention of Estates at Edinburgh in 1665. He is mentioned about 1670 (H. of C. of S., 429). Fothringham of Powrie is amongst the barons in the list made up by Edward in 1678. Ochterlony, 1684-5, says “Kirriemuir was held mostly by the laird of Powrie.” Near the end of the 17th century Thomas Fothringham married Ann, daughter of Sir Patrick Ogilvy, seventh baron of the Boyne. He was a Senator of the College of Justice, and knighted by Charles II. (Bar., 289). About the same period David Young of Aldbar, who had for his preceptor the famous Ruddiman, married Majory, eldest daughter of Fothringham of Powrie (Ald. B. Miss.) He died in 1743.

On 17th February, 1666, David Fothringham of Powrie bought from Patrick, Lord Gray, the Castle of Broughty, and about twenty acres of the adjoining links.

On 8th May, 1696, Thomas Fothringham of Powrie, heir of John, his brother, was retoured in the barony of Brightie, comprehending the lands of Wester Brightie; lands of Happas, with commony in all the moors and marshes

of Brightie and Inneraritie, with pertinents, &c.; Happas; Haltoune and Inneraritie; the peathouse and mill of Haltoune; half the lands of Muirhouse; half the lands of Tarsappie, with fishings upon the water of Tay—E. £80, *taxatæ wardæ*; lands and barony of Wester Powrie—A.E. £3 6s 8d, N.E. £13 6s 8d; lands and barony of Inneraritie, comprehending the lands of Haltoune of Inneraritie, with mill; lands of Kirktonue of Inneraritie, with wood and lands of Parkyeat; lands of Bonnitoune, with mansion there; lands of Bractillo, with moss of same; lands of Unstone; corn mill of Inneraritie and mill lands; half the land of Carrat, and piece of land called Gooseland of Inneraritie, with advocation of the Church of Inneraritie, rectory, and vicarage of same; also comprehending the ownership of the land of Meikle Tarbrax; superiority of the lands of Labothie, Newtoune, and Balgersho; and superiority of the other half of the lands of Carat; and in the lands of Little Tarbrax, with all the moors in the barony of Inneraritie; lands of the Kirktonue of Inneraritie—A.E. £20, N.E. £80; lands of Cushie Green, in the barony of Downie—A.E. 6s, N.E. 24s—all united in the barony of Inneraritie; 4 acris of Templar land in the town and territory of Breightie—A.E. £20, N.E. £80; teinds of lands of Wester Powrie; land of Wester Breightie, and Templar lands and mill, and half land of Muirhouse, all in the parish of Muirhouse; teinds of the rectory of Balmuir, in the parish of Mains; rectory teinds of Cushieggreen, in the parish of Monikie; rectory and other teinds of half the town and lands of Ethiebeaton, in the parish of Monifieth—A.E. 20s, N.E. £6; rock of Brughtie, with land of Bruchtie, and salmon fishing—E. £40 *taxatæ divisoræ*; town and land of Northferrie, near Brughtie, commonly called the Forth of Brughtie, with teinds, and fishing upon the water of Tay, and other lands close by—E. £8 *feudifirmæ*—all erected into the barony of Powrie-Fothringham; 3 acris in the Kirktonue of Kirriemuir, near the courthill, commonly called the Happie-Hillock, in the parish and regality of Kirriemuir; superiority of the town and lands of Ballochs, with feus, &c., in the regality of Kirriemuir, with liberty to take peats from the moss of Ballochs; town and land commonly called the mill of Kirriemuir, with the outfield aickres, mill and mill lands, and with the infield aickers, in the town called the Kirktonue of Kirriemuir, in the regality of the same—A.E. —, N.E. —; lands of Balmuir, with grain and fulling mill, in the lordship and regality of Kirriemuir—A.E. —, N.E. —; half land of Ethiebeaton, in the regality above written—E. £12 *feudifirmæ*.

By the marriage of the father of the late laird of Powrie and Fothringham

with Miss Scrymseour he acquired the property of Tealing, which lies between the lands of Powrie and Fothringham, and the three estates form a large, comparatively compact, and very valuable property. In consequence of this alliance, the lairds of Powrie prefix Scrymseoure to their surname of Fothringham. James Scrymseoure-Fothringham of Powrie, Tealing, and Fothringham died in 1837. He was succeeded by his son, Captain Thomas, who married, 16th June, 1860, Lady Charlotte Carnegie, sister to the Earl of Southesk. He died in March, 1864, aged 27. Lady Charlotte died on 15th January, 1880, aged 41 years.

Walter-Thomas-James Scrymseoure-Fothringham of Powrie, Fothringham, and Tealing, born 1862, is the only son of the late Thomas Frederick Scrymseoure-Fothringham of Powrie and Fothringham, who died in 1864, by Lady Charlotte, sister of James, ninth Earl of Southesk. He succeeded his grandmother, Marion Scrymseoure, heiress of Tealing, and widow of James Fothringham of Powrie, who died 15th September, 1857, aged 82 years. She died in 1875.

The Fothringham family, like many of the other Angus lairds, were Jacobites. Archibald Fothringham, a son of the proprietor of Powrie, entered the service of the Chevalier, and was made a lieutenant in the regiment of the Earl of Panmure. He fought in the engagement at Sheriffmuir, and was there taken prisoner and carried to Stirling Castle, along with others of the rebel officers. He was subsequently taken to Edinburgh, and from there made his escape. The circumstances of the escape are thus described by the Countess of Panmure in a letter to her husband, the Earl, date 3d June, 1716 :—“ Last week Poorie made his escape from his Lodgings in ye Cannongate, having gott liberty to come out of My Lord Winton’s house to take a course of Physick, so he had onlie sentries on him ; and Borrowfield and Glenlyon has made their escape from Stirling.”

It is probable that Thomas Fothringham, who petitioned the King to grant him a pardon for the unpremeditated murder of Dennis Wright or M’Intyre at Florence in August, 1737, was a member of the family of Powrie. The cause of the quarrel is not stated ; but, according to the copy of the petition, it appears that both were “ heated with drink ” at the time, and that the affair began by “ throwing Bottles and glasses ; and afterwards,” as is stated in the petition, “ your Petitioner having unluckily got into his hand a Hanger that was lying in the Room, I gave the said Dennis a wound in the Belly.” Wright who died within two days, emitted a declaration, dated 27th August, which

contains this frank and highly honourable statement:—"I forgive him with all my heart, and I do by this, my Declaration, put a stop, as far as in me lies, to all prosecutions that may arise on account of the accident."

The following extracts from a letter by another member of the Powrie family, written in the second month of the same year (1737), help to throw some light upon the proceedings of the Scotchmen who, whether from necessity or choice, spent a considerable part of their time in France and Italy after the 1715 and 1745 Rebellions. The writer, J. Fotheringham, and Thomas, who caused the death of Dennis Wright, had probably both taken part in the 1715 Rebellion, and fled to Italy to escape the consequences of their loyalty to the Stuarts, as was done by their kinsman Archibald, who escaped from Edinburgh and took refuge on the Continent.

The letter is dated Milan, February 12, 1737, and addressed to James Graham of Meathie. The state of society there, and the life the Scotch lairds led while residing abroad in the early part of last century had been wretched in the extreme, very dangerous, and suited for none but reckless men. He says, "Yesterday night I was robbed in my own lodgings of all my money, watch, and a gold snuffbox belonging to a lady here, which by misfortune I had in my pocket, and which I am obliged to pay. After all the search I possibly can make I have found nothing but my watch, and that by the means of a villainous confessor, to whom I am obliged to give about four pounds, and can't possibly have the satisfaction to know the person who played me this trick."

"I began to accuse the house, and the justice of this rascally country is so notorious that, but for good friends, I ran the risk of being imprisoned, perhaps for months, for doing what anywhere else the judge would have done for me. I cannot be on the streets at night without having people armed with me for fear of being assassinated, almost a nightly occurrence here."

"I have promised James, in case a particular affair does not happen, to be at home in August. He pressed that everything should be done to sell his whole estate, as he wanted what he had in ready money rather than land. He wanted it to be put in the newspapers to be sold either altogether or in part, and the sooner the better." There is a beautiful seal in red wax of the Fotheringham coat armorial on the letter.

In former times there were two Castles of Powrie, the one known as Wester Powrie, belonging to the family of Fotheringham; and the other as Easter Powrie, belonging to the family of Wedderburn of that ilk. The Castle of Wester Powrie is an old building, but the date of its erection is unknown. It

stands at a short distance to the east of the highway between Dundee and Forfar, at a part known as “ Powrie Brae ”—about three miles from the former and eleven miles from the latter town. What remains of the castle consists of two detached portions, the southern of which appears to have been the family apartments, and the northern where the retainers were housed. The two buildings are only about twenty feet apart, and it is traditionally supposed that a building to the east of the castle, known as the ladies’ quarter, connected the two sections.

The castle appears to have been the residence of the family until about the middle of the 16th century. After the Governor raised the siege of Broughtly Castle, the English, who held it from September, 1547, till February, 1550, “ became exceeding insolent, and spoiled and burnt the country at their pleasure ; and among the rest, the town of Dundee and the Castle of Wester-Pury, with the villages adjacent. They built a great strength upon Balgillow Law, and infested the country, so that, for six miles about them, there was no land laboured but it paid duty to them ” (His. of Scot. by Pitc., p. 306, &c.).

The damage done to the castle appears to have been so serious as to make it unfit for the family residence. They had another residence beside the Church of Murroes, which they probably occupied after the castle was destroyed, and until they built Fothringham House, in Inverarity parish. It is now a thing of the past, Fothringham Castle being now the family mansion.

The southern portion of the castle in which the family resided consisted of two floors, both vaulted, the apartments being both co-extensive with the length and breadth of the building. One of them had been the hall, and, judging from some ornamentation surrounding the chimney, which is still pretty entire, it had been a handsome and spacious room. The chimney had been very large. On the lintel there is an escutcheon, with the Fothringham arms impaled, with three boars’ heads erased, and the letters ‘T. F., for Thomas Fothringham, on a deeply moulded panel, but there is no date upon the shield.

The northern portion of the castle had also been vaulted, and the oven in the north-west corner of the ground floor is still recognisable. This portion has recently been repaired, and it is now tenanted by some of the labourers on the farm. The front building is in a very ruinous condition, and parts of the walls are falling from time to time, a considerable portion of the west gable having given way recently. The view from the top of the front building is very extensive.

We have mentioned above that the Fothringhams had a residence close by

the Church of Murroes as well as the Castle of Powrie. It is a large, plain building, which for some time past has been possessed by the hinds employed on the farms in its vicinity. The house is on the right bank of the Murroes burn, and the situation had been picturesque and pleasant.

Under the direction of the Privy Council, Lord Carnegie, who, on 10th April, 1683, was appointed by Charles II. Captain of a troop of horse in the Forfarshire Militia, was appointed to prosecute various parties in the county for holding house and field conventicles. The following letter to his father, Charles, fourth Earl of Southesk, shows how the Covenanters were persecuted. The orthography is modernized.

“ My Lord,—I had given your Lordship an account of these conventicles sooner, but thought I could not do it better than after I had made some inquisition about them. I came this day to Forfar, where I met with the lairds of Finhaven, Balnamoon, Guthrie, Powrie younger, Easter Powrie, Cookston, and Balrownie younger. Powrie younger apprehended four cottars and servants who live on his ground, which are here imprisoned, and other two which he sent to Dundee, with a letter to the Provost to secure them, and requiring him to apprehend another (whose name he sent to him), an inhabitant in Dundee. I called the four prisoners here before me this day in a fenced court, whom I found to be but poor inconsiderable people. For anything I can find, they are ingenuous, having given upon oath as full a list of all persons present at the conventicles as their memories could serve them, to the number of thirty or thereby, the most part whereof were women. They give account also that one of the conventicles was in the fields on Sunday fortnight, at the Ward Dyke, within the march of the Myreton ; and on Sunday thereafter a house convention at the West March, in the house of Thomas Machan, a tenant of Powrie’s. They could not give any further account of the preacher but that he was a little man, with a short periwig, a stuff coat, and tartan hose ; that he came from Fife, and was brought from Dundee to the place of these conventicles by one Alexander Milne, in Newbigging (in whose house he stayed during the time betwixt the conventicles), who and his family is fled, with the preacher, they know not whither ; some call him Mr John Flint (helstanes), Reid, or Mr John Ramsay. As the deponents can conjecture, there would have been at the field convention about fifty persons, and at the house about sixty, the most part women. The convoy the preacher had were three or four Fife men, lusty fellows. The prisoners, and the most part of them they delate, did, both these days they were at the conventicles, hear two sermons in their parish church

of the Murroes, and went more out of curiosit to see than hear at these conventicles, for they wish they had been lying in a fever that day they went. Upon their confessions I have fined them, conform to the Acts of Parliament, and ordained them to be detained close prisoners, after the tenor of these Acts, and further, during the will of the Privy Councel, whereof I humbly entreat a speedy return. And as to these whom they delated, I have issued orders for apprehending of them, if possible; and, in ease they be not apprehended, for summoning them to appear before me in a court to be holden here on Tuesday next, after which time I shall give your Lordship as full an account as I can ; for I do not intend to come over till I have put a close to this affair, whereof I shall give your Lordship notice from time to time. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most dutiful son and humble servant,

(Signed) "CARNEGY.

"Forfar, 2d April, 1685."

Although the persecution was much less rigid in Angus than in the south, this letter shows that even here repressive measure against the Presbyterians were adopted, and severe pains and penalties inflicted upon those attending conventicles, although from motives of curiosity only.

The gift of King William the Lion to Gilbert, third son of Gilbride, second son of the Earl of Angus, included the lands and barony of Ogilvie, in the parish of Glamis, as well as those of Easter and Wester Powrie, and from them the family assumed the surname of Ogilvy. In the charter Gilbert is designed "son of the Earl of Angus." The Ogilvys continued in possession of Ogilvy and Easter Powrie for a long period, and they retained the superiority for a considerable time after they had disposed of the lands.

Alexander Ogilvy, son of Sir Patrick de Ogilby, in the time of the Bruee, obtained the lands of Ogilvy and Easter Powrie. His son, Sir Patrick, was the ancestor of the Ogilvys of Ogilvie and Easter Powrie, but we are unable to give the succession of the family in these lands for some time thereafter. Easter Powrie remained in the family until near the end of the 16th century. The last male of the name of Ogilvy who owned Easter Powrie was Gilbert Ogilvy of Ogilvy. He left a daughter, Anne, who was married to Sir Thomas Erskine of Gogar, nephew of the Regent, John, Earl of Mar. Sir Thomas was created Earl of Kellie by James VI. in 1619. On 27th August, 1601, John, heir of Gilbert, his father, was returned (No. 22) in the lands and barony of Easter Powrie ; and on 19th January, 1610, Gilbert, heir of

his father, John Ogilvy, was retoured (No. 69) in same lands and barony, of Easter Powrie—A.E. £12, N.E. £48. These two services of heirs may have been of the superiority of the properties only.

The first recorded of the name of Ogilvy whom we have found is Alexander Ogilvy, who was one of an inquest who found that the lands of Inverpeffer owed suit of court to the Abbot of Arbroath. The next and immediate successor of Alexander was Patrick de Ogilvy, who did homage to Edward I. in 1296. In 1267 he witnessed a charter by Roger de Quincy, Earl of Minchester, of the Churches of Lathirsk and Kettle to the Priory of St Andrews. Sir Walter of Ogilvy, third in descent from Patrick, married the heiress of Sir Malcolm Ramsay of Auchterhouse, and with her he got that barony, and the office of hereditary Sheriff of Forfarshire.

Gilbert Ogilvy appears to have sold the lands and barony of Ogilvy and of Easter Powrie to James Durham of Pitkerro, son of John Durham, second son of Alexander, sixth baron of Grange of Monifieth, who had a charter under the Great Seal dated 12th November, 1593. He had another charter of these properties dated 11th July, 1631.

James Durham, grandson of James Durham who acquired Easter Powrie, is styled apparent of Pitkerro in a charter of Powrie Easter, the barony of Ogilvy, &c. He was knighted by Charles I. Sir James died in 1683 (see Vol. IV., p. 158).

They appear to have been acquired from the Durhams by a M'Pherson, but we do not know who he was. Alexander Wedderburn, Provost of Dundee, bought from Dougald M'Pherson the lands of Easter Powrie, and got a charter of them under the Great Seal from Charles II., dated 12th January, 1663. The lands and barony of Easter Powrie are now known as the Middleton and the Barns of Wedderburn, and they still remain in possession of his descendant, H. S. Wedderburn of Birkhill, &c. (Gen. of the Wed., p. 20).

There was a castle on Easter Powrie in early times, which, it is supposed, belonged to and had been one of the seats of the ancient Earls of Angus; but there is nothing certainly known about any of the residences of the great Celtic Earls of Angus, who at one period were the proprietors of the greater part of the lands in this district, and in other districts of the county. The Castle of Easter Powrie was demolished and the stones removed many years ago, and no vestige of the ruins now remains on the spot, indeed the precise site cannot now be pointed out with certainty. It is believed to have stood on

the right bank of the Fithie, a short distance to the north-west of Duntrune Hill, and near to where an old dovecot still stands.

This dovecot is an interesting ruin. It is a circular tower, about fifteen feet in height and thirty in circumference. It is now roofless, and parts of the wall are rent. A door on the level of the ground admits to the interior, around which there are fifteen rows, the one above the other from the floor to the top of the building, of square stone nesting boxes, or pigeon holes, each nearly a foot square. There are about twenty-four nesting boxes in each row, making about 360 in all the dovecot. When the pigeon-house was full the family within must have been very numerous.

No view of the castle exists, so far as we know, but some sculptured stones from the castle are built into the farm buildings of Barns of Wedderburn. These consist of one stone in the north wall of the cattle shed, fronting the public road, on which there is a portion of an animal, with open mouth turned up, and other figures which the weather and other causes have made it impossible to describe. On the south wall of the cattle shed there is another, on which is what looks like an expanded circular bottle, the neck of which extends to the top of the stone. There are some markings on the lower half of the bulb-like bottle. A little apart from the bottle are the neck and head of an animal. These two stones appear to be only fragments. In a loose stone wall adjoining the farmhouse there is a third stone, but the figures are so effaced that we can give no description of them. These three stones were very probably taken from the old castle. In the north wall of the southern portion of the farm steading is a triangular stone, on which are armorial bearings, with the letter S. in one of the lower angles, and D. in the other, with a scroll on each side of the triangle. This is a modern-looking stone, but we do not know whose initials or arms are on the triangle.

Ochterlony thus describes the Castle of Easter Powrie :—“It is a very good house, with good yards and parks about it ; and at the foot of the castle wall runs a little rivulet, which, going to Ballumbie, and from thence to Pitkerro, falls into the river of Dighty. It is a very pleasant place, and he is chief of his name,” &c.

There is no record to show when the proprietors of the barony of Wedderburn, in Berwickshire, assumed the name of their lands as a surname. Surnames began to be used in Scotland during the reign of King David the First. In the *Inquisitio Davidis*, in the year 1116, Gervase de Riddell and Robert de

Corbet were witnesses, and these are perhaps the two oldest surnames which can be traced in the chartularies of Scotland.

Walter de Wederburn, one of the barons of Scotland, swore fealty for his lands in the Merse to Edward the First at Berwick-on-Tweed, 28th August, 1296. From this date till after the accession of Robert III. to the throne, in 1390, the annals of the family are by no means clear. In that year Alice was married to Sir David Home of Thurston, second son of Sir Thomas Hoine of Home, and they had two sons, David and Alexander. David married Elizabeth Carnichael, and had issue George and Patrick.

James II. granted a charter of confirmation of the lands of Wedderburn under the Great Seal, dated at Stirling, 16th May, 1450, upon a resignation of the said Sir David and his wife, Alice, to them in liferent, and after their decease, to George, son of the deceased David Home, and, whom failing, to Patrick, brother of George, &c. From George, the present Home of Wedderburn is descended, and the confirmatory charter of 1450 is in his possession. There were other Wedderburns in Berwickshire after the death of Robert III. in 1406. William de Wedderburn, Scutifer, was left in charge of the infant son of Sir John Swinton of Swinton, who fell at the battle of Vernoil, in France, in 1424. It is not known from what branch of the Wedderburns the family now to be mentioned are descended.

I. James Wedderburn "Merchant Burgess of Dundee," had two sons, James, his heir, and

II. David, who was living in 1464, and was mentioned in a charter under the Great Seal from James IV., dated 18th February, 1489. "Ad Sustentationem Capellain in Ecclesia de Dundee," James, the heir, left issue by Janet, daughter and heiress of David Forrester of Nevay.

III. John Wedderburn of Tofts, Town Clerk of Dundee. He obtained from James V. a charter under the Great Seal, 20th June, 1527, to John Wedderburn, son of James Wedderburn, junior, burgess of Dundee, and Janet Forrester, his wife, of the lands of Tofts, in the barony of Tulloch Hill.

When Lord William Howard, termed by the Borderers "Belted Will," was sent ambassador from England, in 1530, to negotiate an interview between King James and his uncle, Henry the Eighth, the Queen mother challenged James to produce three landed gentlemen and three yeomen to contend in archery with six of the ambassador's retinue, the prize to be one hundred crowns and a tun of wine. The gentlemen selected were John Wedderburn of Tofts, David Wemyss of Wemyss, and David Arnot of Arnot. They contended at

St Andrews, and though the Englishmen proved themselves excellent archers, the Scots gained the prize.

John Wedderburn of Tofts obtained another charter under the Great Seal, dated 31st August, 1533, confirming to him certain lands in the lordship of Dudhope, and he died shortly thereafter. He had two sons, David, his heir, and James, who was bred to arms, was a colonel in the French service in 1571, and brought over a hundred men to the siege of Leith. He returned to the Continent, and his subsequent history and fate is uncertain.

IV. David Wedderburn, also Town Clerk of Dundee, who got a charter under the Great Seal, to him and Helen Lawson, his spouse, of the lands of Hilton of Craigie, dated 9th October, 1535; and another from Queen Mary, to them, of the Mains of Huntly, in Perthshire, 8th October, 1552. He died, an old man, in 1590, leaving three sons and a daughter—Alexander, his heir, born in 1550; James, who was bred to the Church, was professor of divinity at St Andrews, 1633, Bishop of Dunblane, 1635, but was deprived, 26th November, 1638, went to England, and died 1639; and John, an eminent physician and mathematician, who was a professor in Padua, and settled in Moravia; Margaret, married to Peter Clayhills. She died on 20th September, 1616, leaving issue.

V. Alexander, the heir, was a man of intelligence and worth. He became Town Clerk of Dundee, 28th July, 1590. He devoted much of his time in removing differences among his neighbours, in which good work he was so dexterous and impartial, that he generally pleased both parties. The Magistrates employed him in all their important affairs, and he was in great favour with King James VI. He accompanied the King to London in 1603, and when he was leaving to return to Scotland, His Majesty took a diamond ring from his finger and gave it to him as a token of friendship.

The ring is still preserved in the family. By his wife, Helen Ramsay, he had three sons and four daughters. Alexander, his heir; James, progenitor of the Blackness family, born about 1580; John, M.D., physician to, and a favourite with, Charles I., who knighted him, and gave him a pension of £2000 Scots yearly, which pension was renewed by Charles II. in 1660. He acquired great wealth, and gave his nephew, Sir Peter Wedderburn, Lord Gosford, the means of purchasing the property of Gosford, in Lothian. He died without issue.

Elizabeth was married to Campbell of Balgerstone, secondly to Peter Bruce, D.D., Principal of St Leonard's College, St Andrews, and son of the laird of

Fingask ; Agnes to Halyburton of Gask ; Magdalene to William, son of Wedderburn of Pitormie ; and Elspeth to Alexander Fothringham, brother of Powrie.

Alexander Wedderburn obtained from James VI. charter under the Great Seal of the lands and barony of Kingennie in 1600. Under a deed granted in 1603 he acquired from the Earl of Crawford the right of pasturage over an extensive tract of country. We have not ascertained where this extensive tract of country was situated.

VI. Alexander, his son, succeeded as second baron of Kingennie, and also as Town Clerk of Dundee. In 1618 he was by Act of Parliament appointed Commissioner for regulating the Weights and Measures of Scotland. He married Magdalene, daughter of John Scrimgeour of Magdalen's Kirkton, by whom he had a son ; and a daughter, Marjory, married to Robert Carnegie of Leuchland. He died in 1635.

VII. Alexander succeeded his father as third baron of Kingennie. When his father died he was too young to hold the office of Town Clerk, and the Clerksip of Dundee was given to his cousin of Blackness, also a young man of 17.

Alexander married a daughter of Fothringham of Powrie, by whom he had two sons, who died in infancy ; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Ramsay of Murie, by whom he had a son and heir, Alexander ; thirdly, a daughter of Milne of Milnefield, by whom he had a daughter, Magdalene, married to John Scrymgeour of Magdalen's Kirkton, Hereditary Royal Standard-Bearer of Scotland, heir of line, entail, and tailzie to John, Earl of Dundee, and last Viscount of Dudhope. She was grandmother of David Scrymgeour of Birkhill. He was a member of the first Parliament of Charles II.

On 10th July, 1662, Alexander Wedderburn was elected Provost of Dundee. In same year he purchased from Dougal M^tPherson the lands of Easter Powrie, and obtained from Charles II. a charter under the Great Seal, dated 10th January, 1663, of the land and barony of Easter Powrie. He died a few years thereafter.

VIII. Alexander, son of Alexander Wedderburn and the daughter of Ramsay of Murie, fourth baron of Kingennie, succeeded on the death of his father. He married his cousin, Grisel, fourth daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, knight, of Blackness, by Matilda, daughter of Fletcher of Inverpeffer, born 8th February, 1647. By her he had a son and a daughter, Rachael, married to Gilbert Stewart, brother of John Stewart of Stenton. She died after 1697, without issue to Stewart.

In the printed retours the following entries of the service of heirs to these properties appear:—Retour, No. 521—On 24th March, 1692, Alexander Wedderburn, heir of his father, Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie, was retoured in the lands of Easter Powrie, with mill; Wester Mains or Middleton; Easter Mains and Burnside of Powrie, principal; and in warrandice of same, in the lands and barony of Ogilvie, called the Glen of Ogilvie—A.E. £12, N.E. £48. The teinds of the lands of Powrie in Murroes E. 10s. albae firmæ.

IX. Alexander Wedderburn, who succeeded his father, Alexander, was the fifth baron of Kingennie. In the beginning of the eighteenth century he obtained from Queen Anne a charter under the Great Seal, erecting all his lands, *de novo*, into a barony, to be called the barony of Wedderburn in all time coming. Thereafter he was designated Wedderburn of that ilk.

He married Grisel, a daughter of Garden (Gardyne) of Lawton, and by her he had a son, David, and a daughter, Grisel, who survived them, besides other four sons who died young, and a daughter, Rachel, who died unmarried. Alexander Wedderburn was appointed Governor of Broughty Castle, by commission from King James the Eighth (the Pretender), dated at Sccone, 21st January, 1715-16.

X. David Wedderburn, born 21st April, 1710, succeeded his father as second Wedderburn of that ilk. He died in 1761 unmarried, and with him terminated the direct male descent from Alexander, first baron of Kingennie (No. V. of this account of the family).

XI. Grisel Wedderburn of Wedderburn, born 14th February, 1705, was served heir to her brother David in 1761. She died unmarried in November, 1778. She was heir of line of the Wedderburns of that ilk.

Under an entail executed by Grisel, the barony devolved on her nearest paternal relative, Alexander, eldest son of David Scrymgeour of Birkhill, Heritable Royal Standard-Bearer of Scotland. David Scrymgeour of Birkhill, advocate, married, in August, 1739, Katherine, sixth daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, born 10th January, 1715, died 19th March, 1796, and by her, besides Alexander, had three sons and five daughters. The deed ordains that the heir in possession of the barony must bear the surname of Wedderburn, and none other; and the armorial ensigns of Wedderburn, but these he is permitted to bear with or without alteration, addition, or variation, as he may please.

David Scrymgeour of Birkhill was the son of Dr Alexander Scrymgeour, Professor of St Andrews, by Janet, daughter of David Falconer, son of John

Serymgeour of Magdalen's Kirkton, by Magdalene, only daughter of Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie and Wedderburn, great-grandfather of Grisel Wedderburn, the entailer.

XII. Alexander Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill, who succeeded to the barony of Wedderburn in 1778, was Heritable Royal Standard-Bearer of Scotland. He was bred to the law, and became a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1766. On 2d March, 1771, he married Elizabeth, second daughter of James Fergusson of Pitfour, a Senator of the College of Justice, by the Hon. Anne Murray, daughter of the fourth Lord Elibank. She died without issue on 13th October, 1810. He died on 4th July, 1811, and was succeeded by his only surviving brother.

XIII. Henry Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill, Heritable Royal Standard-Bearer of Scotland, was born in 1755. He married, 5th April, 1793, Mary Turner, eldest daughter of the Hon^{ble}. Frederick Lewis Maitland, *jure uxoris*, of Rankeillor and Lindores, sixth son of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale, by Margaret Dick Makgill, heiress of Rankeillor and Lindores, and had four sons and eight daughters. The three eldest sons predeceased their father, who died on 20th December, 1841, and was succeeded by his son,

XIV. Frederick Lewis Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill, born 4th March, 1808. He married Hon. Helen, fifth daughter of the eighth Viscount Arbuthnot, and by her had issue Henry, his heir. Secondly, Selina, daughter of Captain Garth, R.N., of Haines Hill, Berkshire, by whom he had issue a son and two daughters. He died on 16th August, 1874.

As we have shown by the above account of the family of Wedderburn, the family were, for many generations, leading citizens in Dundee, and took a prominent part in the municipal, mercantile, legal, and other interests of the burgh. Several generations of the race were successively Town Clerks of Dundee, and some of them while they held this office were masters of the position, and took the supreme control of the business under the charge of the Magistrates, Town Council, and other constituted authorities in the town. One of the members of the family signed the "Merchants' Letter," or Charter of Incorporation of the Guildry, on 10th October, 1515. Some of the members of the Wedderburn family have represented the Dundee district of burghs in Parliament, have had titles of honour bestowed on them, and have held important offices under the Government of the kingdom.

The family, in course of time, branched out in several directions, and became allied with many noble and honourable families in various parts of the country.

At one period the chief of the race and cadets of the family owned large properties in Angus, and the present head of the Wedderburns and the Scrymgeours, who have for a long time been united in one person, still holds no mean stake in the county.

Details of the Scrymgeours, now united with the Wedderburns, see Vol II. pp. 13-19. The present representative of the united families is Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn, Kingennie, and Birkhill, &c. He married Juliana, daughter of Thomas Braddell, by whom he has a family of sons and daughters.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF WEDDERBURN OF WEDDERBURN.

Quarterly, for Scrymgeour, 1st and 4th—

Gules—a lion rampant, or ; armed and langued azure, holding in his dexter paw a scymetar ; argent—a label of the first.

For Wedderburn, 2d and 3d—

Argent—a chevron between three roses ; gules—a label of the first.

Crest, for Scrymgeour—

On a wreath of his colours, surmounting an helmet of his degree, above the first quarter, a lion's paw, gules ; holding a scymetar, argent.

Motto, for Scrymgeour—

On an escrol, above the crest, the word, DISSIPATE.

Crest, for Wedderburn—

On a wreath of his colours, surmounted by an helmet of his degree, above the second quarter, an eagle's head erased, proper.

Motto, for Wedderburn—

On an escrol, above the crest, these words, NON DEGENER.

The whole upheld by the supporters of the first, two greyhounds, proper, collared gules.

Chief Seat—The old Houses of Wedderburn and Kingennie, in ruins, both in Angus. Birkhill, in Fife, by Cupar-Fife.

The early proprietors of Westhall have not been ascertained, but it probably was the Earls of Angus. The first name we have found in connection with the lands of Westhall is that of Beaton. This family was designed of Westhall about 1526, but they may have owned the property long before that date. The surname is an old one in the district, Ethiebeaton, in the adjoining parish of Monifieth, having been long possessed by a family named Beaton, who may have given their name to, but it is more likely they had taken their name from, their lands.

Robert Beaton of Westhall was concerned in the murder of the tutor of Laws in 1568. In 1577 Sir Walter Graham of Fintry and others, his neighbours, were deleted for communing with him.

The Beatons retained Westhall until after 1631. On 21st January, 1631, James Beaton, heir of James Beaton of Westhall, his father, was retoured (No. 197) in the lands and mill, in the parish of Murroes, called Westhall, in the barony of Inverarity—A.E. 40s, N.E. £8.

The lands appear to have passed from the Beatons shortly thereafter to a family named Scott. On 1st May, 1662, Grisel Scott, spouse of George Brown, merchant burgess of Dundee, and others her sisters, heirs portioners of Thomas Scott, a bailie in Dundee, their father, were retoured (No. 389) in the lands and town of Westhall, with the mill of same-- A.E. 40s, N.E. £8 ; also tenements in Dundee, &c.

The estate appears to have been acquired by a cadet of the Piersons of Balmadies shortly after the date of that retour.

In Ochterlony's account of the shire he mentions "Westhall, with a dovecot, belonging to Archibald Pierson." This was in or about 1684-5.

The chappel-yard burying-ground, in the parish of Rescobie, is where the Piersons bury. Among the headstones there are two which bear respectively

Mr Archibald Pearsone of Westhall.

Elizabeth Garden, his spouse.

Although there is no date upon these stones, there is some probability that Archibald Pearsone, whose death is there recorded, is the proprietor of Westhall mentioned by Ochterlony.

In Macfarlane's MSS. (Vol. III., pp. 275-9, *The Guthries of Westhall, c. 1682, et sub.*), in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, the words "Westhall, with a dovecot" are deleted in Ochterlony's account of the shire, and "Mr John Guthrie of Westhall" substituted. Guthrie had probably succeeded Pearson in Westhall.

John Guthrie had two daughters, Isobel, married first to Bishop Norrie of Brechin in April, 1708 ; secondly to David Gardyne of Lawton, who was out in the "'45," fought at Culloden, and died at Newport, in Flanders, in 1749. Her sister and co-heiress, Margaret, became the second wife of Sir David George Ogilvy of Barras. By her he had a family of sons and daughters. Rev. James Ogilvy, minister of Eassie, married one of the daughters, Susanna. He had got Westhall with her, as he is designed of Westhall. He died in 1802, and their son, William, was also designed of Westhall.

The Rev. James Ogilvy, minister of Eassie, who was the founder of the Ogilvys of Westhall, was the eldest son of Rev. George Ogilvy, who succeeded Mr Lyon in Kirriemuir in 1713, and he was the first Presbyterian minister

there. He married Trail, from Dundee, and died in 1771, aged 90 years. His son, the Rev. James Ogilvy of Eassie, married Susan, daughter of Sir George Ogilvy of Barras.

The Rev. William Ramsay, who was minister at Cortachy from 1795 to 1818, married the daughter of John Ogilvy of Jamaica, who was a son of William Ogilvy, laird of Westhall. By her he had a son, who was minister at Alyth, and another, George Ramsay Ogilvy, who passed as an advocate in 1844, and was Sheriff-Substitute at Forfar, and afterwards at Dundee. He succeeded to Westhall in virtue of the settlement of a maternal aunt, when he assumed the additional surname of Ogilvy. His only daughter having predeceased him, he bequeathed the estate of Westhall to his cousin-german, Rev. David Ramsay, minister of Closeburn, and second son of the minister of Alyth. George Ramsay Ogilvy died on 22d November, 1866, aged 44 years. The Rev. David Ogilvy Ramsay is the present proprietor of Westhall.

The house of Westhall stands on a commanding situation, a short distance eastward from Duntrune, and has an extensive and beautiful prospect, especially to the south and eastward.

CHAP. XLIX.—NEWTYLE.

The Church of *Newtyl* (Newtyle) was in the diocese of St Andrews. It was dedicated by Bishop David in 1242, but the patron saint is not known. The church was given by William the Lion to the Abbey of Arbroath. It was rated in the Old Taxation at 20 merks, bnt in the Reg. de Aberb., p. 239, the amount is expressed thus, xx (xxx ?) merks. It may therefore have been 30 merks.

The previous Church of Newtyld, now Newtyle, was built in 1767. It stood on a slight eminence at the west side of the village of Newtyle, and was taken down in 1870, having stood a little over one hundred years. The new church was built on the site of the old one. It is somewhat ornate, and has a lofty roofed tower for a belfry. Within it is neat and commodious. The church bell bears the date 1736. It had done service in a still older church than the last one.

In 1574 Newtyld and Nava were served by Maister Robert Boyd, minister, with a stipend of £80 and kirklands. George Halden was reidare at Newtyld with a salary of £20, both sums *Scots*. Matthew Moncur, reidare at Nava (Navey, the haill vicarage). The superintendent of Angus, Mernis, Stormonth, and Gowrie, £446 13s 9*ȝ*d *Scots*. Summa of the money assignit to

the Ministerie within the bounds of Anguss, Mernis, Gowrie, and Starmonth, iiiij^{m.} iiij^{e.} liij^{l.} xv^{s.} j^{d.}, $\frac{1}{3}$ pt. d.—Off quheit, v ch.—Off beir, xlvj ch., xj b., ij fr., ij pect.—Off meill, lix ch., v b., j fr., $\frac{2}{3}$ pt. pect.—Off aittis, xijj b. (Mis. Wod. Soe., p. 355).

In former times there was a chapel upon the Hill of Keillor, about a mile to the west of the church, near to which is a large block of gneis, which stands upon a tumulus of earth and stones, in which cists containing bones were found, and near to which ancient sepulchral remains were found. The stone has a smooth face, on which the figure of an animal, with the spectacle and other symbols underneath, are incised. The stone was broken across, but the two parts have been united and the stone placed on its old site. In the beginning of the century a weem, or Pict's house, was discovered a short distance south of the farmhouse of Auchtertyre.

The parish is bounded by Lundie on the south, on the west by Kettins, on the north by Meigle, on the east by Nevay, and on the south-east by Auchterhouse. It is about two miles in length from east to west, and the same in breadth from north to south. It contains 5194.828 acres, of which 2.509 are water.

The southern portion of the parish is hilly, but, as the hills are verdant, they afford good pasturage for sheep and cattle. They are not of great altitude, but from the summit of each—Keillor, Newtyle, Hatton, Kinpurnie, &c.—the views are grand.

The land lying beyond the boundary of the hills, to the north, is generally fertile, of excellent quality, consisting of black earth and clay, cultivated with assiduity, care, and skill, and it produces large crops of superior grain, turnips, potatoes, &c.

Hugh Watson, who long farmed Ochtertyre and Keillor, gained a name and fame as an agriculturist and a breeder of stock. He died in 1865. The reputation which he acquired, and deserved, has stimulated others to follow in his footsteps, and the farmers in the parish maintain a high position for their agricultural attainments.

In the village of Newtyle there is, besides the Established Church, a neat Free Church. Each of the churches has comfortable manses, but the Free Church has no glebe. The moral and spiritual interests of the inhabitants of the parish are well cared for. There is a good hall and an excellent public library in the village.

Sir William Oliphant, knight, of Aberdalgie, was a faithful adherent of The Bruce. He was one of the barons who signed the famous letter to the

Pope, and he was the ancestor of the Lords Oliphant. An account of them is given in Vol. II., p. 35-41.

King Robert Bruce granted to Sir William Oliphant, knight, a charter of the lands of Newtyle and Kynprony (Kilpurnie), to be held in free barony, with all the liege and native men of said lands, performing the fourth part of a knight's service in the King's army. It is dated at Newbotyll, 21st December, 1317 (His. Man. Com., 5th Report, p. 622).

On the resignation, by Neil of Carrick, into the King's hands of the lands of Ochtertyre, which had belonged to John Comyn, Robert, King of Scots, gave a charter of them to Sir William Oliphant, knight, for the service of three archers in the King's army, and Scottish service used and wont, dated at Scone, 20th March, 1326 (do., do.).

Walter Oliphant, son of Sir William, resigned into the King's hands the lands of Newtyle and Kynprony, "in pleno consilio nostro," at Perth, 20th January, 1364, the King, David II., now confirmed them to said Walter and Elizabeth, his spouse, the King's sister, rendering for the said lands a pair of silver spurs at the feast of All Saints, at Halton of Newtyle yearly, in name of Blench Farm, with three suits at the King's Court at Forfar. Dated at Edinbrugh, 28th February, 1364. A similar charter, of same date, confirming to said Walter and his spouse the lands of Ochtertyre and Baleraig, on the resignation of the said Walter, the reddendo being three broad arrows on the feast of St Martin yearly at Ochtertyre, in the name of Blench Farm, with three suits at the King's Courts at Forfar (do., do.).

The blench duties payable to the Crown for these lands are curious. The same family paid other duties, equally so. For Gask, "a chaplet of white roses" at the Manor of Gask, on the feast of St John Baptist; for Glensaught, "a chaplet of mastick" at the manor of Kincardine, on the feast of SS. Peter and Paul; for Muirhouse, &c., "a tercel of falcon" at the Castle of Edinburgh; for Turin and Drymie, "a silver penny" at Christmas; for the barony of Galray (Gallery) "a pound of ginger" at Pasch (Easter). "All the liege and native men," given with the lands of Newtyle and Kinprony, show that the serfs were then slaves, passing from owner to owner with the land when transferred.

David Guthrie of Kincaldrum, Sheriff-Depute at Forfar, granted testimonial, signed with the Seal of the Sheriff of Forfar, on 7th December, 1457, "that in virtue of the King's brieve he had given sasine, at the Chemys of the third part of Ochtertyre and mill, to William Hakate, of the third part lands of Ochtertyre, Baleraig, and mill" (do., do.).

A writ, dated 13th November, 1524, sets forth that Elizabeth Aytoun, spouse of John Halket of Pitfirren, appeared at Edinburgh in presence of Mr Thomas Cowtis, perpetual vicar of Cargyll, &c., and there, apart from her husband, resigned her third part of Ochtertyre and Balcraig in favour of Robert Marser in Mekillour. A fine seal of the official is on the writ (do., do.).

On 24th September, 1508, before Andrew, Lord Gray, Sheriff of Forfar, a cognition at the Myre of Newtyle, betwixt the lands of Newtyle and Ochtertyre, belonging to John, Lord Oliphant, and the lands of Migill, belonging to John, Earl of Crawford (do., do.).

The family of Billenden must have been proprietors of Newtyle in at least part of the 16th century, as Thomas Billenden of Newtyle was appointed a Lord of Session in 1557 (Doug. I., p. 210).

The entry in the retours regarding Lord Oliphant's Newtyle lands is as follows:—On 2d July, 1605, Lord Oliphant, heir of Lord Lawrence, his grandfather, was retoured (No. 45) in the lands and barony of Newtyle and Kilmurny, with the mill of Newtyle—A.E. £10, N.E. £32; the one part and the other of the lands and barony of Auchtertyre and Balcraig—A.E. £10, N.E. £40. Lords Oliphant were also proprietors of Turin and Drimmie, and of Gallery, but we omit the retours of these lands here. On 28th April, 1643, Patrick, Lord Oliphant, heir of John, Master of Oliphant, his father, was retoured (No. 609) in the town and lands of Pitnepie, in the barony of Newtibber—A.E. 12s, N.E. 48s.

The Oliphants retained possession of these lands until the early part of the seventeenth century, when they were acquired by the Halyburtons of Pitcur. The first of the name who acquired them appears to have been Sir James Halyburton, knight. His son, William, succeeded on 6th October, 1627 (Ret. 170-1), to the lands and barony of Newtyle, Kinpurnie, Auchtertyre, and Balcraig, the town and lands of the Kirkton of Newtyle, and the town and lands of Balmaw. On 11th January, 1653, James Halyburton succeeded (Ret. 316-7) to same lands. On 14th May, 1667, James Halyburton of Pitcur, heir of his father, succeeded (Ret. 427) to the same lands, and many others. On 22d October, 1679, David Halyburton succeeded (Ret. 455) his brother, James, last mentioned, to the same lands; and on 25th October, 1681, he was again retoured (No. 487) in the same lands.

The croft or land of the vicar, or church lands of Newtyle, belonged to the Lindsays in the 16th century. On 2d October, 1596, Patrick Lindsay of

Barnyards, son of David Lindsay of same, was retoured (No. 585) in these lands, the feu on which was £11.

Shortly after the date of the above-mentioned retour (487), the lands and barony of Newtyle, Kinpurnie, Auchtertyre, Baleraig, Kirkton, and many others were acquired by Lord George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh. The lands which belonged to the Mackenzie family passed by inheritance to the Stuart Wortleys, who are now represented by the Earl of Wharncliffe. His Lordship's fine seat, Belmont Castle, is within about a mile of the church and village of Newtyle.

On 22d October, 1691, George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, heir of Lord George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, his father, was retoured in the lands and barony of Newtyld and Kilpurnie, with mansion there of Newtyld, and mill, and advocation of the Church of Newtyld ; the lands and barony of Auchtertyre and Belcraigie, with pendicles of same called Dennend, Reidfurd, Newbigging and Boghead, and land of Burnemouth ; lands of Clinsh, in the barony of Auchtertyre and Newtyld, with teinds—A.E. £12 13s 4d, N.E. £25 6s 8d ; lands of Hilend or Teunglebank, and acre in the lands of Hatton of Newtyld ; croft of land, with garden, in the village of Hatton of Newtyld—E. 4*s feudi-firmæ* ; church lands of Newtyld, with teinds, comprehending the town and lands of Kirkton of Newtyld and Brewlands, with teinds, also the lands commonly called Kirklands, in the parish of Newtyld—A.E. 20*s*, N.E. £4 ; half of the half town and land of Balmave, extending to the fourth part of the lands of Balmave, for principal, and in warrandice of same, the fourth part of the land of Balmave ; two quarter parts of the town and lands of Balmave, in said parish—E. £3 16*s*, &c., *feudi-firmæ* ; and first in lands of Henderstonne and Sillieseat, with holding and superiority of the lands of Eddertie ; lands and barony of Neutibber, comprehending lands of Pitnappie, with holding and superiority, &c., of Constoune, Davestoune, and mill of Milnhole ; pendicle of Burnside of Newtyld—A.E. £5, N.E. £20 ; dominical lands of Dudhope, in the barony of Dundee—A.E. 7*s* 6*d*, N.E. 30*s* ; teinds of the rectory of all the lands of Newtyld—E. — —, united in the barony of Newtyld ; dominical lands and mansion of Wester Keillor, with mill ; pendicle called lands of the Hill of Keillor ; Deansyde—A.E. £5, N.E. £20 ; western half of the land and town of Easter Keillor, in the barony of Lintrathen—A.E. 16*s* 8*d*, N.E. £3 6*s* 8*d* ; an annual payment of 40*s* from either of the half lands of Easter Keillor—E. 1*d albæ firmæ* ; an annual payment of £200, corresponding to 300*m*, from the lands and barony of Piteur, Gask, Balgove, Balluny, New-

toun of Balluny, Balgillo, Eastounend of Keattins, and Pitdounie, in the parish of Keattins—E. 1d *albæ firmæ*.

The Castle of Newtyle, or Hatton Castle, as it is usually called in the district, and in old writs *Halton Castle*, bears the date 1575. It was probably erected by Laurence, the fourth Lord Oliphant, as that date corresponds to his period. It is situated on the north-west border of Hatton Hill, and some distance above the village of Newtyle, from which, and from the district around, the ruins are well seen. It is a picturesque ruin, but little of the castle now remains except the bare gaunt walls, which are yearly becoming more ruinous. Architecturally it had neither been a handsome nor an imposing structure, and it never was, nor from its situation could it ever have been, intended for a fortalice, but it narrowly escaped being attacked in 1645-6. It was then occupied by the Earl of Crawford and a garrison in the interest of the Covenanters.

The great Marquis of Montrose, who before then had left his old friends and espoused the Royal cause, while in the north, heard the state of matters in the south, and resolved to strike a blow at Lord Lindsay. Shortly after the battle of Aldearn, he left Badenoch and marched rapidly south as far as Newton of Blair, on his way to Hatton Castle. Confident of an easy victory, he made his preparations for the assault; but, instead of proceeding to the attack, the Gordons deserted him, and his other troops, the Highlanders, stole off to their native glens with the plunder they had gathered in this expedition. These events compelled the Marquis to abandon his design against Lord Lindsay. He retraced his steps to the north, contenting himself with burning Newton Castle, Blairgowrie. Vestiges of a camp, said to have been occupied by his men, were visible near to Ochtertyre.

An observatory was erected upon the summit of Kinpurnie Hill, by the Honourable James Mackenzie, Lord Privy Seal. This hill, one of the Sidlaw range, commands a most extensive prospect in all directions, and no better site could have been chosen for the observatory. The hill forms part of the Belmont estate, of which he was then proprietor. The observatory has long been roofless, but the bare walls are still nearly entire, and, being lofty, it is a prominent and striking object seen from the vale of the Dighty on the south, and the vale of Strathmore on the north, and from many other points. For further details of the observatory see Vol. IV., p. 336-7. The Lord Privy Seal spent many nights in the observatory in company with Professor Playfair, both of whom were keen astronomers.

The Rev. Principal Playfair was a native of Bendochy. He was minister, first of Newtyle, then of Meigle. He married a sister of Dr James Lyon, minister of Glamis, and by her he had a large family. One of his sons, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hew Playfair, was long Provost of St Andrews, and contributed largely to the improvement of that ancient city; another was George, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal, father of Lyon Playfair, C.B., and M.P. for the Universities of Edinburgh and St Andrews.

The Bannatyne Club, a famous literary society in Edinburgh, was so named in honour of George Bannatyne.

In the Pope's confirmation of the Abbey of Lindores, A.D. 1198, a carucate (10*½* acres) of land in Newtile is mentioned as part of the possessions of the Abbey.

The barony of Balmaw, in the parish of Newtyle, and other lands, were gifted by King Alexander III. on 12th November, 1247, to the Abbey of Lindores. This grant was confirmed by King David II. on 20th September, 1365. Balmaw or Balmain (Gaelic) signifies *a good town*.

In a rental of the Abbey, circa 1480, there is this entry:—

Balman fewit for xv. lib.

xij. geis, xxxvj. powtire.

withe the harrag and carriage.

And in a subsequent rental of the kirks and teinds pertaining to the Abbey, sett for money the assumption of the third of the Abbey of Lindores (No. 68) the lands of Balmaw and Newtyld, xvij. li. viij. s.

The maillis of the lands in Angus, among which (No. 68) Balmaw and Newtyld yearlie sevintyne poundis viij. s.

It is not stated to whom these lands had been feu'd.

On 13th April, 1542, the Abbot of Lindores and Convent thercof granted charter to Janet Blair, reliet of Archibald Anderson of Bournemouth, in life-rent, and George Blair of Gairdoun, brother of Janet, in fee, of the lands of Balman or Balmaw, Newtyle. Besides the reddendo of money, the vassals were bound to provide sufficient carriages for conveying the Abbot's goods bought in the market of Cupar, in Angus, to the water of Tay, near Lindores, as they had been in use to do. They were also to ride with the Abbot's men in the army of the King, or to find a sufficient horse, with his attendant on foot, to bear the Abbot's carriages, with his men, against invaders of the realm in time of war, whenever it might be necessary. To give lodging to the Abbot's servants, with his cattle bought beyond the Mounth, and provide them

in all necessaries at their own proper charges. The charter was signed at Lin-dores by John, the Abbot; James Carstairs, sub-prior; and eighteen monks.

From this it would appear that Archibald Anderson had previously held these lands, but, having died without male issue, this new charter of them had been granted to the widow and her brother, as the reddendo binds them to give the services "they had been in use to do."

This shows that the Abbot was soldier as well as priest, and had to arm his vassals and dependants that they might be ready to ride and fight in defence of the State in a time of war. The tenants had many other troublesome services imposed upon them which farmers would not submit to now.

These lands afterwards came into possession of the Bannatynes. Thomas Bannatyne, who was a prosperous lawyer in Edinburgh, acquired the old manor house of the Kirkton of Newtyle, and made it his country house. It was his brother George who transcribed the Bannatyne Manuscript in the turret of his brother's house. Thomas Bannatyne was raised to the bench in 1557 (Doug. p. 210) having been one of the Lords of Council and Session in the time of King James VI. under the title of Lord Bannatyne. He either built or enlarged the house, which has been long known as Bannatyne House. In 1596 James Bannatyne, son of Lord Bannatyne, was retoured heir to his father in the lands of Kirkton of Newtyle, with the brew-house and teind-corn, and half the barony of Balmaw.

Balmaw appears to have passed from the Bannatynes to a family named Gray. On 9th June, 1643, Ann Gray, spouse of William Luke, notary in Forfar, heir of William Gray, Sheriff Clerk of Forfarshire, was retoured (No. 281) in the fourth part of the town and lands of Balmaw—E. 25s 4d. On same date Isabella and Euphemia Gray, heirs portioners of William Gray above designed, were retoured (No. 282) in said lands. On 5th January, 1671, William Gray, heir of John Gray, scribe in Forfar, his father, was retoured (No. 446) in part of the town and lands of Balmaw—E. 50s 8d, &c., *feudifirmæ*. On same day William Luke, scribe in Forfar, heir of Ann Gray, his mother, was retoured (No. 447) in part of the said town and lands—E. 25s 4d *feudifirmæ*. On 13th July, 1693, George Brown of Lidgertlaw, son of the late Major George Brown of same, his grandfather, was retoured (No. 526) in a fourth part of the town and lands of Balmaw, and in the shadow half of the same town and lands, &c.—E. £7 12s, &c., *feudifirmæ*.

Balmaw, Baunatyne, the kirk lands of Newtyle, &c., &c., are now included in the extensive estates of the Earl of Wharcliffe in Newtyle and Meigle.

Bannatyne or Ballantyne House, which stands a little to the west of the church, belonged to the Bannatynes, and it was built about 1589, a contract of that date being extant. (M. of A. and M., 19.) It is in the castellated style, and still in excellent preservation. Some years ago an addition was made to the old house.

In 1568 a pestilence broke out in Edinburgh which carried off many of the citizens. A young man named George Bannatyne then lived in the city. He was well acquainted with the poetical writings of Dunbar, Douglas, Montgomery, and other poets, which he had read in manuscript, as few such productions were printed in those days. He was himself addicted to writing poetry, and gave some part of his time to the Muses. At that terrible period every one was anxious about his own safety, and young Bannatyne left the city, and went into retirement in Bannatyne House. There he shut himself up, and devoted himself for three months to transcribing the fugitive productions of his rhyming predecessors into a goodly volume. This local story may be groundless.

During that period he copied, in a good hand, from the imperfect manuscripts he possessed, three hundred and seventy-two poems, which filled eight hundred folio pages. This great task and labour brought him fame in his day, and he will have the gratitude of his countrymen for ages to come. The volume, called the **BANNATYNE MANUSCRIPT**, still exists in the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh, and it is a venerable and venerated manuscript. A turret on the north-east corner of the house is pointed out as the small room in which he wrote his, now, historical volume.

The lands of Davidston were in possession of the Scrymgeours of Dudhope in the early part of the 16th century, if not in the end of the 15th century. On 15th April, 1552, Sir John gave to John Middleton of Kirkhill and Isobel Falconer, his spouse, a charter of the lands of Davidston and other lands in Forfarshire (Doug. II., p. 230). Probably Couston had been included in that charter, as they are united in the next notice we have seen, vizt.:—On 10th May, 1591, Gilbert, third son of Patrick, sixth Lord Gray, had a charter of the lands of Couston and Davidston (Do. I., 671). On 6th December, 1592 James, second son of Lord Gray, and brother of Gilbert, had a charter of both these properties.

On 23d August, 1600, William Brough, heir of his father, William Brough of Wester Davidston, was retoured (No. 19) in these lands in the lordship of New Tibber and barony of Dundee. On 25th April, 1643, James, Viscount

of Dudhope, Lord Scrymgeour, was served heir (No. 280) to his father Viscount John, in the barony of Newtibber, including the towns of Couston Davidston, and Pitnappie, and mill of Millhole. On 4th November, 1644, John, Viscount of Dudhope, heir male of Viscount James, his father, was retoured (287) in same lands, and others.

On 28th April, 1643, Patrick, Lord Oliphant, heir of John, Master of Oliphant, his father, was retoured (No. 609) in the town and lauds of Pitnappie, in the barony of Newtibber—E. 12s, N.E. 48s.

On 14th May, 1667, David Halyburton of Pitcur, heir of his father James, was retoured (No. 427), in the lands of Couston, Davidston, Pitnappie, and mill and Millhole, and other lands. On 22d October, 1672, David Hallyburton was served heir to his father (No. 457) in same lands. On 25th October, 1681, David Halyburton was again retoured (487) in same lands.

The Halyburtons had sold the lands shortly thereafter to the Mackenzies of Rosehaugh. On 22d October, 1691, George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, heir of George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, his father, was retoured (No. 519) in the lands of Couston, Davidston, Pitnappie, &c.

On 26th January, 1699, Francis Drummond, heir of his father, David, was retoured (No. 551) in the lands of Wester Couston or Davidston, in the barony of Newtibber—E. £10, &c., *feudifme*.

Couston subsequently came into possession of William Bruce, who owned it in 1822; thereafter of Mrs Knight. The estate was afterwards acquired by the late Andrew Whitton, who died 14th May, 1861, aged 68 years. This family have been long resident in the district, a tombstone to the memory of Andrew Whitton, one of his ancestors, dated 1730, being in Newtyle churchyard. Couston, together with Scotston, in the parish of Auchterhouse, is now the property of Andrew Whitton, who is local factor for the Earl of Wharncliffe. Andrew appears to be a favourite Christian name in the family, as several of the members have borne it.

The late Andrew Whitton of Couston, in the parishes of Auchterhouse and Newtyle, married Agnes, daughter of the late James Arnot, Ingliston, parish of Kinnellies, by whom he had Andrew Whitton of Couston, born 1838. In 1864, he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Patrick Webster of Westfield and Flemington, and has a son, Andrew, born 1867, and other issue. He was educated at Dundee, then at St Andrews, and he is a Justice of Peace and a Commissioner of Supply for the county of Forfar.

The lands of Davidston came into possession of the Kirk Session of Dundee,

who held them for some time. They were subsequently acquired by Patrick Miller. The estate is now the property of Robert Millar of Davidston, who resides at Mains Cottage, Dollar, Stirling.

We have already given some details of the proprietary history of the lands of Keillor in the chapters on Eassie and Nevay, and will here only mention the following details. Easter Keillor came into possession of the family of Haldane, as we formerly stated. On 6th June, 1645, Susanna Halden, heir of Alexander Halden, portioner of Easter Keillor, her brother, was retoured (No. 288) in the lands of Easter Keillor, adjoining the inrig in the barony of Eassie—A.E. 16s 8d, N.E. £3 6s 8d.

On 8th January, 1648, James Halyburton of Keillor, heir of George of Keillor, his father, who was killed at the battle of Tippermuir, was retoured (No. 298) in the lands of Wester Keillor, with the mill and pendicle called the Hill of Keillor and Denside—A.E. £5, N.E. £20; half the town and lands of Easter Keillor, in the barony of Linlathen—A.E. 16s 8d, N.E. £3 6s 8d and an annual from the lands of Easter and Wester Keillor.

On 29th October, 1695, John, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, heir of Earl Patrick, his father, was retoured (No. 446) in the lands of Keillor and many others. Robert III. gave to Walter Ogilvy a charter of the lands of Easter Keillor, whilk John Barclay of Keppo resigned (In. to Ch. 143-94). The Ogilvys retained possession of these lands for some time.

The Castle of Balcraig, of which vestiges were visible when the first Statistical Account was written, stood at a short distance south of Hatton Castle, but all traces of it have now disappeared. Near to Auchtertyre is the Crew Well, adjoining which are the remains of a small camp of square form, said to have been formed by the Marquis of Montrose, as related above.

In the north-west of the parish is Graham's Knowe, probably so named from some association connected with Montrose; and the King's Well, probably so called because Macbeth, in his flight from Dunsinane, may have drank out of it, as we may well suppose his flight and anxiety would make him thirsty.

The Templeton, to the east of Newtyle, no doubt takes its name from some connection the Knights Templars had had with the land in early times. In the beginning of last century the Bishop of Aberdeen lived for some time in Hatton Castle, and exerted himself to uphold Prelacy. In the “'15” the church was shut against the Presbyterian minister, and the soldiers forced him to “abscond” for a time.

In 1790-1 the arable land, about 1600 acres, was divided into fifteen large

farms and six small ones. The average rent of the best of it was 17*s* 6*d* to 20*s*, and the inferior land 10*s* to 12*s* per acre. There were then 59 ploughs and 106 carts in the parish. Little wheat was grown. Butcher meat of all sorts was sold at from threepence to fourpence per pound; fowls, one shilling to one shilling and fourpence each; butter, eightpence to ninepence per pound; and eggs, fourpence per dozen. These rates are nearly three times as much as the same articles brought a quarter of a century previously. The wages of labourers were sixpence in winter and eightpence in summer, besides their victual; wrights, eightpence in winter and one shilling in summer, with provisions; masons, twenty pence in summer, without provisions; male servants, from seven to ten pounds per annum; and female servants, about three pounds. The wages of servants were then nearly four times as much as they had been about 1760, and yet the Statistical Account of the parish says "the servants saved no more money then than formerly, owing chiefly to their extravagance in dress."

Although the wages of servants at the present time are from three to four times the rates paid in 1790-1, it is doubtful whether very many of them save more now than the same classes did then, owing chiefly to the same cause—their extravagance in dress. There was a great scarcity of provisions in 1782-3, and many suffered severe privations. Coarse flour and bran mixed was their only bread.

Newtyle was favoured with railway communication at an early period. The line between Dundee and Newtyle was the pioneer of the system in Scotland. The line was projected in the first half of the third decade of the century, and operations were commenced with its formation at both ends in 1826. It was opened in 1832, was about 10½ miles in length, and cost about £100,000. It was a single line of rails, had three steep inclines, wrought by stationary engines, the trains being dragged up each by wire ropes wound round a large drum, which was unwound by the descending train. The first of these was at the Dundee end, the second in the centre, both being required to take the trains to the summit level from the south. The third was at the village of Newtyle, the northern termination of the original line. For some years the two intermediate distances between the inclines were wrought by horse haulage, but this primitive mode was supplanted by the steam horse. A railway is still carried from Dundee to, and beyond, Newtyle, but the route has been nearly all changed, and the stationary engines and inclined planes are things of the past.

The projectors of the original line began a village at the northern terminus,

in the expectation that it would soon grow into a thriving town, but in that they were disappointed, as it remains a village, and has made little progress for many years. The new line of railway skirts the village, at which there is a convenient station, and joins the main line through Strathmore, from whence branch lines lead to Blairgowrie, Alyth, and Kirriemuir.

The village of Newtyle was neatly laid out. The streets run parallel to each other, and they are crossed at right angles by others. The land upon which it is built was given off in feus by the Earl of Wharncliffe, and comfortable cottages have been built upon it. Some of these are of one floor, and some of two storeys, and many of them have flower plots in front, which give them a tidy appearance.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 the lands in the parish are entered as follows :—

		Estates and Proprietors, 1822.
My Lord Advocate,	£1900 0 0	Newtyle, Jas. S. M'Kenzie,
Milnhole,	66 13 4	£1900 0 0
Lady Pitcur for Denside,	33 6 8	66 13 4
Major Brown for Balmaw,	140 0 0	33 6 8
W. Gray and W. Luke's part,	70 0 0	Parts of the estate of Newtyle,
Edderty,	100 0 0	James Stewart M'Kenzie,
Easter Keillor,	166 13 4	70 0 0
Couston,	133 6 8	100 0 0
Davidston,	120 0 0	166 13 4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£2730 0 0	133 6 8
		Davidston, Kirk Session of
		Dundee,
		<hr/>
		£2730 0 0

CHAP. L.—OATHLAW.

This parish was long known as Finhaven. In the Old Taxation it is called *Fopeneuyn*, and it was rated at five merks. It was an early foundation, and is supposed to have been dedicated to The Nine Maidens.

Sir Alexander Lindsay of Glenesk, who was the father of David, first Earl of Crawford, rebuilt the Church of Finhaven about 1380, and had it consecrated by Stephen, Bishop of Brechin. He bestowed it upon the Cathedral of Brechin, and the prebendary of Finhaven had a stall in the choir there. The Church of Finhaven stood in the immediate vicinity of the Castle, near to where the Lemno falls into the Southesk. The foundations of an old church called Aitkenhauld (the place of prayer) are still visible there. This may have been the church which Sir Alexander Lindsay built. The remains of the old kirkyard are all but obliterated.

The parish has been called Oathlaw from about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and the church has been in same locality since that period. It is supposed that Oathlaw had been a chapel dependent upon Finhaven, and that when the old church at Finhaven fell into decay it became the parish church.

The new Statistical Account of the parish says, "the old name is evidently compounded of two Gaelic words, *Fin*, signifying white or clear, and *Avon* or *Aven*, a water or river. Finhaven would therefore mean clear river. Headrick, p. 185, says the parish derives its present name from an artificial mount in it, *Oathlaw*, or Hill of Oaths.

In 1742 Mr Dick of Pitkerro presented to the parish a handsome silver basin for baptisms, weighing upwards of twenty ounces, which is still preserved and used when occasion requires it.

The parish was in the Presbytery of Brechin, but in 1731 it was disjoined from Brechin, and annexed to the Presbytery of Forfar. The present church, standing on an elevated site, is a more pleasing structure than many of the parish churches in Angus, it being a pretty Gothic building with a square tower. It was built in 1815, and a few fine old trees, which surround the church and graveyard, improve the appearance of the establishment.

The parish is to some extent bounded by the South Esk on the north, Tannadice being on the opposite side of that river, on the east by Aberlemno, by Rescobie and Aberlemno on the south, and by Kirriemuir on the west. It is about six miles in length from east to west, and from two to three miles in breadth from north to south. It contains 5317·646 acres, of which 43·716 are water.

The soil of Oathlaw is generally of a clayey nature, and, as it is retentive of moisture, the climate in the early part of the century was very moist, as much stagnant water lay on many parts of the level plain. For several years past the land has been thoroughly drained, the water runs off quickly, the climate is now salubrious, and the soil much more productive than it formerly was. Excellent crops of cereals are now grown, and the cultivation is carefully attended to by the intelligent body of farmers who occupy the land.

The greater part of the parish lies low, and the surface is level, like Carse land. The northern slope of Finhaven Hills are included in the parish, but outwith these there is no prominent eminence in it. In consequence of the land lying so low, embankments are necessary against the encroachments of the South Esk, which inundates some places in high floods. The small rivulet of the

Lemno rises in Aberlemno, on the south side of the Hill of Finhaven; and, after winding round this hill, it falls into the South Esk at Finhaven, within a mile north of its fountain head, after having made a circuit of fully twelve miles.

The vitrified fort on the Hill of Finhaven has already been described, Vol. I., p. 43-46. From the fort the two fortresses on the Caterthun Hills are distinctly seen lying to the north-east. To the west, Denoon Hill, an outlying spur of the Sidlaws, with its strong fort; and to the north-west of it, the strong fort on Barry Hill, in the parish of Alyth, are both quite visible. These fortresses could therefore communicate by signal with each other, and act in concert for their mutual defence. From this we may assume that the ancient Britons or Caledonians, long before the Roman period, were united under some form of government, which, when occasion required, directed the combined energies of the people into one focus for the common good. Probably the government was tribal, each with its own chief, one of whom, renowned in arms and wise in council, would be chosen from among them, and elevated above all the others, and acknowledged by the confederated clans as the Great Chieftain, the Leader of the Warriors, or some other common title such as President, King, or Emperor of modern times.

A Brechin gentleman who visited the Hill of Finhaven in 1812, and again in 1846, "says the prettiest part of the vitrified stones had been removed in the interval, but vitrification was still to be found round all the walls at different depths. The vitrification generally goes down the centre of the wall from the top, leaving the loose stones to slope off on each side to the base, but the vitrification terminates at different depths, and does not reach the base. The stones of the walls are principally small, flat free stones. Though the site of the fort was examined very minutely, no charcoal could be found, but in some of the vitrified stones a black substance like animal matter was found, having the appearance of snuff. The greatest curiosity at Finhaven is the well on the west side of the ring, of great depth, funnel-shaped, with walls rising higher than those of the ring (or oval) itself, and separated from the ring by a wall. The well then, for clearly in the centre there had been, and is, a well of water, is no volcano, as some people assert it to have been, though there is not the slightest vestige of pumice-stone or anything of a volcanic nature to warrant so groundless an assertion."

The great Roman fortress, called the Camp of Battledykes, is in the north-western district of the parish. The site is the sloping bank of the Lemno,

fully two miles distant from the parish church. It was about 2970 feet in length by about 1800 feet in breadth, the space embraced within the entrenchments being about eighty acres in extent. The constant demand for food has led to the utilization of the ground, and scarcely a vestige of the camp can now be distinguished, the spade and the plough having torn down the ramparts and deposited them in the ditch, thus obliterating the entrenchments and levelling the land. Until a comparatively recent period the prætorium was visible, but it would now require a veritable Jonathan Oldbuck to point out any of the outlines of this once famous camp. From the camp the iter lead eastward through the parish to a ford on the South Esk (the Esica of Roman Geography), and onward to the camp of Warddykes, at Keithock, and other camps further north. The camp at Battledykes was also in communication with the camp at Ardoch and intermediate camps, by a Roman iter, which extended throughout the entire distance. These Roman roads have now all but disappeared. In trenching and ploughing the camp some urns, a stone coffin, and other ancient articles were found.

Some accounts of the Forest of Plater or Plantane and its Foresters have been given in the chapter on Forests (Vol. I., p. 170), and although a large part of the Forest was in this parish, we will not repeat it here.

King Robert Bruce gave a grant of the lands of Finhaven, and of the adjoining lands of Carsegownie, also the forfeited lands of Alexander of Abernethy and of Roger de Mowbray, to his natural son, Sir Robert (In. to Ch., 18-82). About two years thereafter the King gave a charter of the lands of Finhaven to Hew Polayn (do., 23-2³). The reason why his son had parted with the estate so quickly is not known. He lived until 1332, when he was slain at the unfortunate battle of Duplin, which was lost to King David II. through the incompetency of the commander. The lands of Finhaven and Forest of Plater appear to have come into possession of William, Earl of Ross. He resigned them and the advocation of the kirk into the bands of David II., and got a new infestment of them from the King. In 1370 the Earl made a free-will resignation of Finhaven and his other properties. They thereafter came into possession of Sir David de Anandia (L. of L., 139).

King Robert II. granted the lands of Finhaven, with the office of Forester of the Forest of Plater, on the resignation of Sir David de Anandia, to Alexander de Lindsay. There are two entries of this charter in the Index, the first said to have been granted in the fifth year of the King's reign, 1375-6, and the second in the fourth year of his reign. There may have been two charters

granted. This very extensive and valuable property remained for many generations in possession of the Lightsome Lindsays; but the longest day has an end, and their light in Finhaven has been long extinguished.

Although the Lindsays acquired the lands of Finhaven in 1375-6, there is no mention of their having any residence on the property till a later period. Sir Alexander had his noble Castle of Edzell, and their magnificent palace in Dundee, which then sufficed them for country and town dwellings. The builder of the first Castle of Finhaven is not certainly known, but it is supposed to have been built by David, the son of Sir Alexander, after he was ennobled. The career of David, the first Earl of Crawford, was splendid and glorious, though short, and it ended in Finhaven Castle, where he died in February, 1407, at the early age of forty-one years. His remains were buried in the family vault in Dundee, beside his royal wife, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of King Robert II.

After this period the castle was the general country residence of the several Earls and their families. To it Earl David was carried after receiving the fatal wound at the Battle of Arbroath in January, 1415-6, and there he died. There also was taken the wounded Ogilvy of Inverquharity, and there he was smothered with a down pillow by his sister, the Countess of Crawford, to be revenged upon him for the loss of her husband (*Lives I.*, p. 130).

We gave an account of the noble family of the Lindsays, Earls of Crawford, &c., Vol. I., p. 310-36. We will therefore pass over the successive possessors of Finhaven until towards the closing scenes of the family history. It was to the Castle of Finhaven Earl Beardie retreated after his defeat by the Earl of Huntly at the Haercairns, near Brechin, in May, 1453. The events which took place there at that time are related, Vol. I., p. 320. After King James II. had pardoned the Earl and restored him to his estates and titles, he became a steady adherent of the King. The scene described took place at the “Rebel Green,” about a mile west from the castle. After it was over there was great feasting at the castle; the King and his retinue partook of the hospitality of the Earl, “and were banqueted right magnificently.” The Earl only survived these scenes six months, and he was buried with great honours and show in the family vault in Dundee.

The next occupant of the castle was David, the eldest son of the Tiger Earl, and the greatest member of the house of Crawford. James III. exalted him to the rank of Duke of Montrose, and he was the first Scottish subject not of the royal family upon whom this rank was conferred. He lived in princely

splendour at Finhaven, having his counsellors, squires, armour-bearers, chamberlains, chaplains, and a herald. His counsellors were some of the leading lairds in Angus. He was a man of a different stamp from his father, being of a peaceable disposition, and he discharged the duties of his high position with honour and credit. After a splendid career, he died in peace at his Castle of Finhaven in 1495.

The Duke in his lifetime was much distressed at the bad conduct of his sons, the elder of whom fell by the hand of the younger. Shortly thereafter the son of the "Wicked Master" married a daughter of Cardinal Beaton, in the Castle, in 1546. There was great feasting and revelry on the occasion. The Cardinal was present, but a month thereafter he was assassinated.

After the death of the Duke of Montrose the fall of the family was rapid. The Duke's youngest son succeeded to the Crawford title, and dissipated part of the property. The "Wicked Master," who was a disgrace to the name, was disinherited, and died a beggar in a drunken brawl in Dundee. The son of the "Wicked Master" was reinstated in the estates and honours, but though he got great wealth by marrying a daughter of Cardinal Beaton, he made a bad use of it. He was succeeded by his son David, who was "a princely man, but a sad spendthrift." His son was called the Prodigal Earl. To arrest his improvident proceedings he was imprisoned, and died in Edinburgh Castle in 1621, leaving an only child, who lived latterly by mendicancy.

It appears that members of the Lindsays of Balcarres possessed part of the Lindsay's lands in this parish in the latter part of the 16th and early part of the 17th centuries. David Lindsay of Balcarres was, on 19th May, 1601, served heir (No. 20) of Mr John Lindsay of Balcarres, Rector of Menmuir, in the lands of Haugh of Finhaven, in the barony of the Forest of Plater.

On 19th February, 1606, David Lindsay of Balgavies was served heir (No. 49) of Lord (Sir) Walter Lindsay, Bart., his father, in the Cunyngair lands, called Debateable lands; lands of Westhaugh; outfield faulds, with moor and crofts adjacent; lands of Little Marcus, formerly called Cottar Lands of Haugh, and lands called Cuningair, lands of Finhaven.

The estates of the Lindsays were heavily burdened, and in 1625 Alexander, second Lord Spynie, bought them. On 22d January, 1631, he had a charter of the barony of Finhaven and the Forest of Platane.

George, Lord Spynie, sold the lands and barony of Finhaven to his brother-in-law, the Earl of Kinnoul. He sold them to David, second Earl of North-

esk, who, soon thereafter, gave them to the Hon. James Carnegie, his second son, who was infest in them on 22d May, 1672.

On 12th June, 1646, George, Lord Spynie, heir of Alexander, his father, was retoured (No. 290) in the barony of Finhaven, comprehending the lands of Auchterallone, Tillibrollok, Culnatielt, and Newpark—A.E. £6, N.E. £24; 40m. annual redditus of customs of Montrose; annual redditum 100m. of the great customs of the burgh of Dundee, with advocation of 5 chaplainries, St George Martyr, and Chapel of All Saints, founded in the parochial Church of Dundee, with right of burial in said church—A.E. 3s 4d, N.E. 13s 4d, all united in the barony of Finhaven; lands and barony of Forest of Platane—A.E. £40, N.E. £160; half the lands of the barony of Clova—A.E. £5, N.E. £20; superiority of Leckoway and half the lands of Ingliston of Kinnettles—A.E. £4, N.E. £16.

On 27th November, 1613, Gilbert Watson, burgess of Dundee, heir of Robert Watson, sailor and burgess of same, his father, was retoured (No. 604) in the lands of Bogiewilk, in the barony of Forest of Platane—A.E. 20s, N.E. £4. On 23d June, 1618, William Fullerton of that ilk, heir of Sir William, his father, was retoured (103) in the third part of the lands of Windyedge and Navel Green, in the barony of Finhaven. There are no lands in the Finhaven estate with the names in the last two retours, but they are probably included in it under other names.

James Carnegie obtained a Crown charter erecting Finhaven into a barony on 12th February, 1676. He was a Member of the Parliament of 1703, and opposed the Union. He died on 10th March, 1707. He transformed the castle, greatly curtailing the size of the grand old building, and reconstructed the building to make it suitable as a mansion for the estate of Finhaven. Ochterlony says it was then, in its altered state, “a most excellent house; fine rooms, good furniture, good yards, excellent planting, and enclosures, and avenues.”

It is the remains or skeleton of this altered house or castle which now stand by the side of the Lemno, near where it becomes lost in the South Esk. The fine rooms have disappeared, and so have the avenues, and the walls of the ruin alone remain—lofty, roofless, bald, gaunt, and bare.

Charles Carnegie, the son of James, succeeded to the estate of Finhaven on the death of his father, and was served heir to him on 12th February, 1708. He conveyed the estate to his brother James, on 11th June, 1710, who was infest in the barony on 26th July, 1710.

James Carnegie was for some time a strong adherent of the Stuarts, and

admitted to the confidence of their supporters. He was present at the Battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715, and, as was commonly reported, fled from the field, having been bribed by the Hanoverians. An old ballad says he got one hundred and fifty pounds sterling to desert the cause of the Pretender and espouse that of the first George. It was he who killed the Earl of Strathmore in the brawl at Forfar on 9th May, 1728. The quarrel arose out of the taunts thrown out by Lyon of Brighton about his conduct towards the Chevalier and his friends (Vol. II., p. 390).

He died in 1765, and was succeeded by his son, James, third of Finhaven, who was served heir to his father on 18th September, 1765. He obtained a Crown charter of the barony on 24th February, 1766, and died at Lisbon in 1777. His sister, Barbara, succeeded to Finhaven, and was married to Sir Robert Douglas of Glenbervie, Baronet, in 1778. Their only son, Robert, predeceased his father in 1780. In 1779 she sold the barony to the Earl of Aboyne in order to pay the claims of her brother's creditors. Sir Robert Douglas was son of the author of the *Peerage and Baronage of Scotland*.

The Earl of Aboyne, in 1781, resigned the estate of Finhaven in favour of his son by his second wife, the Hon. Douglas Gordon Halyburton, who was Member of Parliament for the county from 1832 till 1847. In 1804 he sold the lands of Finhaven to James Ford, a manufacturer in Montrose. While he possessed the property he improved it greatly by draining the land and carrying off the stagnant water, reclaiming waste land, and otherwise. He made a search for coal, and put down a boring to the depth of 160 feet, but found none. The water rushed up the boring in a copious stream with considerable force, which drew many visitors from curiosity to see it; but the boring being in the middle of a field, the farmer had the water conducted into a drain and hidden, to prevent his crops from being trampled down. It was an artesian well, and may still be throwing up a large and abundant jet of water. Through the boring a seam of excellent freestone was discovered on the estate of Newbarns, which was of value to the proprietor as the district was previously ill supplied with building stones.

Ford's circumstances became embarrassed, and the estate of Finhaven was exposed to public sale in 1817, and bought by the Marquis of Huntly, then Lord Aboyne, the price being £65,000. His father, the Earl of Aboyne, bought the estate in 1779 for £39,000, being an increase in the value of £26,000 in 38 years. The affairs of the Marquis also became embarrassed, and in 1843 the estate was sold by his trustees to those of Thomas Gardyne of

Middleton. In virtue of his testamentary deed the estate of Finhaven went to his maternal nephew, James Carnegie Gardyne, W.S. He was succeeded by his cousin,

David Greenhill-Gardyne of Glenforsa, in Argyleshire, who in 1864 assumed the name of Gardyne under the will of Thomas Gardyne of Gardyne on succeeding as heir of entail to the estate of Finhaven and Noranside. He married Mary, daughter of C. Wallace, R.A., of Woodside, and by her had Charles Greenhill-Gardyne, born 1831, who succeeded to Finhaven, &c., on the death of his father, David, who died in 1867, aged 72 years. David Greenhill was the son of Charles Greenhill of Fern and his wife, Clemintina Gardyne of Middleton. He was a district judge in the Hon. E.I.C. Service.

His son Charles was educated at Edinburgh, was an officer in the Coldstream Guards, is Lieut.-Col. retired, and a J.P. and D.L. for Argyle and Forfar shires. In 1858 he married the Hon. Amelia Anne Drummond, daughter of William, 9th Viscount Strathallan, and by her has Norman Charles, born 1863, and other issue. The present mansion of Finhaven was erected by this family.

Throughout 1697 protracted legal proceedings were carried on before the Privy Council between Blair of Balthayock and Carnegie of Finhaven, in consequence of Carnegie having brought on a marriage between his daughter and his pupil, Blair of Kinfauns, a young minor. Finhaven was fined one hundred and fifty pounds, to be paid to Balthayock for his expenses in the case. On 20th September, 1703, after the death of Balthayock, Carnegie presented a petition to the Privy Council stating that he had not submitted to the sentence, but had placed the fine in consignment, and thereupon was liberated. Balthayock had never called for the suspension; Her Majesty's late gracious indemnity had discharged the fine, the cause of which, he alleged, was natural and ordinary, and the marriage every way suitable. There might be demur to the last particular, as young Kinfauns, when led into the marriage with Carnegie's daughter, was only a boy. Nevertheless, the Council now ordained the money to be rendered back to the petitioner.

The estate of Auchinday at one time belonged to the Hon. Thomas Lyon, a cadet of the noble house of Glamis. After passing through some hands, it was purchased by Robert Wilkie, who was a merchant in Montrose. He did not like the old name of the property, and changed it to that of Newbarns, by which it has since been known. He died on 7th January, 1837, leaving the

lands to his son, James, who was a Major in the H.E.I.C., and for some time held the lucrative appointment of army clothier. Major Wilkie left a son, who died young, and two daughters. About ten years ago the property was purchassd by George Duke, a linen manufacturer in Kirriemuir, who continues to possess the estate, and it is farmed by him and his son.

A small part of the Carsegray estate is in this parish. The following services of heirs show the proprietors of the property in the first half of the 17th century. On 20th October, 1621, John Rynd of Cars was served heir (No. 135) to his grandfather, William Rynd of Cars, in the lands of Craighead ; Parkyett, with mill called the Ward Mill ; lands of Bow, in the barony of Fiuhaven, and other lands.

On 6th January, 1638, Alexander Rynd, heir of William Rynd of Carse, his grandfather, was retoured (No 240) in the lands of Craighead ; Parkyett, with mill called the Ward Mill ; lands of Bow, in the barony of Finhaven and Forest of Platane—A.E. £3 10s, N.E. £14. He was also served heir to his father, John Rynd, on same day, in the town and lands of Carseburn—E. 5m. ; and in the town and lands of Myreside—E. 40s.

On 13th October, 1670, David, son of Alexander Guthrie of Carsebank, was retoured (No. 444) in the lands of Craighead ; tenandry and superiority of the town and lands of Carsegownie ; and lands of Easter Muirston, in the barony of Finhaven—A.E. 40s, N.E. £8.

The present proprietor of the estate of Carsegray is Charles William Gray.

Besides the estates already mentioned, there are the following lands in the parish :—Bankhead estate, the property of Col. John Grant Kinloch (it is a good farm) ; Couttston, a small property belonging to Jaunes Alexander Webster Coutts, writer in Edinburgh ; Drunclune and Easter Garlowbank, the property of Miss Sophia Georgina Lyell, Shielhill ; Wester Garlowbank farm, belonging to the trustees of Charles Lyell of Kinnordy ; and small portions of the Tannadice estate, the property of William Neish.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 the lands were possessed by four proprietors, vitz. :—(1) “ Earl of Strathmore,” £200 ; (2) “ Fineven,” £1650 ; (3) “ Badie Turnbull,” £233 6s 8d ; (4) “ Carsebank,” £50 ; in all, £2133 6s 8d. The first, Newbarns and part of Shielhill, was, on 16th June, 1766, divided thus :—

Feued to Robert Watson of Shielhill, which was afterwards acquired by Charles Lyell,	£65 0 2
Drackmyre, Burnhead of, and Easter and Wester Auchinday, Robert Wilkie,	134 19 10
	— £200 0 0
Second—Finhaven, 1st division, to Walter Scott,	384 9 4
2d do., to Edmonston	472 3 1
3d do., to John Rutherford,	345 4 1
4th do., retained by Mr Carnegy,	448 3 6
	— 1650 0 0
Third—Bradholes, sold to W. Scott,	76 9 7
Blairfeddan, sold to Rutherford,	156 17 1
	— 233 6 8
	— 2133 6 8
These, in 1822, belonged to the Earl of Aboyne.	
Fourth—Carsebank, Charles Gray,	50 0 0
	— £2133 6 8

The Session Records of 24th August, 1716, mention “that four women were ordained by that body to stand, each in a white sheet, on the pulpit stairs, in the very same place where they attacked the minister, and then be rebuked in the face of the congregation.” The sentence was put in execution. No reason is assigned for the attack on the minister by the ladies. Of date 15th March, 1734, it is said, “Agnes Clerk, spouse to John Fairweather, in this town of Oathlaw, died, and was buried to-morrow.” On 3d November, 1735, it is recorded, “The church officer’s sick child buried here.” On 4th July, 1736, charity was “given to two strangers that were dumb, being taken by the Turks at sea, and their tongues cut out.”

Near to the Castle of Finhaven there was a famous chestnut tree, which at one foot above the ground was 52 feet in girth. At the smallest part of the girth of the trunk it was 33 feet; at the offshoot of the branches, 35 feet. No vestige of this great tree remains at Finhaven; and the Lindsays, for generations all powerful in the district, are all but forgotten. How true it is that “here we have no continuing city.”

The population of Oathlaw in 1792 was 430; ploughs, 34; carts, 70. There were then 34 farmers. Farm servants had then £5 to £10 a-year, and female servants, £3 to £4 and maintenance; and day labourers, 8d to 10d and victuals. From 1740 to 1760 the pay of farm servants was £2 to £3, and

female servants, £1 10s and maintenance ; and day labourers, 2½d and victuals. Oatmeal was then 8s to 10s 6d, and in 1792, 12s to 14s per boll. The names of the farms in 1740-60—Birkenbush, Forest Seat, King's Seat, Wolf Law, &c.—show traces of the forest of which the parish was part. In 1684 the whole parish belonged to Lord Spynie.

CHAP. LI.—PANBRIDE.

The Church of Panbride was one of those granted to the Abbey of Arbroath by King William the Lion. The King confirmed the gift, 1211-1214 (Reg. de Aberb., p. 5). The gift was also confirmed by Ade de Morham in 1214, and again by John de Morham, who had been the King's clerk or chaplain, 1219-1246 (do., pp. 19-20). The church was a vicarage belonging to the Cathedral of Brechin. In the Old Taxation of 1275 it is rated at £11 Scots (do., p. 240). The church was dedicated to S. Bride or S. Bridget, as the name of the parish implies, but whether the patron saint may have been a Scottish saint, or the Irish saint of that name who came from Ireland with her nine virgins, we cannot say, but we think she had been that famous Irish saint. At one period the Irish and Scottish historians used to dispute about the nationality of this saint, and Irish writers charged the Scottish historians with pilfering the Irish saints.

S. Bride was the patron saint of the historic family of Douglas, and we think she had also been the patron saint of the ancient family of Valoniis, who in early times possessed the barony of Panmure, including the parish of Panbride. This family also possessed the lands of East Kilbride, in the parish of that name, in the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire, in the twelfth century. S. Bride was also the patron saint of that church, and very probably of the Lord of the Manors of Kilbride and Panbride, or Balbride, as it was sometimes called.

The parish of Panbride is bounded by Carmylie on the north, by Arbirlot and a detached part of St Vigeans on the north-east and east, by Monikie on the west, by Barry on the south-west, and the German Ocean on the south-east. In figure it is the small segment of a flat ring, the convex side turned to the south-west. From north to south-east it is nearly five miles in length, and two miles in mean breadth. It contains 5506·068 acres, of which 9·089 are water, and 298·476 are foreshore. The coast, which extends fully two miles, is flat and rocky. The ground rises with a gentle slope to the north.

About three-fourths of the area is arable, and it produces rich crops. Two streams from Monikie flow through the parish, in some parts through deep rocky dells, and fall into the ocean. The parish is in some parts clothed with plantations, and it is throughout nearly its whole extent very beautiful, and some parts are picturesque.

William, Chaplain of Pannebrid, was a witness to the confirmation charter of Ade Morham of the Church of Panbride to the Abbey of Arbroath in 1214. William, Vicar of Panbryd, was a witness of a charter of Richard Berkelay in 1245 (Reg. de Aber., pp. 21 and 200).

In a letter to the forfeited Earl James by Lady Panmure, his wife, written in June following, she says:—"Presbyterian ministers are preaching at Panbride and Monikie every Sunday, but no minister is yet placed." Of the deposed Mr Maule, she says, "he dare seldom stay in his own house, there being often parties from Dundee searching for him and other ministers who read the proclamation, for which a great deal are imprisoned."

It appears from the MS. books of the York Building Company that there was neither a school nor a schoolhouse at Panbride in 1729.

There is a tradition regarding Earl James which we now give to show the miserable position to which the adherents of the Stuarts, who took up arms in support of the Chevalier, were reduced. Earl James, with a goodly muster of his clansmen, and his brother, Harry Maule of Kelly, were at Sheriffmuir. The Earl was taken prisoner, but was rescued by the brave Harry, and escaped from the field. The first report was that the Earl was slain. One day, shortly after the battle, Countess Margaret was walking on the green to the west of the house, her man-servant beside her. They saw a man in the distance approaching them. When he came near he was attired as a beggar. The Countess said to her man-servant, "Tack in that poor beggar man and give him a gude alms." He took him in and did as he was bid, and they kept him hid under the great staircase till a ship was got ready to take him to France. The beggar man was the Earl, and he was soon recognised by his loving wife. The hiding place of the Earl is still to be seen in Panmure House.

It was an anxious time for the Countess while the Earl was hid in the house, as she was in constant dread of his hiding place being discovered, and the Earl taken prisoner. When the ship was ready, she conveyed her lord to nearly the east gate of the grounds, and there they parted, after all was lost. It must have been a sad parting to both the Earl and the Countess. She caused a terrace mound to be raised on the spot, with an urn on the top, to

commemorate the parting, which remains to this day. Sixty years ago it was called Douglas Mount, but it is now known as Margaret's Mount, and it is seen from Panmure House.

The story of the Earl's home coming is from an old woman, who lives at the Newbigging, and is a descendant of the Countess' man-servant, named Fairlie. The Fairlies were long crofters at Guildie. One of them has a farm at Kirkton of Monikie, and others of them have farms.

The Countess appears to have visited the Earl in France. On her return to London, she wrote the Earl, on 31st December, 1719, saying she and Mr Maule had been robbed ten miles from London, on her return from Paris. She had five guineas and Mr Maule ten. These were taken from them by two highwaymen, one on each window, with pistols cocked ; but she had sent her watch with a gentleman who went post that morning from Dover. Mr Maule lost his watch, sword, and pistols.

Margaret, Countess of Panmure, was the youngest daughter of William, Duke of Hamilton, and Anne, his Duchess. She was gifted with business talents of no ordinary kind. After the escape of the Earl to France, she generally resided at Panmure. She was permitted to use the house and part of the grounds, and she corresponded regularly with her husband, and gave him the best cheer she could in the unfortunate circumstances in which they were then placed.

"After all was over and the Earl away, Countess Margaret set to work with her maidens, and span for the siller with which she bought the barony of Redcastle, which she left to Harry Maule of Kelly, or his son, thus doing her best to redeem the fallen fortunes of the Pannure family." So writes the old gardener to the author. The Countess purchased Redcastle estate in 1724, and it still forms part of the Panmure estate.

The Earl died on Thursday, 22d April, 1723. The Countess long survived the Earl, and afterwards became one of the leaders of fashion in Edinburgh. See Vol. I., p. 402, for further details regarding the Countess. She died in 1731.

The ancient name of Panbride was Ballinbride, shortened by Buchanan into Balbride, by which name it is sometimes mentioned prior to the 15th century, which signifies St Bride's town or house. The prefix *Pan* is evidently a transition from the Celtic word Ballin, Ba'n, Pan, Panbride. It has been variously spelled Pannebrid, Panbryd, Panbryde, Panbride, &c. In 1574, Pambryde, Arbirlott, and Monikie were served by Charles Michelson, minister,

who had a stipend of £100 Scots, and the kirklands; and Robert Mawll was reidare of Panbryde, his salary being £16 Scots (Wod. Soc., p. 352).

A chapel dedicated to St Lawrence was founded at Boath, in the vicinity of Pitlivie, at an early period. The place is sometimes called *Fore Boath* to distinguish it from the chapel in the parish of Carmylie, which is called *Back Boath*.

Among the charters by David II. mentioned in Index to Charters, 51-42, is one “by the Bishep of Brechin of the Chapel of Bothe, and the lands of Carn-corthie, by William Mauld of Panmore, to the Kirk of Brechine.” The King’s charter had been a confirmation of the charter by William Maule.

The lands of Bothe, afterwards called Back Boath, were at one time in the parish of Inverkeillor, but they were cut off from that parish and added to Carmylie at an early period of its parochial life. The lands are now included in the great Panmure estate.

The chapel of S. Lawrence was united to Cairncorthie on 10th March, 1608, when David, Bishop of Brechin, appointed David Strachan to be chaplane of the chaplainrie of Both and Cairecorthie, with all the emoluments, &c., belonging and pertaining thereto.

Among the vicars was John Sang, in 1566. Robert Ramsay succeeded Charles Michelson as minister. In 1593 Andrew Drummond succeeded, and he was, in 1679, followed by Patrick Maule, who was deposed for openly favouring the cause of the Chevalier. Robert Trail, the first Presbyterian minister, succeeded Mr Maule in 1717.

A monument of polished Peterhead granite has recently been put up near the east gate of the graveyard in memory of Rev. Robert Trail, who was minister of Panbride from 1717 till 1762; Rev. Robert, his son, from 1763 till 1798; and of Rev. Robert Trail, son of William Trail of Borthwick, son of first-mentioned Robert Trail. There are many gravestones in the burying-ground, but when we visited it we were unfortunate in not seeing the minister or the church officer, and did not get the stones inspected.

The old church had originally been a handsome building, and cruciform. The windows had been of some considerable size and architectural beauty, but they had at some period been here and there lessened by mason work, and much deformed. The church, from age, had become very uncomfortable in the interior, and the walls and roof were so much decayed that it was found necessary to erect an entire new one, of the same form, and on the same site, which was done in 1851 by the Hon. William Ramsay Maule, sole heritor of the parish.

The new church, in the modern Elizabethan style, is in all respects a very elegant and handsome building. The site is a commanding one, and it is to be regretted that no spire or tower has ever been added to the church. The Right Hon. Fox Maule, a nobleman of great taste, frequently spoke of doing so, and had he resided at Panmure House, would probably have carried out his intention.

In the west gable is a large, lofty, pointed, three-light window, over which is a neat belfrey of some height, and there are other windows in the front of the church and in the aisle, which light the church well, and make the interior bright and cheerful.

The whole of the interior of the church was, a few years ago, painted and decorated through the efforts of the Rev. J. Caesar, the minister. The congregation bore the expenditure. The whole of the large window on the south, where stands the pulpit, being decorated of Diaper work, is very chaste and pleasing. The window is of three lights, pointed, and filled with stained glass. In the upper compartment of the centre division is the Maule arms, with the motto, *Clementia et Animis*. In the upper compartment of each of the two side lights is the family crest, and motto as above. The pulpit is a neat structure, with a stair leading to it on both sides, and accommodation for the precentor and choir in front of it. There is a small gallery to the right and left of the pulpit, and a third in the aisle in front of the pulpit.

The gilded coat armorial of George, second Earl of Panmure, with the motto CLEMENTIA TECTA RIGORE, is still on the front of the east gallery of the church. There are few finer parish churches in the county than Panbride.

The church bell of Panbride at one time belonged to the parish church of Arbroath. The following inscription is upon it :—

SOLI . DEO . GLORIA.
 JOANNES . BVRGERHVYS . ME . FECIT . 1664.
 TIMOR . DOMINI . EST . PRINCIPIVM.
 SAPIENTIAE.

There is a hand bell in the manse dated 1678. George, Earl of Panmure, and his Countess, Jane Campbell, a daughter of the Earl of Loudon, gave two silver communion cups to the Church of Panbride, which are still preserved and used. The delicate hammer marks of the goldsmith are quite distinct. The cups are goblet-fashioned.

The two cups are inscribed as follows:—

GIVEN . BY . GEORGE . EARL . OF . PAN-
MURE . AND . JANE . CAMPBEL.
COUNTESS . OF . PANMURE . TO . THE
CHURCH . OF . PANBRIDE.

We may remark that the “jougs,” an old and severe form of church discipline, are still preserved here, though fallen into disuse. Originally attached to an outside stair that led to the Panmure-house gallery, these instruments of penance are now notched into the wall of the Panmure burial vault; but they are not now what they no doubt at one time were, “a terror to evil doers.” Few of the parishioners now know the use to which they were put in former days.

The burial aisle of the Panmure family is attached to the east end of the church, from which it was entered, the eastern gable wall being mutual to the church and burial place. There most of the Maules lie, including the Earls of Panmure. Commissary Maule says that his kinsman, Robert Maule, “was bureit besyd (his wife) in the queir of Panbryd, before the hie altar at the north pall,” on 3d May, 1560; and that in 1589 the wife of Patrick Maule, who “bigget ane hous at Baushen,” was likewise buried in the queir of the same kirk. The “ffunerall” of “Mr Patrick Maule,” who was buried within “the chancell” of the Church of Panbride on 8th May, 1639, amounted to £5 16s 2d Scots.

Lord Brechin took a prominent part during the civil wars, and became George, second Earl of Panmure. He died on 24th March, 1671, and was buried at Panbride, where a gilded crown was “sett vpon the head of his payle.” The crown cost £4 Scots, besides 18s Scots for an iron to bear the “sammin,” and 1s for “drink money” to the workmen. The Earl’s “whole Atcheifment suporters, mantlin, croune, and crest” were also set up in the Church of Panbride. These were painted and gilded, at a cost of £49 18s Scots, by Joseph Stacy, Ross Herald, in “Three lozen Armes, vpon buckram foure foott squar,” and with “Two morte heads.”

George, third Earl of Panmure, who succeeded on the death of his father in 1671, finding the family mausoleum or aisle in a state of decay, had it put into good repair. Upon it are his arms and initials, and those of his wife, Jean, only daughter of John Fleming, Earl of Wigtown, by whom he had no issue. The same arms are preserved in the Church of Panbride. Regarding the

aisle, Ochterlony says:—"Earl Panmure . . . has newly re-edified his burial-place with a chamber above, with a loft in the kirk, most sumptuous and delicate."

Earl George died at Edinburgh in 1686, and his remains were interred at Panbride. In an account of the expenses attending the funeral of the Earl, the sum of seventy pounds Scots is charged "for Holland muslin and ribbons for my Lord's body," also a perquisite of 1s 8d "to the hangman's man" at Edinburgh. We do not know the origin nor object of this curious perquisite. The coffin of this Earl was found by the minister in 1852, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet beneath the surface, in good order, and bright as when it had been placed there, the name of the Earl and date of his death being easily read.

The mausoleum was again repaired in 1765 at an expense of £63 17s, and some pointing was subsequently done, but it was long neglected thereafter. The Right Hon. Landerdale Maule, who died Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Forces in the Crimea, in the British camp at Varna, on 1st August, 1854, was interred in the aisle.

A monument to his memory was erected in the Church of Panbride. It is on the east wall, of Carrara marble, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height, with buttresses, finials, and canopy, with the Maule crest and motto—*CLEMENTIA ET ANIMIS.* Below the tablet, in a scroll of the Scotch thistle, is the following inscription:—

"Sacred to the memory of the Honourable LAUDERDALE MAULE, second son of William, Lord Panmure, Member of Parliament for the county of Forfar, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, Colonel in Her Majesty's service, and for some years in command of Her M^{ts}. 79th Regiment, the Cameron Highlanders. This monument is erected in testimony of the devoted affection and friendship of ANATOLE DEMIDOFF. *May we meet in a better world.*"

The Hon. William Maule of Maulesden, youngest son of William, Lord Panmure, with his two sons, are also within the burial place.

The remains of the Right Honourable Fox Maule, Earl of Dalhousie, who died at Brechin Castle, after a short illness, on 6th July, 1874, were deposited in the family vault at Panbride. Upon the lid or top of the coffin a brass plate, in the form of a shield, bears the following inscription:—

"The Right Honourable Fox Maule Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., G.C.B., P.C. Born 22d April, 1801, died 6th July, 1874."

Fox Maule, in early life, was not lapped in luxury, and he bravely fought his way, against many obstacles, to the high position he attained. He did not pretend to eloquence, but no one could make a clearer statement, and, as

chairman of a public meeting, he was perfect. When called to the helm during the Crimean War, he saved the army and the honour of the nation. We will never forget the admirable manner in which he proposed the vote of thanks to the Crimean army in the House of Lords, which the author was privileged to hear. For many years the noble Lord held high office in the service of Her Majesty the Queen, and he discharged the duties of every office conferred upon him to the entire satisfaction of his Sovereign, Her Majesty's Ministers, and the entire community of the kingdom. Our noble Queen had entire confidence in the Earl of Dalhousie, and esteemed him highly. He was equally faithful in the discharge of his duties in his native county, and he was honoured and revered by all within its bounds. The extraordinary attendance at the funeral of this nobleman was numerous beyond all precedent in the county. It showed the high esteem in which he was held, and the deep sorrow which his death brought to very many within and without the county.

The following details regarding two slabs in the Panmure vault, at the Church of Panbride, have never been previously noticed. We received them from Dr Robert Dickson, Carnoustie. The first of these slabs is a large upright stone, occupying the place of what was formerly a doorway between the vault and the church. The other slab is lying in the floor, in the south-west corner of the vault. We give as a frontispiece a photograph of these two interesting slabs from a drawing of them by Dr Dickson.

The first of the slabs is to David Maule of Boath.

This David Maule of Boath was a son of William Maule of Boath, who was second son of Thomas Maule of Panmure, who was killed at Flodden. David of Boath's mother was Janet Carnegie, daughter of Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird. Besides what the stone acquaints us of, the four small shields at the foot of the stone appear to be, 1st, Maule, party, per pale; 2d, Carnegie, an angle displayed; 3d, a chevron between two deer's heads erased, above, and one below; 4th, party, per pale, a lion rampant in each.

David Maule of Boath's first wife was Katherine Balfour, daughter of David Balfour of Tarrie. The small shields are evidently those of (1) Maule, (2) his mother, Carnegie, (3) Boswell of Balgillie, (4) Catherine Balfour, mother of Boswell. The slab is seven feet high and three feet broad, the emblems all in relief. The words on the quintuple ribbon are illegible, and the figures on the small shields are pretty well worn out. The large letters round margin and at top are bold and well cut, and easily deciphered. The Latin lines in

the middle are much smaller, and less easily read. The rude outlines give a sufficiently good idea of the appearance of the slab.

The other slab, lying in the floor of the vault, is to Katerine Boswell. It is in the south-west corner of the vault, and is not readily distinguished, far less deciphered. Much of the margin inscription is worn out and decayed, and only the letters in black lines are decipherable. Those in dotted lines are imagined. This is the only other slab or mural monument in the vault, and nothing now remains to show or mark the resting place of the early members of the Manle family. The more recent coffins rest on stone tables, and each has its own inscription.

There is no trace of any other monument to any member of the family before the one to Col. the Hon^{ble}. Lauderdale Maule.

Notwithstanding the repairs already mentioned as having been at intervals made upon the burial vault, the walls, at the erection of the new church, were thoroughly cleaned and repointed, so as to correspond somewhat with the walls of the new church, erected by William, Lord Panmure; and a room over the vault, which had been lined with panelled wood and carved cornices, was, a few years after the interment in the vault of Lady Panmure (wife of Fox Maule), lathed, plastered, and papered, forming a large and commodious room, which was given by him to the parish minister, to be used as a vestry.

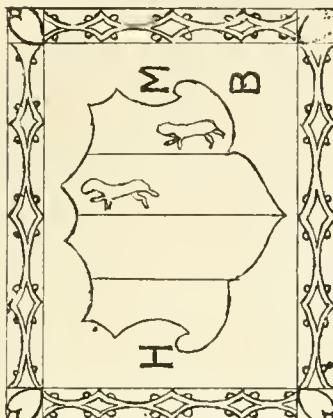
Surmounting the east gable of the Panmure vault is a sort of open stone tower, some twenty feet in height, but there is little of the beautiful about it.

The manse, with a good garden and some ornamental shrubbery, is a little to the south of the graveyard. It is a comfortable house, with an extensive prospect in several directions.

According to the Commissary of St Andrews, the Castle of Panmure had been in four quarters, each complete in itself, and a high square tower, with a large barmkyn wall (rampard) around the castle, with battlements within and without, fully five feet in width, about fifty feet in height, built of large square stones. From the account given of the castle, it had been a very extensive structure, and of great strength, but the name of the baron who built it, and the period when it was erected, are unknown. A considerable space around the castle was enclosed by a high stone wall, "as apperis for swddaine affrayes to retyre the bestiale thear withine." The Commissary thought the castle had remained in its original state until the days of David II., viz., 1336-7. Then Andrew Murray, the Governor, with the Earls of Fife and March, took from the

ABILIS·MYLIER·KATERINA·BOSVEL·OLIM·SPONSA·HENRIC

INNER-PEFER'SVAFATIS ANN 15



•MAVL •DE •EASTER

English all north of the Forth, excepting Couper and Perth, and destroyed them. They remained in the Forest of Platane during the winter. Panmure was then one of the chief castles in Angus, and the Commissary thinks it had been destroyed, as it is traditionally said that the Castles of Panmore and Panbride were both taken by Englishmen. The Governor came to Panmore, where the English army was, under Sir Henry Montfort, and “*theair was ane crwel battel fowghten.*” The Governor was victorious, and Sir Harry slain, and “*ane huge slaunchter of the enimies, for four thousand noble men of them were slain.*” The site of the battle “*is supposed to be that sched be east the place called the Murray sched.*” “*The toune next thereto on the east syd is called the Mwrdrome, or height of the Mure.*” This is doubtful, as no appearance of graves have been seen there.

It is not known when the castle was rebuilt, but the Pope’s bull authorising the chapel to be built was in 1487, and it had probably been about that time. The Castle of Panmure was built on a lofty site, on the left or east side, and near to the lower end of the den through which the burn of Panmure runs. It was a place of great strength, and on a plan similar to the castle of Kildrummary, on the Don, and Caerlaverock, on the Solway. On 14th March, 1494, Sir Thomas Maule conveyed by charter the lands of Bolshan to Thomas, his grandson (Vol. I., p. 390). On 25th March, 1497, James IV. confirmed this charter (Reg. de Pan., p. 260).

The Castle of Panmure having, from age and injury from the assaults and sieges it had sustained, become unfit for the family residence, Patrick, the first Earl, long contemplated the erection of a new house at Bolshan, which should become the family seat when Panmure fell into a ruinous condition; but this intention he never carried out, although, with that object in view, he had, at least as early as 1648, bought up the rights of certain leaseholders, one of whom, John Pitere, who occupied two parts of the lands of Bolshan, bound himself to “*flitt and remove his wyfe, bairnes, servants, famillie, gudes, and geir,*” at the term of Whitsunday of that year, from the houses and lands in his occupation in Ballishane. The national troubles prevented Earl Patrick from carrying out his intention of building the mansion, and it was not until the time of his son, George, the second Earl, about 1666, that the building of the new house was commenced. This Bolshan is supposed to have been on the site of the present house of Panmure. Before his death, which took place in 1661, his Lordship enjoined his son and successor to erect a new mansion at Bolshan, but it appears that, in consequence of the hardness

of the times, the work was not contracted for until 1666 (E. & I., II., p. 311).

Sasine on charter by Patrick Maule of Panmure and spouse, to William Maule, of part of Ballishan, 29th June, 1577.

Robert, Commissary of St Andrews, was fourth son of Thomas Maule, who died in 1605, by Margaret Halyburton. He may have been born about 1560-70. Robert Maule, licentiate of the laws, is designed Commissary on 1st February, 1592, upon the demission (apparently of William Skene, brother of Sir John Skene, Lord Register, immediately preceding him in said books), and the said Robert resigned the said office in favour of David Maule of Boath about the end of 1602.

Pannure is said to be from *Pan*—a chief, more—a lord=chief-lord. Commissary Maule thought it had been one of the King's castles, like Glamis, and occupied by a thane, who dispensed justice and drew the King's rents before Philip Valonii got it from William the Lion. It had become corrupted from Ballinmuir to Pannimor (Arb. and its Abb., 11 and 12).

A castle or fortalice stood at Panbride, but the site is unknown. It is traditionally stated to have been captured by the English at the time they seized the Castle of Panmure during the war in the fourteenth century, related above, but there is little certainly known about its builders or destroyers.

It is supposed that it was in the Castle of Panmure that William the Lion signed the charter of Panmure granted to Sir Philip de Valoniis, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, about 1172.

The lands of Panmure came to the Maules by the marriage of Sir Peter Maule and Christina, heiress of Sir William de Valoniis, the last male of the family (Vol. I., p. 382-3). The site of the castle is now known as *Castle Hill*, a high eminence projecting into what is called Coriara Den, or Panmure Den.

The ruins in the course of time became grassy mounds, and the masonry was completely hidden for ages; but James Mitchell, the gardener, and his men have, when not otherwise employed, carefully removed the rubbish from many of the mounds and exposed the buildings, so that some idea can be had of the form of the castle and the style of the masonry. Mr Mitchell is a keen antiquarian and an intelligent man, as well as an able gardener. He is at home in exploring the ruins of the castle, and in a short time he expects to have such an outline of the walls shown as will enable a draughtsman to make out a plan of the castle, which would be a very interesting document.

Regarding the House of Panmure, in one place it is said—"It is supposed it was built from plans prepared by Sir William Bruce for Earl Patrick." We said above that the erection of the house was commenced about 1666. In that year John Milne, His Majesty's master mason in Scotland, engaged with George, second Earl, to build a new family seat at Panmure, according to plans prepared by him, but he did not live to complete the work, and Alexander Nisbet, his successor, finished the house, but it was not completed when the Earl died in 1671, and his son, George, the third Earl, who died on 1st February, 1686, completed the work.

During the time of James, the fourth Earl, the house was remodelled both externally and internally. Earl William, who re-acquired the estates of Panmure, after the forfeiture of Earl James, from the York Buildings Company, made many alterations upon Panmure House and grounds. He formed walks and constructed grottos in Corriara Den, planted many trees, and executed many other improvements. The house was a large and plain building of three floors over a sunk floor. It faced the west, and consisted of a central portion, in which was the main entrance, with a pediment, on each side of which, a little recessed, were two similar wings, beyond which were two square towers, showing five windows in height, with finials on the top. The towers projected forward to the line of the central section of the building. Long ranges of offices extended to the south of the mansion, and there were some buildings to the north of it. There was a raised terrace in front of the house, and a lawn beyond.

Soon after the Right Hon^{ble}. Fox Maule succeeded to the family estates and honours in 1852, he proceeded to make extensive alterations upon, and additions to the House of Panmure, from designs by David Bryce, R.S.A., which completely altered the exterior of the mansion. The main entrance was changed from the west to the east side of the house, and both fronts were to some extent enlarged, and greatly improved in appearance; and, as far as was possible, made to harmonize; but the east front is more ornate than the west. A noble, lofty, square tower in the centre of the house rises above the surrounding masonry, from which a grand prospect is obtained in all directions, landward and seaward. The entrance to the demesne is by a picturesque lofty gateway, from which a straight spacious drive of considerable length leads to the house. On each side is a line of trees, and many large old trees are in the grounds around the mansion. A splendid portico surmounts the entrance which admits to the grand staircase, leading to the baronial hall, and to the many large and lofty apartments in the house. The old ceilings in

some of these apartments, which have been carefully preserved throughout all the alterations which have been made on the house, are particularly beautiful, and uncommon. Many fine old family portraits adorn the walls, and there are some examples of handsome old tapestry in various parts of the mansion, and some massive, old, finely-carved articles of furniture, and many antique articles of various sorts.

Of Panmure House, Headrick says it is situated in a very extensive park, surrounded by stately plantations, the extent of which the present owner (Hon^{ble}. William Maule) has very much increased. It is a venerable fabric and is kept by the proprietor in the same state in which it descended from his ancestors. Here a considerable collection of paintings and fine portraits are exhibited, together with the ancient armour of the Barons and Earls of Panmure. The state bed is shown which was occupied by the unfortunate son of James VII. of Scotland, when he attempted to recover the throne of his ancestors by the insurrection of 1715, headed by the Earl of Mar.

Large square towers with gilded finials flank the building, and two circular towers, also with gilded finials, rise above the large central tower.

The modern approach to Panmure from the west is by a lofty bridge over the deep den, and by a spacious drive, which passes close by the old gateway, erected by Earl James at the original entrance to the demesne, which, tradition says, has not been opened since about the time of the rebellion of 1715.

The approaches to Panmure were adorned by rows of noble trees, but many of these were unfortunately cut down about half a century ago. One grand row of beeches still remain, and a fine row of very old yew trees, both being to the south of the mansion.

The armorial bearings of George, third Earl of Panmure, the same as those on Edwards' map of Angus, are built in the wall inside the laundry court of Panmure House, and those of his Countess Jane Campbell, daughter of the Earl of Lowdon, are also built into the adjoining wall. The Earl's coat armorial are in their proper position, but those of the Countess are on their side, in a horizontal position. Tradition says they were so placed by Earl James, who built the laundry court, in consequence of some ill feeling he had to his mother.

On the west end of the north wing of the house, and also on the west end of the south wing, the crest, supporters, and motto of the family are displayed, with the St Andrew Cross pendant below, but the shield is blank in both. Below the shield on the first of these is the following aphorism, "Through

wisdom is an house builded, and by understanding it is established ;" and on the other, " Except ye Lord build ye house, they labour in vain that build it."

A fluted square pillar stands at a little distance to the north of the house, the base about 9 feet square and high, the column being about 4 feet square and 40 to 50 feet high. On a stone near the top, north side, is, " James, Earl of Panmure, 1694 ;" on south side, " Margaret, Countess of Panmure, 1694." It was erected by the Earl to commemorate their marriage in 1694.

Beyond the Coriara Den, the ground, clothed with fine, healthy trees of many sorts, rises rapidly for a short distance, and then more gradually to the top of Downie Hill, and there is a fine drive between the mansion and the " Live and Let Live " testimonial, which crowns the hill. Lower down the den, on its left bank, are the Panmure gardens and gardener's house, a neat building.

The gardens comprise a long range of glass houses, divided into sections, including several vineries, peach-houses, orangery, conservatories, stoves, &c., &c., filled with many sorts of healthy fruit trees, and beautiful flowering trees, and shrubs and plants in endless variety. The long corridor leading to the several houses is adorned with a profusion of climbing, and hanging, and other sorts of plants, fragrant and beautiful, which at all seasons produce a rich display of charming flowers, scenting the air and pleasing the eye. From either end of the corridor the vista is lovely. The open garden is undulating, and laid out in terraces, the borders around which are stocked with a fine collection of herbaceous plants. Below the gardens there is a fine fountain, which throws the water to a great height, and is very pretty. The gardens, in door and out, are kept in splendid order, and a visit to them is a great treat.

In the *Registrum de Panmure*, Vol. I., pp. 91-100, there is an interesting description of the barony of Panmure from the MS. of Commissary Maule, but as it is of considerable length, and extends over several parishes, we cannot give it. Included in the description is an account of the sculptured stone called Camus Cross, which stands a little east of the " Live and Let Live " testimonial on Downie Hill. The following is an outline of the figures upon it. The obverse and reverse are each divided into three compartments. The upper has the figure of a man in relief, beside which is a fowl, towards which the man's hand is raised. On the other side of the man is a figure with a human head. The fowl and this figure are on the arms of the cross. On the middle portion are two men, and on the lower other two men, with close-fitting bonnets on their heads, and cloaks on their bodies, with breastplates on them. On the other side of the stone the Crucifixion occupies the upper portions and arms of

the cross. On the middle is a man on horseback, looking back and drawing a bow, the arrow being like a bolt. On the lower part is a large flower. Representations of both sides of the cross are given in the Registrum. The sculptures are rudely executed, and of the large flower the account says it is “weil done, wpone sa rud ane stone.” On the edges of the cross are “ane prettie work after the forme that browdiusters do vse.”

In Vol. I., p. 383, we showed the manner in which the barony of Panmure came into possession of the Maules. It has now been in the family about 660 years. The barony included many lands besides those of Panmure. Of them we need say little, but will mention some of the proprietors through whose hands part of the other lands have passed; and of the lands in the parish which do not appear to have been included in the gift to the Valoniis or Valognes by William the Lion.

The earliest recorded proprietors of the barony of Panbride were a Norman family named De Malherb, afterwards changed to Morham, who had a gift of the barony from King William the Lion about 1214. They had large possessions in Craig. (Vol. III., p. 140-6.) We do not know how long the family remained in possession of Panbride, but it had subsequently reverted to the Crown, as King Robert Bruce gave it to Sir Alexander Fraser, who joined the King at his coronation in March, 1306.

Sir Alexander had sworn fealty to King Edward I. at Berwick, 28th August, 1296. He was taken prisoner fighting at the King's side at Methven, but afterwards got his liberty, and was with the Bruce in most of his subsequent encounters, and at Bannockburn. He was Great Chamberlain of Scotland from 1325 till the death of the King in 1329. He fell fighting for David II. at the battle of Duplin on 12th August, 1332 (Doug. II., p. 472). He was brother-in-law to King Robert.

After David the Second returned from France in 1341, he granted the barony, or part of it, to a family of the name of Boyce or Boece, latinized Boethius, ancestors of Boethius the historian. When Bishop Elphinstone founded the University of King's College at Old Aberdeen in 1494, he brought the celebrated Hector from France, where he was pursuing his studies, and appointed and installed him into the Principality. After his appointment, and his succession to his paternal property of Balbride, he is reported to have commenced the construction of a road from Panbride to join the great road from Dundee to Aberdeen, which then passed through the parishes of Monikie and

Carmylie. Some traces of an old road are discernible in the moor of Arbirlot, which bears the name of "Heckenbois-path," a corruption of Hector Boyce Path. A person named Ramsay is said to have married the heiress of the last Boyis or Boyce in 1495, but he may only have possessed a part of the lands, seeing Hector also possessed part of them. Thomas Maule married Isabella Ramsay, the heiress of one of the descendants of the said Ramsay, by which means the Boyce portion of Panbride was united to the larger portion of Panmure. In the fifteenth century and long subsequently the barony appears to have been divided among several parties. Contemporary with the Boyce family were other proprietors.

Alexander de Seaton, Earl of Huntly, had a charter of Panbride on 29th January, 1449 (Doug. I., 643). Walter Lindsay, third son of Alexander, second Earl of Crawford, had a charter of Panbride in 1643 (Doug. I., 164). The Ramsays had their portion. Robert, second Lord Crichton, had a charter of the barony of Panbride, or part of it, on 18th June, 1507 (Doug. I., 449). John, son of James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, had a charter of the barony of Panbride from Robert, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, on 25th October, 1511. (Doug. I., 465).

On 7th November, 1513, William Ramsay of Panbride and Patrick Boys of Panbride were both jurors at the service of a retour (H. of C. of S., 526). Panbride was subsequently acquired by Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, and the family retained possession of the property for some time. It was in possession of David Carnegie on 25th March, 1565 (do., p. 51). The Ramsays were lairds of Panbride about the end of the 16th century. It thus appears that for more than a century the lands of Panbride had been divided into small holdings, and that many changes took place among the proprietors, some of them retaining possession for short periods. In Willis' Current Notes, London, December, 1834, it is said persons of the name of Boyce, if not landowners, occupied a respectable position in the parish in and after 1640.

In a note to the History of the Carnegies, Earls of Southesk, p. 28, it is said:—"In the Biography of Hector Boece the historian, Panbride is said to have been acquired by his grandfather, Hugh Boece, for services rendered by him to King David II. at the battle of Duplin;" but it is doubtful whether any part of Panbride belonged to the Boece family at so early a date. In 1411 Thomas Meaden was proprietor of Panbride. He resigned these lands to Alexander, first Earl of Huntly, who fended part of them to John Forbes of Brux. Forbes granted a charter to Alexander Boyes, dated 20th October,

1492. This is the first appearance of the family of Boeee as owners of part of Panbride. Robert, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, subsequently acquired the barony of Panbride. A new charter was granted by him to Alexander Boyes and Katherine Guild, his spouse, dated 28th February, 1507. Wm. Ramsay and Patrick Boys of Panbride were jurors, 7th November, 1513 (H. of C. of S., 526). Mr David Boyes succeeded Alexander Boyes in 1543, and John Boyes succeeded his brother David in 1546. Alexander Boyes and Helen Lindsay granted a reversion of the eighth part of the Kirkton of Panbride in favour of Mr David Carnegie, dated 24th February, 1554 (Inventory of Panbride Writs, dated 1683, at Kinnaird).

In the Registrum de Panmure, p. 250, Alexander Boys, portioner of Panbride in 1479, is mentioned. The family must therefore have had an interest in the parish before 1492. p. 305, Patrick Boys, portioner of Panbride, was a witness in 1526; and p. 310, Alexander Boys, portioner of Panbride, served as one of a jury in 1560. These accounts are conflicting, and as we cannot reconcile them, we give all.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683 the parish was owned by three parties, viz.:—

Earl of Southesk,	.	.	.	£933	6	8
Earl of Panmure,	.	.	.	2733	6	8
Balmachie,	.	.	.	200	0	0
						£3866 13 4

On 12th March, 1767, the first portion mentioned above was divided thus (it had before that date come into possession of the Earl of Panmure):—

Rottonrow of Panbride, disponed by Earl Panmure to James

Milne in liferent,	.	.	.	£140	11	9
Panbride lands, Kirkton, port and harbour, mill and mill						
lands, disponed by the Earl to Jno. Spense in liferent,				721	8	11
Barnyards of Panbride, retained by the Earl,	.	.	.	71	6	0
Earl of Panmure, Barnyards of Panbride, retained by the Earl,	.	.	.	£933	6	8
Balmachie,	.	.	.	2733	6	8
				200	0	0
				£3866	13	4

In 1822 all the lands are entered as belonging to Hon. W. Maule.

The Crichtons retained possession of their portion of Panbride for a long period. On 15th July, 1619, William Crichton, heir of Robert, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, his father, was retoured (No. 121) in the lands and barony of Panbride, and lands in other counties.

On 11th May, 1658, James, Earl of Southesk, heir male of Earl David, his

father, was retoured (No. 367) in the lands of Panbryde, vizt.:—Kirkton of Panbryde, Balmachie, Barnyards, Rottinraw, with the port, haven, and mill, and in other lands. On 14th May, 1700, James, Earl of Southesk, succeeded his father in same lauds, &c., also in the teinds of said lands, as being in place of the Abbey of Aberbrothock (Retour 557).

On 1st April, 1662, George, Earl of Panmure, succeeded Earl Patrick, his father, in the rectory and vicarage teinds of the parish of Panbride, and other parishes which belonged to the Abbey of Arbroath; also in the church lands of Panbride, with the advocation of the Church of Panbride and the Chapel of Both (Retours 384-385).

On 16th May, 1671, George, Earl of Panmure, heir of Earl George, his father, was retoured (No. 449) in the church lands of Panbryde, and patronage of the Church and Chapel of Both. On 27th April, 1686, Earl James succeeded Earl George, his father, in same lands and patronage (Retours 501-2).

The contract for the sale of the forfeited estates in Scotland between the Commissioners and the York Building Company, for the sale of the lands and baronies which belonged to James, Earl of Panmure, is dated 10th October, 1719. Extract decree of sale of the lands and baronies of Panmure, Arbroath, Brechin, Glenesk, and others, as let on lease by the York Building Company, and purchased by William, Earl of Panmure, dated 2d March, 1764. Charter of sale, resignation, and confirmation, under the Union Seal, in favour of the said William, Earl of Panmure, of the barony of Panmure and others, dated 6th August, 1765.

The contract of marriage between George, Lord Ramsay, and Jean Maule, daughter of Mr Harie Maule of Kellic, is dated 9th and 16th December, 1726.

The retour of service of the Right Hon^{ble} Fox Maule, Baron of Panmure, afterwards Earl of Dalhousie, as eldest son and nearest lawful heir of taillie, and provision of William Maule, Baron of Panmure, formerly William Ramsay, is dated 24th May, 1852. Deed of entail by Fox, Baron Panmure, &c., in favour of himself and others, is dated 16th July, 1853.

David Maule had charters of Auchrynie from Thomas Maule of Panmure, 1562. On 2d November, 1602, David Maule of Both, Commissioner of St Andrews, with consent of his wife, Katherine Balfour, sold “all and haill the equal sunney half” of the lands and town of Auchreny to Mr John Ramsay, parson of Tealing, and his wife, Elizabeth Kinloch, for the sum of 1800 merks. Mrs Ramsay survived her husband, to whom she bore two daughters, Catherine

and Helen. Catherine became the wife of William Ochterlony, feuar of Seton ; and Helen married Alexander Durham. They resigned the lands of Anchreny in the Court of the burgh of Dundee, 3d June, 1620, in favour of Patrick Maule of Panmure ; and, as the deed of renunciation quaintly narrates, their husbands “ being removed furth of court, the saidis Catherin and Helene, in yair absens, gaife yair bodilie aythis, with all solemntie requisite, that they nor name of yame were compellit yairto. But yat they did the samy of yair awne free willis, and sould never cum in the contrari yairoff, directlie or indirectlie, in time cuming.”

The lands of Balhousie were acquired by the Strachans at an early period. On the resignation of Thomas Strachan, Sir Thomas Maule granted charter of the lands to Robert Strachan and Alice Brown, his spouse, on 11th July, 1469. In the time of David II., Walter Maule gave a charter to John Monypenny of Skonie (? Skryne) of Balhousie, and other lands (In. to Ch., 59-14). The lands were redeemed about 1350-60.

The two part lands of Barnyards and Balmachie belonged, in 1503, to a branch of the Strachans of Carmyllie. On 13th March, 1507, George Strachan of Balhousie and his wife, Elizabeth Kid, had sasine of the fourth part of Balmachie “ vpon ane receipt of my Lord Sanquhar.” At a later date Balmachie was owned by cadets of the Northesk family, who continued in possession of the property until 1772, when it was sold by James Carnegie, the then laird, to the Earl of Panmure. The lands were then “ set to small pendiblers, who were suspected to be no better than beggars.” In 1767 Balmachie was occupied by 18 tenants, who, besides a money rent of, in all, £58 18s 3d a-year, were each bound to pay six hens annually in name of kane. They had also each to carry a chalder of coals to the laird, and give him six days’ work. Balmachie is now occupied by one tenant, and forms part of the vast Dalhousie-Panmure estate. It is one of the finest farms in the district. The dying advice of an old tenant of the farm of Balmachie to his son is said to have been—“ Saw the end riggs, laddie, they’ll pay a’ the rent.” The liferenters on the Panmure estate had so cheap holdings that the head or end riggs were not considered worth cultivating. The old tenant had been careful of small things, as everyone ought to be.

Carlogie House has been for many years the residence of the local factor on the Panmure estates, the present factor being Lieut.-Colonel David Guthrie. A door lintel bears the date 1664. The house has been modernized and en-

larged in recent times, and is a comfortable mansion with pleasant surroundings. Since this was written Colonel Guthrie has been taken home, and John Shiell, Brechin, formerly factor for the northern portion of the Dalhousie estate, has been appointed factor for the whole of the great property. Carlogie House may hereafter be let to a tenant.

James Carnegie, second son of Sir Robert Carnegie, was the ancestor of the Carnegies of Balmachie. He is mentioned in the history of the Carnegies of Southesk in 1565 and 1579. On 18th August, 1632, David Carnegie of Balmachie, heir of his father, James Carnegie of Balmachie, was retoured in the lands of Balveny and Balglassie, in Aberlemno. On 11th May, 1658, James, Earl of Southesk, heir of Earl David, his father, was retoured (No. 367) in the lands of Panbride, viz.:—Kirkton of Panbride, Balmachie, Barnyards, Rottenraw, with the port, haven, and mill; and lands elsewhere.

In 1684-5 Balmachie belonged to one of the name of Carnegie, of the family of Southesk. The lands of Balmachie were sold to the Earl of Panmure before 20th February, 1764. On that date Sir James Carnegie bought back the estate of Southesk at the upset price of £36,870 14s 2d sterling. Shortly thereafter Sir James sold the lands of Carnegie, Glaster, Panbride, and superiority of Balmachie to W. Maule, Earl of Panmure, who at same time sold to Sir James the lands of Over and Nether Kineraigs, Balbirnie Mill, Pantaskall, the half of the lands of Arrot, being all parts of the barony of Brechin and Navar, in the parish of Brechin; and also the salmon fishings in the river Southesk. These exchanges of lands, &c., were for the mutual advantage of the Earl and Sir James, as they enabled both proprietors to make their respective estates more compact than they previously were.

I. On 1st June, 1563, David Carnegie of Panbride granted a charter of the lands of Balmachie to his brother James, who was fifth son of Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird. On 14th May, 1575, he and Christian Bruce, his wife, received from John Carnegie of that ilk a charter of eleven acres of arable land in Punderlaw, in the barony and regality of Aberbrothock. He died before 1st March, 1597, as his son David was then styled of Balmachie.

II. David, second son of Balmachie, married Margaret Livingstone. In 1599 he received a charter of Balmachie, and on 28th July that year they received a crown charter of the lands of Balglassie and Balveny. He died before 6th April, 1607. His widow, who was interred in Balmachie, died in December, 1623.

III. James Carnegie, son of David, succeeded to Balmachie as third laird. He was served heir male to his father in the lands of Balveny on 6th October, 1626; and he was infest in Balmachie on 4th January, 1627, on precept in his favour as heir of his grandfather, James Carnegie. He married Isabella Durham, and on 18th June, 1628, he granted to her, in liferent, and to their son David, in fee, a charter of Balmachie, in which they were iufest on same day. He died in August, 1628, and was succeeded by his son,

IV. David, fourth of Balmachie, who married Jean, eldest daughter of William Durham of Vmoquhy (Omachie). David, Earl of Southesk, granted to them a charter of Balmachie on 24th June, 1648. David was served heir of tailie of his cousin, Johu Carnegie of that ilk, in part of Punderlaw and Deishland, in the lordship of Arbroath, on 11th April, 1649. He died in 1684.

V. William Carnegie, fifth of Balmachie, succeeded to Balmachie on the death of David, his father. He married Elizabeth Alexander of Pitskellie. He is designed of Balmachie on 6th May, 1709, and he died in 1720.

VI. James Carnegie, his son, sixth of Balmachic, was served heir to his grandfather, David Carnegie, on 13th July, 1727. He married Ann Robertson, by whom he had a son and two daughters. He died in June, 1741.

VII. James Carnegie, seventh of Balmachie, was served heir to his father, James, on 15th January, 1751. He married, first, Elizabeth Erskine of Kirkbuddo, and secondly, Clementina Lyell of Gardyne. On 11th January, 1772, he sold Balmachie to Captain David Reid, and thereafter resided in Dundee. He had two sons and four daughters.

The lands of Muirdrum had been disposed of by Robert Maule of Panmure, or one of his predecessors, under reversion, to James Fleschour, burgess of Dundee, and Janet Rollok, his spouse. He was to recover possession of the lands on payment being made to them on St Michael's altar, within the parish church of Dundee, of 200 merks in gold of Scotch money. This having been done, they reconveyed the lands of Moredrome on 28th April, 1526.

The lands of Muirdrum have passed through various hands previous, and subsequent to the Dundee burgess mentioned above. The village of Muirdrum consists of a number of detached cottages, with gardens, on both sides of the highway between Dundee and Arbroath, and within about a mile of the parish church of Panbride. The cottages are comfortable and the situation pleasant.

'The lands of Scryne were included in the gift to the Valoniis, and they

passed from them to the Maules. They were given to Elizabeth Rollok, wife of Sir Thomas Maule, as a residence, in the event of her outliving him, at Dundee, 12th March, 1490 (Reg. de Pan., 2).

In 1361, William Maule granted a tack to Alexander Strachan of Carmylie of the lands of Skryne, which had been possessed in wadsett by Sir Robert Lawder, Kt.; and in 1380 King Robert II. granted a charter confirming a grant made by William Maule of Pannure to Mariot Fleming, daughter of Sir David Fleming, Kt., of the lands of Skryne and others (Reg. de Pan., 21).

Walter Lindsay of Skryne is mentioned as a juror, 16th May, 1508. The Lindsays were proprietors of Skryne in 1516 (Lives, Vol. I., 447).

Skryne had come into possession of the Strachans of Claypots, but we do not know when. On 15th December, 1599, John Strachan of Claypots, heir of Gilbert his father, was retoured (No. 17) in half the lands of Skryue, three-quarter parts of the mill and mill lands of Skryne, called Craigmill; half the lands of the Fishertown of Skryne, with half the port and fish, in the barony of Panmure—A.E. £4, N.E. £16.

A part of the southern district of the parish, adjoining the village of Carnoustie, has been given off in feus, upon which a number of cottages and several good dwellinghouses have been built. It is named the Newton of Panbride. A handsome Free Church, with a neat tower surmounted by a spire, a good manse, and other necessary accommodation, is in the Newton.

The fishing village of Westhaven is in close proximity to the Newton. The fishing village of Easthaven is at a short distance to the eastward. Some of the old dilapidated cottages in it have been taken down, and a range of neat new cottages, on higher ground than the old dwellings, have been erected by the Earl of Dalhousie, and the fishers are now comfortably located in them.

Between the East and Westhavens there is a large bleachwork, which affords steady employment to many of the neighbouring villagers.

The proprietors of Pannure estate have been long celebrated for being liberal landlords. They frequently gave favourite tenants leases of their farms for life, at easy rents, and several of the liferenters were able to purchase small estates for themselves. Thomas Anderson, in Westhaven, died laird of Longhaugh, in the parish of Mains, in 1841, aged 57. Alexander Johnston, in East Seryne, died laird of Lawton, in Inverkeillor, and Foxton, in 1855, aged 79 years. Others of them were equally comfortable in their liferent leases, but these good old times have passed away, and liferent farmers are now unknown in the district.

The present proprietor of the Panmure estates, John William Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie, is a nobleman of great intelligence, of a most kindly disposition, who has the welfare of his numerous tenantry at heart, and the new form of lease he has granted to his tenants puts them on an equitable footing regarding the tenure, working, and cropping of their farms.

It is traditionally said that George Sinclair, who was groom at Panmure, and was present with the Earl at the battle of Fontenoy, seeing his horse shot under him, and the owner of another horse shot at the same time, had the Earl mounted on the riderless charger, which enabled him to take the prominent part in the action for which he received the thanks of Parliament.

The word “Car”—earthair, a fort—is a common prefix in the central and south-eastern district of Forfarshire. Car-buddo, Car-rot, Car-lungie, Car-mylie, Car-logie, Car-negie, Car-noustie, Hair-cairn, Cairn-eorthie. “Dun”—a hill or fort—is also common in the district. Dun-dee, Dun-trune, Dun-head in the Den of Guynd, Dun-barrow, Dun-nichen. These words occur oftenest where Celtic races chiefly prevailed. They had all been forts, or places of strength when they were so named.

About the year 1855 a Piets' house was discovered near the house of Panmure, but it was again closed up. Cairneorthie is said to mean the cairn of the dark or black corrie, but no trace of the cairn remains. The Castle of Panmure, which the English destroyed in the fourteenth century, was allowed to go to ruin when the house at Bolshan was built. It is described, near the end of the sixteenth century, as “adjoining to and withiu the barony of Panmure, where Patrick Maule, fair of Panmure, makes his actual residence,” and where he lived down to the time of his death. Jervise suggests that Panmure is a corruption of the Gaelic words Can-more (Can-mohr), which signifies a large head, headland, or projecting point, which accurately describe the old castle. The present house of Panmure stands about half a mile north-east of the Castle Hill, and occupies nearly the same site as the house that was begun by the second Earl, and which appears to have been moated.

CHURCH OF PANBRIDE.

Dr Robert Dickson, Carnoustie, who was long medical attendant on the Panmure family, has for several years directed his attention to this church and matters connected therewith, and he kept notes of any interesting details he met with. Several of these he placed at our disposal, and although we

have, in this chapter, already given some account of the church, the notes will elucidate what we have said, and supply so many new and interesting particulars, that we now give them :—

“ Our historical knowledge of the Church of Panbride dates back to the time of William the Lion. That Monarch gifted it to his new Abbey of Aberbrothock. The church had already been dedicated to *St Bridget*, commonly called *St Bride*, and from this circumstance, had given the name to the township or immediate locality in which it was situated, and ultimately gave the name to the whole neighbouring territory, afterwards designed as the parish of Panbride. Hence we have proof that a sacred edifice must have existed on or near the site of the present church long anterior to the date of the King’s grant, which was made between the years 1189 and 1199.

“ From the fact, too, that the Church of Panbride was previously under the jurisdiction of the Bishops of Brechin, and situated in the scattered diocese over which they held ecclesiastical sway, it is extremely probable that it was originally a cell belonging to the Culdees, who were the immediate predecessors of the Bishops of Brechin, and who planted several district chapels or oratories along the coast of Angus. (*Note*.—It is worthy of note that one of the two Culdee priests whose names have been preserved to us as having continued in the chapter of Brechin after the Episcopal dominion, about 1150, was called *Mallebryde*, who is designated as *Priore Keledorum nostrorum*—Prior of our Culdees.)

“ The King’s gift was not made without causing great dissatisfaction and misunderstanding in several quarters. The monks of the Abbey of Arbroath, on receiving the grant of the church, assumed that they were entitled to everything connected therewith—all its revenues, together with the rights and privileges pertaining to it. John de Morham, the then proprietor of the barony of Panbride, thought otherwise, and believed that the right of patronage at least, which he had hitherto enjoyed, had not been conveyed to the monks, but that he retained it as a pertinent of the estate. Some of his friends shared in this opinion, and urged him to have the matter tried at the law courts. For this purpose he obtained letters from his Sovereign, with authority, or rather, perhaps, permitting him to proceed against the monks. Unfortunately, before the case was decided by the court, John de Morham was led to relinquish his suit, and at length appears to have regretted the step he was induced to take, for he himself informs us that, ‘being at length guided by more wholesome counsel, I have, for the welfare of my soul and those of my predecessors and

heirs, given forever, conceded and fully made over for me, for myself, and my heirs, all the rights I had in the same church, or which by any title I ought to have had, to the Abbot and Brotherhood of Aberbrothock and their successors.'

"The ghostly fathers had in those days, as now, a better way of securing a decision in their own favour from members of their Church than the award of the civil judge. Excommunication and the terrors of Purgatory for him and his were threatened, which had so great an influence upon him, that he gave up his claim, and confessed that he had done wrong in making it, and now saw his error and repented of it.

"Thns early in the history of the Scottish Church was the question of the right of patronage raised, a question which, up to our own time, has been a bone of contention over which so much angry strife has taken place, and a source of so much discord and division.

"After John de Morham's death, his brother and heir, Adam, cheerfully confirmed his donation, and thereupon, at the same time, the Bishop of Brechin gave permission to the Convent of Arbroath to constitute and appoint a chaplain to the Church of Panbride. But in conceding so much the Chapter of Brechin were not willing to give up all the interest which they had hitherto possessed in it. They claimed certain of its revenues, which was objected to, and this difficulty was only cleared up after more than a hundred years' bickering between themselves and the Bishop of St Andrews, to whom the matter was referred, in order that peace and amity should be established between them (Reg. de Aberb.)."

CHAP. LII.—RESCOBIE.

The Church of Rescobie, with its chapel, belonged to the Priory of St Andrews. The patron saint was Tridnana, Virgin.

The present church, which is a plain but neat structure, was built in 1820. It stands upon a rising ground a little to the north of the loch of Rescobie. The "lake of Roscolby" is mentioned in a note of the marches of Dunnichen in the thirteenth century. The graveyard, like many others in Scotland, was long neglected, but it has been improved, and received some ornamentation.

The chapel, dedicated to St Madoc, stood on a small knoll or hillock a little to the south-east of Aldbar railway station, but all that remains of it is a small burial-ground, surrounded by a wall, the lintel of the doorway in which bears ANO MDCLXIX.

A monkish legend of Triduana, Virgin, tells that she was very beautiful, and a neighbouring chief fell in love with her. She went to Dunfallandy, in Athol, to be away from him. Some of his retainers followed and told her the lustre of her eyes charmed him, whercupon she plucked them out and sent them to her lover. She died at Restalrig, and was buried there.

St Trodlins' Fair, held at the old kirk style of Rescobie, was removed to Forfar ages ago, but on a small triangular piece of ground adjoining the church, the stone still stands at which the baron's courts were held and market customs collected. The spot belongs to the Earl of Strathmore.

The parish of Rescobie has a very tortuous outline, consisting of two sections tending in different directions, but connected. The western section extends westward from the church, and is fully five miles in length by one in breadth. It is bounded by Oathlaw and Aberlemno on the north, Aberlemno on the east, Forfar on the south, and Kirriemuir on the west. The eastern section is nearly five miles in length by fully one in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Aberlemno and the northern section of Guthrie, on the east by Kirkden, on the south by Kirkden and Dunnichen, and by Forfar on the west. It contains 6724.348 acres, of which 165.351 are water.

The loch of Rescobie, which stretches from east to west, is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length by $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in breadth. It is a pretty sheet of clear water, but the banks are low, and though pretty, there is little of the picturesque about it.

In 1574 Rescoby, Dunnichtin, Eidvie, and Guthrie were served by Maister James Balfour, minister, who had a stipend of £133 6s 8d Scots and the kirk lands. William Gareauch was reidare at Roscoby. His salary was £16 Scots and kirk lands (Mis. Wod. Soc., p. 351).

In the olden time the parish was called Rescolbyne, Roscolpin, Roskoby, Rescolby, and other spellings. The church and chapel are rated at 28 merks in the Old Taxation (Reg. de Aberb., p. 239).

On 6th September, 1336, an agreement was made at Loundy, in Angus, between James, Bishop of St Andrews, with consent of his chapter, on the part of him and his church and his successors on the one hand, and the religious man, John of Eskdale, Prior of Resteneth, and as attorney of the religious men, the Abbot and Convent of Jedword, constituted attorney by their patents sanctioned by their common seal, on the other hand. That his Grace, the same Bishop, with consent, &c., granted and gave as a free farm, *feodam firmane*, for ever, to the aforesaid priors of Resteneth, the whole of his lands of Rescolby, with all the appurtenances, liberties or privileges, conveniences, and easements

regarding the said lands, or that may at any future period be lawfully deemed to regard the same, in meadows, stagnate water, &c. (Ald. Miss.).

The following inscription is on the church bell of Rescobie :—

A.N.D.R.E.A.S E.H.E.M A.N.N.O 1.6.2.0

Like many other parishes in the county, the soil is various in quality, some parts of it being poor and others rich and fertile. In the end of last century, by the application of marl, a great improvement was effected on even the worst parts of it. Since then the science of agriculture has made rapid progress, and now the greater part of the arable land in the parish produces heavy crops of excellent quality.

The surface of the parish is very uneven. In the centre is the lake of Rescobie, with its affluent and effluent streams, the one entering from the west and the other flowing to the east. To the south of this valley the hills of Burnside and Dunnichen rise to a moderate height, the latter being the highest and most southerly of the two. Both hills are well wooded, and with their respective mansions and fine policies, add to the beauty of this picturesque district. To the north of the valley the land rises with a gradual ascent in some parts, but it is generally steep, and some parts are precipitous.

Rescobie, the name of the parish, is evidently of Celtic origin. The prefix *Res* or *Ross*, signifying a peninsula or promontory, is very often found forming part of Celtic names for places partially surrounded by water, or which had formerly been so. The affix *cobie*, *coplin*, or whatever it ought to be, is of unknown origin, but it evidently is a gross corruption of some Celtic word. We may here add that the name of Mr Powrie's estate, *Reswallie*, is also Celtic, the prefix *Res*, properly *Ross*, from a portion of the land having been, at one time, a promontory jutting out into the loch of Rescobie ; and *wallie*, properly *valloch* or *ballock*, *b* and *v* being interchangeable letters, signifying a homestead or hamlet, from which the very common prefix *bal*, as Balmadies, Baldardo, both in this parish.

Mr Powrie of Reswallie, who, at our request, very kindly revised the MS. of the chapter, believes that the name *Clocksbriggs* is from a bridge formed of logs which in former times crossed a burn which then passed across the road immediately east of the old house of Clocksbriggs, there dividing the parishes of Rescobie and Forfar. These *logs briggs* changed for euphony to *Clocksbriggs*. The meaning of the name *Clocksbriggs*, as given in Vol. III., p. 290, is to some extent fanciful.

It has long been the opinion that marl taken from the lochs in the parish and applied to the soil as manure had greatly enriched the land and made it more productive than it previously was. Mr Powrie believes it had the opposite effect, and almost if not altogether destroyed the fertility of the land so treated, and many fields in the parish have scarcely recovered from its employment. Marl is an impure carbonate of lime, in a state little fitted for manure. It is now superseded by lime.

The parishioners are highly lauded in Sinclair's account, about 1792. "Our people are usually decent in their dress, sometimes showy, and in a holiday suit emulous of their betters. In their conversation, sensible; in their manners, discreet and humane; in their various employments, diligent and industrious; in these times of alarm they are peaceable and loyal; in religion, serious, charitable, and observant of religious ordinances, and chiefly Presbyterians. As to the Episcopilians (he says), it would hardly be safe to say they can err."

But of the Seceders, of which there were a few in the parish, he is most intolerant. "Poor folk, they are so few be-north of the Tay, it might be reckoned an illiberal attack on weakness were any attempt made to expose their errors. But let it not offend them if it be observed that their distinguishing marks are not very ornamental, nor their proper peculiarities extremely praiseworthy." In a note it is added—"Their manners, as they are seen in sowing strife and division; their spy-office, as it is glaringly invidious; and their sentiments, as they are notoriously selfish and uncharitable, can have no good effect upon any people. And as to the discourses of their clergy, they are usually calculated to darken counsel by words without wisdom; rather to increase darkness than to diffuse light; to encourage and foster errors and unchristian prejudices rather than to correct and remove them. Whenever the deluded people shall come to have the use of their senses in these as in other matters, Seederism, like French nobility, will become a thing of the past."

The minister's glebe measures about seven acres. He says, "it would contribute much to the convenience and comfort of the country clergy if, instead of such a trifling pitiful spot of ground, glebes were enlarged to about twenty acres, and if, in giving augmentations, a few acres of land could be added to the glebe rather than as many pounds to the stipend, it would be found a beneficial change." He says he "was installed into the charge on 3d April, 1777, and is still a bachelor (May, 1793). Bachelorism is surely a pitiable, comfortless condition, and they that are in would fain be out of it, but unless the

Court of Teinds shall vouchsafe to deliver us from it, it must soon become more frequent."

The minister's discovery regarding the swallow is out of the ordinary groove. He had doubts about their migration, and for some years watched their first appearance in spring. "On 2d May, 1793, pretty early in the morning, he saw them for the first time in considerable numbers on the loch, from which they seemed to be just then in the process of emerging, though, as there was some rippling on the water, it was difficult to discern the breaking of the surface ; but the observer is positive they just then arose from the lake, and therefore must have lain or lodged somehow at the bottom since the time of their disappearance last year. The weather all day continued as it began, and the swallows enjoyed themselves skimming along the surface or soaring aloft in the air, but went very little away off the water till evening, when they collected over the lake and disappeared without observation."

"With anxious expectation they were looked for next morning, and all day through, but no appearance of them for several days ; and, therefore, there can be no doubt of their descending into their lodgings at the bottom, having from that day's experience felt or judged the air not sufficiently encouraging for them to live in. Nor were they seen till the 11th May, when they were again observed emerging from the lake, and continued playing their gambols till evening, when they disappeared as formerly, and were seen no more till the evening of 21st May, when the manner of their appearing was exactly the same as before-mentioned."

"The last experiment succeeded ; they felt it should seem, the temperature of the air encouraging, and in a few days began to prepare their summer dwellings. They have been known some seasons to show themselves sooner than last year, and to go away ten days or a fortnight, but till last summer, when there was some sharp cold piercing weather, the narrator never observed them to disappear twice after their first coming. And he is now fully satisfied that the swallow, instead of being classed with birds of passage, should be enrolled among the sleepers. The reporter must be excused for thinking it clearly decisive of a question in the natural history of this bird."

On the north side of the vale, the pretty hill of Carse rises in the north-west corner of the parish, eastward of which is the double-headed hill, the western portion of which is called the hill of Pitscandly, and the eastern the hill of Turin. The base of this double-named hill is about a mile to the north of the lake, and the comfortable mansion of Pitscandly cosily nestles at its south-

west corner, the hill protecting it from the cold northern blasts. A lofty perpendicular wall of rock forms the south side of Turin hill, and, as previously mentioned, the prospect from the top of the hill is magnificent in every direction.

Of the rock composing these hills, the writer of the Old Account says “it is excellent quality for building materials, and contains inexhaustible stores of stones of various kinds, and of every dimension fit for use; and where there are quarries now working, astonishing to look at, and affording ample subject of contemplation and amusement to the naturalist and virtuoso. Gentlemen of this cast would sometimes deign to come and see, if they knew what is to be seen. Besides the discoveries to be made in the bowels of these hills, the stupendous rocks that rise above them, in proud contempt of human productions, may well be viewed as natural prodigies, and must strike with amazement the eye of the stranger.”

The lands of Balmadies formed part of the great possessions of the Earls of Angus. Margaret Abernethy, Countess of Angus, granted a charter of them to William Monfode, which was confirmed by David II. (In. to Ch., 66-3). William of Fassington (? Dishington) had a charter of the lands of Balmedy from the same King (do., 70; Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 28, No. 45). King David also confirmed a charter by Margaret of Abernethy, Countess of Angus, to William Fassyngtoun and Margaret, his spouse, of the lands of Balmady. The confirmation charter is dated 6th February, 33d year of his reign, 1362-3 (do., 73-45). Alexander de Keith, son natural to William Keith Marischall, received from Robert III., in 1390, a charter of the lands of Balmady, and several others (do., 150-1). In a note below the record of the charter it is said—“Nearly one half of this charter is now torn off, containing the designation of Alex. de Keith, as well as of the resigner.”

It appears that the Ochterlonys had possessed Balmadies. Ochterlony, in his account of the shire, says:—“Balmadie formerly belonged to the lairds of Ochterlony of that ilk, and was the manor house of the family, and their burial was at the Kirk of Rescobie until they purchased the lands of Kellie.” They probably acquired Balmadies about 1480. They must have been intermediate proprietors between the Keaths and the Strachans, in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. They may have continued to possess part of the lands at the same time as the Strachans held part, or to have re-acquired part of them subsequently. The Ochterlonys of the old stock were in possession of Auchter-

mergeties (Balmadies) from about 1480, and they retained possession for some time. Evidences of their ownership still remain, in the shape of old stones built into the walls of some of the modern buildings. One of these is a corbel ; another with the date 1603 ; a third with the initials J. O. and the Ochterlony arms ; a fourth with the initials A. B. and the coat of Beaton of Balfour ; and several others, which probably all belong to the first half of the 16th century. The lands of Balmadies belonged to the Cathedral of St Andrews, and the Archbishop gave a feu-farm charter of it as mentioned below, but we do not know how or when they were acquired by the Cathedral.

The lands of Balmadies were acquired by the Strachans, but we do not know when. Alexander Strachan of Balmadies is one of an assize at the retour to John Carnegie of Kinnaird, as heir of his father, John, in Kinnaird, &c., on 16th May, 1508. James Strachan of Balmadies was a juror at a service on 7th November, 1513 (H. of C. of S., pp. 524-526). The Strachans had probably retained Balmadies until they were acquired by the family of Pierson, as mentioned below.

The surname of Ochterlony is said to have been assumed from the lands of Lownie, in the parish of Dunnichen. They were exchanged, 1226-39, for those of Kenny, in the parish of Kingoldrum. William of Ochterlony is witness to a charter, circa 1368. William of Ochterlony had an interest in the estate of Melgum in 1391. Alexander of Ochterlony married the only daughter of Sir William Maule of Panmure in 1394. The same person, or another of the same name, witnesses charters of Regent Albany, 1404-1423-4. William Ochterlony of that ilk is mentioned, 26th March, 1524. The latter William was of Kelly, which was changed to *Ochterlony* about 1468. There is uncertainty about the descent of these Ochterlonys and the lands from which they took their designation. The change in the name of their lands mystifies the history of the family, and increases the uncertainty.

Ochterlony possessed Kelly, in Arbirlot, before 1442, and Sir William Ochterlony sold Kelly to Irvine of Arbirlot, who passed them to Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum about 1614. About this time the Ochterlonys acquired Guynd, and it remained in possession of the family until 20th November, 1843, when John Ochterlony, the last male of the name in Guynd, died. He was succeeded by his nephew, J. A. Pierson, son of his sister, whose trustees now hold the property.

The lands and barony of "Auchtermeggities, vtherwayes callit Belmades, with the milne," is the description of the property in the ratification charter to

Alexander Pierson and Isabella Beaton of a feu-farm charter, which they obtained in 1624 from John, "last pretendit Archbishop of St Andrews." The Piersons must have acquired Balmadies before the date of that charter, as they are designed of Balmadies in 1614. The lands and barony of Auchtermegities, or Balmadies, were held under payment of a money rent of £20 Scots, and they owed suit to the Archbishop's courts at Rescobie.

James Pierson appears to have succeeded Alexander as second of Balmadies. He died, 7th December, 1673, and his spouse, Elizabeth Pierson, died in 1669. He was followed by Alexander Pierson, third of Balmadies, born 3d February, 1626, who married Margaret Murray, born 9th June, 1625. He died 13th March, 1700, and she died 12th September, 1694. James Pierson, fourth of Balmadies, born 3d November, 1666, succeeded, and married Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Evelick, by whom he had seven sons. She had been previously married to the Laird of Findowrie. She died in May, 1714. James Pierson died 30th March, 1745. Robert Pierson, fifth of Balmadies, advocate, born 21st May, 1701. In October, 1740, he married Ann, daughter of John Fraser of Kirkton and Hospitalfield. She was born on 9th May, 1723, and by her he had three sons—James, John, and David—and two daughters—Mary and Margaret. She died on 9th July, 1761, and he died on 4th April, 1763.

James Pierson, fourth of Balmadies, who died in 1745, executed, in 1739, a disposition of his whole properties, consisting of Balmadies, Lochlands, Barngreen, Berryfold, and Smiddycroft, in favour of his second son, Robert, advocate, containing reservations in favour of his eldest son, John, and youngest son, Thomas. John died unmarried in 1763. Robert then came into absolute possession of the property. It was their eldest son, James, who married Margaret Ochterlony of the Guynd, whose son, James Alexander Pierson, succeeded to the Guynd on the death of his uncle, John Ochterlony, in 1843.

The Piersons sold Balmadies, since which time it has passed through several proprietors, among whom is Henry Stephen, author of "The Book of the Farm," and a noted agriculturist.

A neat tablet, which had adorned some part of the old mansion of Balmadies, is still preserved. On it is a Latin inscription, in Roman capitals, in relief, of which the following is a translation :—

" My foes keep out, O house ; to friends and strangers open be ;
And may such ever be the mind of him that holdeth thee."

The tablet appears to have been the work of James Pierson, second of Balmadies. On a lintel below the tablet are the following initials :—

M

D

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A P

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M

M .

being those of Alexander Pierson and Dame Margaret Murray, his spouse, who possessed Balmadies immediately after the above mentioned James of the tablet.

The Piersons of Balmadies, now of Guynd, had their burying-ground in the chappel-yard of St Ninians, on the estate of Balmadies, in this parish, and many of the headstones in it record the death of members of this family. The name is found in the Reg. de Aberb. in 1506, when Thomas Pierson had a charter of "ly Rude," with pertinents, in the Almonry of Arbroath.

The estate of Balmadies was purchased in 1830 for Sir David Ochterlony's trustees, who changed the name from "Balmadies" to "Ochterlony," in accordance with his wishes as expressed in his trust deed. The estate was bought for Sir Charles Meltcalfe Ochterlony, Bart., who was then a minor. The change of name, which Sir Charles himself would not have desired, was a source of some annoyance to the laird of Guynd, the eccentric John Ochterlony, who was, Sir Charles believes, the lineal representative of the Ochterlonys of that Ilk ; Sir David's ancestors being a collateral branch, the Ochterlonys, 1st of Seaton and then of Tillifroskie, Aberdeenshire. Sir David's grandfather, Alexander Ochterlony, laird of Pitforth, was 6th son of James Auchterlony of Wester Seaton, St Vigeans, and Tillifroskie, Aberdeen, of both which properties he had a grant in 1698.

Sir Charles Meltcalfe Ochterlony, Bart. He is second son of Roderick Peregrine Ochterlony of Delhi, by Sarah, daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. Nelly, of the Bengal Engineers, born 1817. He succeeded his kinsman, Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, G.C.B., Bart., 1825, and is second Baronet. He was educated at Edinburgh and Haileybury, was formerly in the Bengal Civil Service, is a Magistrate for Forfarshire, and in 1844, married Sarah, eldest daughter of W. P. Tribe, by whom he has issue sons—David Ferguson, born 1848, educated at St Andrews, married, 1873, Somerville, daughter of Baron Grahame of Morphie ; Ross Wilkie, born 1853 ; Gilbert Douglas, born 1867. Daughters—Sarah-Helen, married 1868, to Sir James Liston, Foulis, 9th Baronet of Colinton and Ravelston ; Charlotte-Amy, Annie-Georgina, Mary-Hunter. Sir David Ochterlony, G.C.B., the first Baronet, a Major-General in the East India Company's service, and Colonel of the 28th Regiment

of Native Infantry, distinguished himself in the Nepaulese War, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

CREATION 1823.

Arms.—Aznre, a lion rampant, argent, charged on the shoulder with a key erect wards upwards of the field, and holding in the fore paws a trident, or; all within a bordure wavy of the second, charged with four buckles gules.

Crest.—A swan, wings elevated, argent, ducally collared and chained, or; the breast charged with a buckle gules, and the wings and body debruised by a bendlet sinister wavy azure.

Motto.—Spe labor levis.

Sir Charles is of the old stock of Ochterlony of that ilk, and he possesses part of the property which belonged to his race four centuries ago. Sir David Ochterlony was created a baronet in 1816; obtained a second patent in 1823, recreating himself a baronet, with remainder, to Sir Charles and his legitimate issue. Sir David, who was born at Boston, U.S., was the grandson of Alexander Ochterlony of Pitforthys, near Brechin, whose eldest son, Gilbert, succeeded to that property. He was also designed of Newton Mill.

The chapeleyard of St Ninian's is an integral part of the estate of Ochterlony, and as such now belongs to Sir Charles, and not to the Guynd family. He has, however, given permission for the interment there of members of that family who have died since he succeeded to the property.

The present mansion house of Ochterlony was built by Henry Stephen, then proprietor, about 1820, on the site of the old mansion house, and the stone with the Latin inscription already given was in the old building, and removed to its present position when that structure was demolished. It is a good, comfortable building of three floors. The principal entrance, to the east, has a neat portico supported on columns. The house is lighted by windows on all sides. It is on an elevated site, with lawn around it, a good garden to the south, and all surrounded by thriving plantations, the drive through which, from the highway to the mansion, is very pleasing, and in some parts picturesque. The farm buildings are at some distance to the westward of the mansion.

The estate of Burnside was long known as the lands and barony of Dodd and they held off the Crown. Of the original lands of Burnside, part, at least, held off the Priory of Resteneth. In Peter's Baronage of Angus and Mearns p. 166, taken from Smibert's Clans, p. 218, it is said:—The Rev. Mr Marshall, maternal ancestor of the then proprietor, thus writes—“ The lauds and barony

of Dodd is the expression applied to the estate in the title deeds, and Burnside is, or was, a distinct property, which adjoins this." . . . The rev. gentleman adds:—" When the proprietor of the two properties began first to be called *Hunter of Burnside* I am unable to determine." " The name of Hunter was given to the remote progenitor by Malcolm Kenmore in the following curious charter":—" I, Malcolm Kenmore. King, the first of my reign (A.D., 1153) give to the Normand Hunter of Polmood, the 'Hope,' up and down, above the earth to heaven, below the earth to hell,

' As free to thee and thine
As ever God gave it to me and mine,
And that for a bow and a broad arrow
When I come to hunt in Yarrow ;
And for the mair suith,
I byte the white wax with my teeth.'

" It was the royal 'cross,' His Majesty's usual mode of attesting documents, (According to the *Durham Chronicle*, he could neither read nor write).

' Before thir witnesses three,
May, Maud, and Majorie.' ”

The author of this account of the origin of the name of Hunter must have been trying to emulate the too famous Richard of Cirencester in his description of Britain. Malcolm IV. (The Maiden), son of Henry, son of David I., began his reign in 1153. Malcolm III. (Canmore) began his reign in 1056, and Scotland has no charters so early as his reign, the oldest being by his son Duncan, 1094.

The family have continued in possession of the property since Ochterlony wrote, but I have not ascertained the time when the Hunters acquired it. Alison, a daughter of the house of Burnside, was married to Gordon of Abergeldie before the middle of the 18th century. They lived together almost half a century. He died in 1796, and she survived him four years. David Hunter of Burnside is among the freeholders of Forfarshire in 1820. Lieut-General David Hunter of Burnside died in 1846. His son David succeeded, but died in 1847, when his son (then a minor), William George Hunter, became proprietor, and he still possesses it.

The lands of Dod were for some time in possession of the Lyons. On 7th November, 1587, Sir Thomas Lyon of Aldbar, knight, the famous " Master of Glamis," who bearded King James VI. in 1587, had a charter of the lands of Dod, and the family retained them for some time thereafter. On 9th November, 1650, John Lyon of Aldbar, son of Sir Thomas, was retoured (No. 595)

in the lands and barony of Murtadderwood, and Hempwood or Dod, with the tower, fortalice, mansion and wood, mill, multures and mill lands, and fishings in the loch of Rescobie; ; lands called Kingsmuir; advocation of the church and parish of Rescobie to the barony of Dod; advocation of the church and parish of Nether Airlie, annexed to the barony of Dod—A.E. £4, N.E. £16.

Kingsmuir, in the barony of Dod, was in possession of the Earl of Strathmore in 1695, but the Earl may have had the superiority only, as Ochterlony gives *Hunter* as proprietor in 1684. In 1706 Hunter of Burnside bought the lands of Draffin for £899 6s 8d Scots (Dundee Charters). Andrew Hunter was proprietor of the lands of Dod, which he entailed in 1709. He died in 1728, and was succeeded by his son (supposed to be his only son), David Hunter, who, dying in 1758, was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles Hunter. He died in 1802, and was succeeded by his eldest son, General Hunter.

The General lived a considerable time at Broughty Ferry, his mansion and grounds being directly opposite the entrance to the North British railway booking office and pier. He owned a large extent of the links of Broughty. He also owned the Grange of Monifieth, and other lands in Monifieth parish.

George Dempster of Dunnichen, who died on 2d June, 1753, was proprietor of Burnside (Vol. III., p. 198). In 1774, Mr Hunter was designed of Burnside. On 20th April, 1801, David, fourth son of General Hunter, was born at Broughty Ferry. The General died in 1846. His eldest son, Charles Hunter, died in 1802, unmarried. His second son, Major William Hunter, also predeceased his father, leaving family. The General was succeeded by his grandson, David Hunter, who married Margaret Wemyss Henderson, daughter of the late James Henderson, a merchant or manufacturer of Kirkealdy, whose widow married John Marshall, at one time Episcopal minister at Blairgowrie. David Hunter did not survive long after his marriage, having died in 1847, and was succeeded by his only child, born same year, William George Hunter. He disentailed the property about 1880, and immediately thereafter sold one of the farms, Newmill, to Miss Baxter of Balgavies. In 1881 he sold other five farms—viz., Finneston, Fonah, Greenhead, Hagmuir, and Forrester's Seat—to James Auldjo Jamieson, W.S., Edinburgh, son-in-law of James Powrie of Reswallie. Mr Jamieson had a short time previously purchased the lands of Clocksbriggs.

Since the sale of these farms, Mr Hunter, in September last, disposed of what remained of the property (about one half of the original whole), with the

mansion house, to Alexander Robertson, Sheriff-Substitute, Forfar, who occupied the house for some years prior to the purchase of the property.

David Hunter, fourth son of the General, and who died in 1846, was proprietor of the links extending for some distance to the east of Broughty. He disposed them to himself, the late David Halley, and Charles Norrie. They sold them, or gave the land off in feu, to the Railway Company, to the late John Cowan, and others, and what was then barren sandy links is now covered with dwellinghouses, the abode of a large population.

General Hunter was one of the ten proprietors in Forfar parish in 1843, his rental in that parish being then £223 6s 8d. Wester Dod was in Forfar parish and Dod in the parish of Rescobie. The total rental of Burnside was then £750, thus leaving the rental in Rescobie £516 13s 4d. Wester Dod comprised the barony of Auchterforfar and the priory and priory lands of Resteneth. Early in last century these lands and Burnside belonged to a Hunter. They were sold during the first half of the eighteenth century to George Dempster of Dunnichen, as mentioned above. Right of burial in the Priory of Resteneth, with the small field on which the mansionhouse stood, being retained by the Hunters, who also took George Dempster bound to discontinue the name of Burnside to his purchase, and they transferred the name of Burnside to the family estate of Dod.

The Earl of Strathmore being lay impropriator of the benefices belonging to the Priory of Resteneth, had very probably been proprietor of part, and superior of other parts of Kingsmuir, which had been subdivided, a portion belonging to Burnside, now Dunnichen ; while another portion forms separate small properties in the parish of Forfar, held in feu by the owners.

Easter Dod was a distinct property from Dod or Wester Dod in, at least, a part of the 16th and 17th centuries, and it appears that the lands had been divided among two or more proprietors. On 17th May, 1617, George Strang, heir of John Strang, portioner of Kilrenny, his father, was retounred (No. 100) in the lands of Easter Dod, called Gallowfaulds, and Forrester's Seat, in the barony of Dod—A.E. 20s, N.E. £4.

The old house of Dod, though called a castellated fortalice or keep, was a paltry place. It stood immediately east of the present home offices, and was only recently altogether pulled down. The mansion house of Burnside was also very poor, and had been quite eradicated when the property was sold to Dunnichen. The present house of Burnside was built by Charles Hunter, the father of General Hunter. It was very much improved and added to by the

proprietor, Captain W. G. Hunter. It is a fine commodious mansion, the best in the parish, and it stands on a good site between the hills of Dunnichen on the south and Burnside on the north, having a fine lawn in front, with well-grown trees to the right and left of it, and a tiny stream running past. It is a pleasant sheltered spot, and a very desirable residence.

Captain William George Hunter was educated at Eton and Sandhurst College, was Captain 69th Regiment, and is a Captain 1st West York Militia, and a Justice of Peace for the county of Forfar.

King David II. granted a charter to Marthaco or Murdoch Rind, or Murthaco del Rynd, of four oxengate of arable land in the forest of Platter or Platane, and four oxengates of Land of Cass, or Carse (In. to Ch., 66-6). The redendo or payment to the Crown being a pair of white gloves and two pennies of silver annually, "at our manor of Forfar" (do., 81-161). These two portions adjoin each other, and as Carse is on the south of the hill of Finhaven, it shows that the great Forest of Plater had included this hill. The oxgang of land was thirteen Scotch acres. King Alexander III. enacted that every proprietor of an ox should be bound to plough an oxgang of land, the measure first taking its name in this monarch's time. The tenant of an oxgang was bound to find an ox for the common plough. The charter of these lands to Murthaco was dated at Dundee, 31st July, 37th year of King David's reign, 1366 (Reg. Great Seal, No. 161, p. 53). In 1372 Patrick of Rynd was an alderman or bailie of Forfar. He and five other burgesses of Forfar, on behalf of that town, completed an indenture or agreement with the town of Montrose regarding the freedom of both burghs. He had probably been a brother or other relative of the laird of Carse.

On 21st July, 1450, James Rind of Carse and Broxmouth was a witness; on 13th October, 1450, Patrick and James Rind were at an assize; on 23d June, 1497, Alexander Rind was a witness; James Rind on 6th May, 1500; William Rind on 29th April, 1588. These persons are all designed of Carse (Reg. Ep. Br.). William Rind of Carse was a witness in 1602 (Reg. de Pan., 317). On 20th October, 1621, John Rynd of Carse was retoured (No. 135) heir to William Rynd of Carse, his grandfather, in the lands of Cotton of Carse—A.E. 20s, N.E. £4; lands of Parkzet and Westmylne, called the Waird Mylne, in the barony of Forest—A.E. 40s, N.E. £8; and lands of Craighead, &c. The Rynds were also in possession of the lands of Clocksbriggs for a considerable period (Clocks or Clach-bricks=a place abounding with freckled stones). The

Rynds appear to have been out of Carse by about the middle of the 17th century, as Patrick Lyon is designed of Carse about 1650 (Bar. 51). The estate shortly thereafter came into possession of Sir Patrick Lyon, advocate. Ochterlony calls it Wester Carse, a pleasant place, well planted, and belonging to Sir Patrick. The estate of Carse was acquired by the Ruthvens.

On 18th September, 1655, William Ruthven of Gardyne was retoured (No. 352) heir male of conquest of Colonel Sir Francis Ruthven of Carse, knight, his immediate younger brother-german, in the lands of Carse; the lands of Milton of Rescobie; the lands called Wardlands and Sergeantlands, with fishings in the loch of Rescobie, in the barony of Rescobie and regalities of St Andrews; also of the lands of West Cotton of Carse called Mackieshill; the lands of Parkgate and Wardmill; the lands of Surdo, with fishings upon the loch of Rescobie; the lands of Heatherstack, with the mill, within the parish of Rescobie and barony of the Forest of Platane, as for principal; the lands of Over and Nether Bowhouse; the lands of Wood of Finhaven, within the barony of Finhaven, in warrandice of the lands of Heatherstack.

On 20th September, 1664, William Ruthven of Gardyne was served heir male of William Ruthven of Gardyne, *avi*, in the lands of Carse, and all the other lands enumerated above, with other rights and privileges (No. 407).

On 30th October, 1695, Patrick Lyon of Carse, heir of Lord Patrick Lyon, his father, a Senator of the College of Justice, was retoured (No. 537) in the lands of Carse, with the mill—E. £12, &c., *feudifirmæ*; lands of Milton of Rescobie, with the mill and mill lands, Wardlands and Sergeantlands, with the fishings on the loch of Rescobie; restricted multures from the mill of Rescobie on the lands mentioned above—E. £8 6s 8d *feudifirmæ*; lands of Mackieshill, and other lands, &c., which belonged to the family of Ruthven, as detailed above; the lands of Clochtow or Myreside, in the barony of Resteneth; and other lands.

On 2d June, 1648, John Lindsay of Edzell, heir of David Lindsay of Edzell, his father, was retoured (No. 304) in the church lands of Wester Edzell, with pendicles, vitz.:—Derahoill, Meikle and Little Magry, in the lordship of Rescobie—E. 16m.

On 25th April, 1699, David, son and heir of David Lindsay of Edzel, was retoured (No. 533) in these lands of Derahoill, and Meikle and Little Magry.

The estate of Carse was acquired by Charles Gray, son of Gray of Balbunno, in Perthshire, a cadet of the noble family of Gray of Gray, about 1741. He married Elizabeth, a sister of James Farquhar of Balmoor. Charles Gray

died 28th April, 1768, aged 86, and she died in 1779. He, in 1765, executed a deed of entail of Carse and other lands in favour of his own issue, whom failing, to that of his nephew, Patrick Lowson, a farmer in Auchterhouse. On the death of Charles Gray, through failure of his own issue, he was succeeded by his grand-nephew, Walter Lowson, son of Patrick, who assumed the surname and arms of Gray only. He also added *Gray* to the name of the property, making it Carsegray. James Farquhar of Balmoor died 31st December, 1759. In 1769 a marble monument was erected in the old church of Rescobie, having a Latin inscription, which, translated, reads as follows:—“Sacred to the memory of Charles Gray of Carse, Esq., aged 86; and of James Farquhar of Balmoor, Esq., his most devoted friend, a man of primitive virtue, who died 31st December, 1759, aged 66. This monument was erected in 1769 by Elizabeth Farquhar, widow, in memory of her dearly-beloved husband and brother, and by Walter Gray, heir of the former, in grateful remembrance of his respected granduncle.” This marble lies below the stair leading to the gallery of the new church, a very unsuitable place for so affectionate a memorial. It ought to be placed in a more prominent position.

Walter Gray was the father of Charles Gray of Carsegray, who died in 1850. He was predeceased by his eldest son, Walter, who died leaving no issue. His second son, Charles Gordon Gray, left an only child, Carsina Gordon Gray of Carsegray. She succeeded her grandfather, Charles Gray, in April, 1850, and became of age, 22d May, 1852. On 17th December, 1850, she married William Hunter, late of 80th Regiment, second son of Major Hunter of Burnside, by whom she has issue a son and heir, Charles William Gray, born 28th October, 1851, who is the present proprietor of the fine estate of Carsegray. The property lies in the parishes of Aberlemno, Forfar, Rescobie, and Oathlaw.

The mansion house is old and not very commodious, but the situation is elevated, commands an extensive prospect, and is very fine. Many large trees are in the vicinity of the house, and the approach from the highway is pretty.

The lands of Carsebank at one time formed a distinct estate, and they were for a long period the property of the Ogilvys. On 28th August, 1657, Thomas Ogilvy of Carsebank, heir of Thomas, his father, of Carsebank, was retoured (No. 360) in the lands of Carsebank, in the regality of Rescobie, as principal—E. £20, &c., of feu duty; the town and lands of Aberlemno called the Kirkton of Aberlemno, lying as said is, in warrandice of theforesaid lands—

E. £5 of feu duty. Before 1684 the property was acquired by the Guthries. Carsebank has for a considerable period formed part of the estate of Carsegray, of which Charles William Gray is proprietor.

The lands of Pitscandly were for a long period in possession of the Lindsays, but we have not ascertained when they first acquired them. David Lindsay was laird of Pitscandly from 1621 to 1642 and onward. On 29th July, 1656, John Lindsay of Pitscandly was served heir to his father, David (No. 356), in the town and lands of Pitscandly, Mearsland, and Baldardo, within the barony of Rescobie, &c.—E. £5 of feu duty. He held the property in 1664-69. The family were in possession in 1690. John Lindsay, younger of Pitscandly, 1699-1711. John Lindsay of Pitscandly, 1715. He was an elder of the parish on 2d February, 1718. John Lindsay of Pitscandly granted a disposition of Pitscandly to George Lauder, 7th November, 1726. It was from him Miss Elizabeth Farquhar purchased the estate. Her son Thomas got a Crown charter of Pitscandly, 23d June, 1766.

The family of Farquhar, to whom the estate of Pitscandly belongs, are descended from Robert Farquhar, a burgess and merchant in Aberdeen. He was one of the Bailies of the city in 1637, and Provost in 1644. During the troubles which took place in the kingdom in the reign of the first Charles, he was repeatedly fined and imprisoned by the Royalists. He supplied the army with meal and other necessary provisions to so large an extent, that the Government owed him the extraordinary sum of £180,860 Scots, and the Estates agreed to allow him one-third of all the fines imposed on delinquents north of the Tay until the debt was extinguished. Notwithstanding his losses by fines, he was reputed to be one of the wealthiest merchants in Scotland at that period. He acquired the estate of Mounie, in the parish of Daviot, in 1636-7.

There were other three burgesses of that name in Aberdeen contemporary with Robert. Alexander, who was designed of Touley, James, and John. In 1644 John, in Mounie, petitioned Parliament for compensation for losses he had sustained at the hands of the Royalists. The four appear to have been near relatives. Robert was knighted in 1660, and is supposed to have died in 1666.

In 1666 Alexander Farquhar was served heir to his father, Patrick of Mouney; and in 1676 Alexander, his wife (Elizabeth M'Intosh), four sons, two daughters, and a sister of the laird were all charged poll. Alexander

Farquhar is also designed of Touley, which may have fallen to him on the death of Alexander Farquhar, who was contemporary burgess with his father. Two of Alexander's sons died without issue, but another of them left three daughters co-heiresses. Francis, the youngest of the four brothers, became a colonel of the army, and the landed estates, consisting of Mounie, Touley, and Tolquhan, fell to him. Francis died unmarried, leaving his landed property to William Reid, a son of his eldest niece. This was disputed by the other nieces, but the matter may have been compromised.

Elizabeth Farquhar, who was co-heiress with her two sisters, of Colonel Farquhar of Monnie, in Aberdeenshire, acquired the estate of Pitscandly in the second decade of the 18th century. She married James Stormonth, younger of Kinclune, in Kingoldrum. In or about 1721 she executed a deed of entail of Pitscandly. The family lawyer, who took the copy of the deed away with him, died, and the family have never recovered it, and Mrs Farquhar, the proprietrix, in consequence, is unable to verify the date. She had nine children to her husband. He followed Prince Charlie in 1745, was taken prisoner, condemned to death, and through the influence of his wife's sister, Christian, who had married a Mr Macneil, a nephew of the Duke of Argyle, his sentence was commuted to banishment, and he died in one of the West India Islands, as did also two of his younger sons.

Elizabeth Farquhar died in 1764. A flat tombstone in the churchyard of Rescobie, with the initials E. F., and the date 1764, marks the spot where she was interred. She was succeeded by her son Thomas, who died unmarried, and was succeeded by his younger brother, John, who had been for nearly thirty years a surgeon in the East India Company's service. While he was in India he retained his father's name of "Stormonth," but on succeeding to Pitscandly he had, by the deed of entail, to assume his mother's name, "Farquhar." By his first wife, a Miss Guthrie of Craigie, Dundee, he had two sons and four daughters. His wife and two sons died in India, and the only descendant of the daughters is John Roby Leifchild, Esq., now residing in Kensington.

On the return of John Farquhar to England he married, a second time, Susan Floyd Lake of Kensington, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. He died in 1808, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, whose brother and sister died unmarried. He married Mary Ann Shillite of London, and had four daughters. He died in June, 1844, and was succeeded by his eldest daughter, Sarah, who died unmarried, August, 1849.

She was succeeded by her sister, Mary Ann, who married, in 1852, the Rev. William Taylor, who by deed of entail had to drop his own name and assume that of Farquhar. He died in March, 1874, leaving five sons and one daughter. The eldest, William Taylor, born 1853, is the present heir.

By the deed of entail the family of Pitscandly are entitled to use the arms and crest of Mounie, in Aberdeenshire.

Pitscandly House, though not large, is a commodious and comfortable mansion. It is of two floors, the entrance in the centre of the building with a pediment over it, and wings to the right and left of the entrance. It faces the west or south-west, and it commands a beautiful prospect, especially of the Vale of Strathmore to the west, and the town of Forfar and hills beyond. There is a fine garden, lawn, and shrubbery in the vicinity of the mansion, and many noble and venerable trees around it. The site of the mansion is at the west end of Pitscandly Hill, and it is well sheltered from easterly and northerly winds. A good farm house and steading is behind, and a little higher on the hill than the mansion. In the midst of these are two large amorphous obelisks or rough standing stones. The north-eastmost stone is between six and seven feet in height above the ground, by fully three feet in breadth, and nearly one foot in thickness. The other, about 50 feet south-west of its brother, is a huge block about nine feet in height above the ground, fully five feet in breadth, and nearly one foot thick. About five feet above the ground the stone begins to narrow, and the apex is a sharp peak. Another similar stone stood at a little distance south-west of the first-mentioned stone, but it was removed. A fourth stood a little to the south-west of the first. It had been broken over at the surface of the ground, but the broken portion left in the ground is visible for some inches above the ground. From the circular position in which the four stones stood when entire, they appear to have been part of a Druidical circle. Other two or three stones would, with these four, have formed a complete circle. These huge stones are locally associated with the battle between the Scots and Picts, fought between the years 833 and 836, when Feridith, King of the Picts, was slain and his army defeated. Pitseandly is supposed to mean “the grave of the multitude.”

The lands of Reswallie were church lands belonging to the Priory of Resteneth. They came into possession of Sir Richard Preston, of the old family of Preston of Craigmillar Castle, near Edinburgh, who had a charter of the lands of Reswallie on 14th March, 1598-9. He was created Lord Dingwall in 1607.

The property was subsequently acquired by the Doigs, who held lands in Brechin from before 1532, and some of them were Magistrates of that city in the first half of last century. They also possessed Cookston, and acquired Balzeordie by marriage in the first half of the 16th century. Christian, a daughter of the family, was married to Sir James Carnegie, Bart. She died in 1820, aged 91 years. They owned Reswallie during part of the 17th century.

It is probable that the Prestons sold the estate to Thomas Hunter, who was designed of Reswallie in the early part of the 17th century. He was succeeded in the property by his son, also Thomas, who, on 29th March, 1650, was served heir (No. 611) to Thomas Hunter of Reswallie, in Muirton and Eelark, Clocksbriggs and mill, &c. The Doigs and Hunters may both have had an interest in the lands at the same time. There is a tombstone in the graveyard of Rescobie to the memory of Janet Dal, spouse of Master David Doig of Resvale, who lived with her husband 15 years, and died 8th September, 1658, in the 37th year of her age.

On 27th January, 1693, David Doig, heir of Master David Doig of Reswallie, his immediate younger brother, and Joan Doig, heiress of Master David Doig, son of the late David Doig of Reswallie, were each retoured (No. 524) in an annual of £18 from the Kirkton of Aberlemno, belonging to John Thornton. Mr Powrie says the Doigs appear to have succeeded the Hunters in Reswallie, but they do not appear to have had any interest in Clocksbriggs.

The estate of Reswallie was acquired by the late William Powrie, a merchant in Dundee, in 1816. On the death of Mr Powrie in 1845, he was succeeded in the property by his son, James Powrie, who is the present proprietor. He has greatly improved the estate, and he has planted in the vicinity of the mansion-house specimens of many varieties of the new conifers lately introduced into this country, which are thriving well. The mansion is very suitable for the estate, and it is both commodious and handsome. Many large and noble trees adorn the grounds around the house.

Mr Powrie has devoted part of his time to the study of geology, and he has a very interesting and extensive collection of rare fossils, mention of which was made Vol. II., p. 160-171.

We have already mentioned, Vol. II., pp. 36-39, that Sir William Oliphant of Aberdalgy received from King Robert Bruce grants of the lands of Turin, and Drimmie, Newtyle, and others, in 1318; and on 20th April, 1323, the King

confirmed the grants. The family retained possession of Turin and Drimmie for more than three centuries. On 2d July, 1605, Laurence, Lord Oliphant, was served heir (No. 45) to his grandfather, Laurence, Lord Oliphant, in the lands of Turin, Drimmie, and many others. On 31 November, 1626, Peter Oliphant, heir of Laurence Oliphant, his father, was retoured (No. 163) in the lands of Drimmie, Nether Turin, &c. On 28th March, 1649, John Oliphant, grandson of John Oliphant, was retoured (No. 610) in the Alehouse and Brewlands of Rescobie.

The account of the Oliphants, Vol. II., pp. 35-40, shows that the family declined rapidly in the 17th century, and the same is seen by the above retours. Turin and Drimmie were acquired by the branch of the Ruthvens of Gardyne in 1655. Drimmie, and perhaps Turin also, was owned by Nisbit in 1684. Early in the 17th century these lands were acquired by Dr John Watson. They remained for more than a century in this family, and then by marriage they came into possession of the Carnegys of Lour. The present proprietor of Drimmie and Turin is P. A. W. Carnegie of Lour, Turin, &c. (Vol. III., pp. 295-6).

In Vol. III., p. 289-91, we gave the proprietary history of the lands of Clocksbriggs, which then belonged to the Trustees of the late David Dickson, who was a merchant in Dunkirk, and an officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion d'Honneur of France. The estate of Clocksbriggs has since then been acquired by James Auldjo Jamieson, W.S., Edinburgh, and he is the present proprietor of the lands and fine mansion of Clocksbriggs.

More than one weem or Picts' house has been found in the parish, but few articles of much importance were found in any of them. They are mostly filled up, and thus destroyed.

Mr Wright, in the Old Statistical Account of the parish, says:—"Kemp or Camp Castle, on the top of Turin Hill, an ancient stronghold, consisted of extensive contiguous buildings, with a circular citadel of 40 yards in diameter; the situation being secured by an impregnable rock in front, and of difficult access all round."

This account is more fanciful than correct. The interesting circular enclosure on the top of the hill appears never to have possessed any outworks. It is from 100 to 150 feet in diameter. The enclosing walls seem to have been of no great height, and faced outside and inside by large unhewn boulders,

without mortar, the interior of the wall being roughly filled up with smaller stones, and perhaps about eight feet in thickness. It seems never to have had any kind of roofing. It is situated on nearly the highest point of the hill, something over 600 feet above the Loch of Rescobie and 800 feet above the sea. The quantity of stones required for the construction of the camp was very great, but many of them are now confusedly scattered over the top of the hill, and the outline of the original structure can scarcely be defined. Although the camp or castle is dilapidated, the bold, lofty, precipitous, or rather perpendicular, cliff to the south of the castle is still there as of old. Of Kemp Castle Webster sarcastically says:—“Even tradition does not tell a lie.” There is no tradition of its origin, it being a primitive work.

Another similar enclosure, but smaller and more dilapidated, known locally as Rob’s Reed, at a distance of about a mile to the westward, stands close to the west end of the ridge on the top of Pitscandy Hill. It may be from forty to sixty feet in diameter; and a third similar circle still smaller, from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, is found on the highest point of the Hay Brae, and about a mile and a half to the south of the latter, and immediately in front of Reswallie House. These three circular enclosures, from their structure and position, would appear to belong to the same epoch, and to have been outposts for observation, probably in connection with an old camp of a polygonal form, now being fast obliterated by the plough, situated quite close to the village of Lunanhead, on the estate of Carsegray, and about a mile west by north from Pitscandy House.

Rescobie Castle, where King Donald Bane had his eyes put out, and where he was confined till death relieved him of his torments and tormentors, may have stood upon one of the hillocks adjoining the loch. The castle seems a very mythical building. No vestige of any such erection now remains, nor does tradition point to any spot as its site.

In Vol. III., p. 190, we took notice of the Girdle Stane in this parish. The stane marks the point where the lands of Balmadies, Dunnichen, and Burnside used to join—now the two former lands and Balgavies, the point of Burnside touching it being on the farm of Newmill, acquired by Miss Baxter of Balgavies, forms part of that estate.

The marches were perambulated about the year 1280. It is described as beginning at the tree of the forest nearest to the head of the corn lands of Hochterlony, thence by the head of the same to the king’s highway leading to Forfar, and along that road until opposite the head of a certain black burn on

the east of Ochterforfar, keeping the said black burn as far as Gelly, thence along by Tyschergate to the burn of Haldynhorse, then on as far as the loch of Roscolby, keeping the same to the march of the burn of Tubirmanyn, past the well of the same, and crossing the moors by a grey stone to the white road, which formed the march as far as the burn and forest of Balmadych, thence by the head of the corn lands of the same—as oxen move in carts (*carucis*)—until it came to the nearest tree of the said forest of Ochterlony (Reg. de Aberb., Nig. 66).

Mr Powrie of Reswallie is of opinion that several shallows in the Loch of Rescobie, which, although always submerged, bear plentiful crops of reeds and sedges, and rise abruptly from deep water, may, in all likelihood, have been caused by cranags or lake dwellings, occasionally found in our Scottish lakes. The riparian proprietors of the lands surrounding the loch should unite in having an examination of these reed-covered spots made. If they turned out to be lake dwellings, the find would be exceedingly interesting.

The names and valuations of the several estates in the parish, as given in the Valuation Roll of 1683, are as follows:—

Nos.		Names of Lands, 1682.
1.	Sir Patrick Lyon,	£202 10 0 Carse, Mill and Lands.
2.	Heatherstacks,	133 6 8 Heatherstacks.
3.	Carsebank and Muirstane,	216 13 4 Carsebank and Muirstane.
4.	{ Quilks, with the Earl of Strathmore's Feus of Resteneth,	180 0 0 Quilks and Feus of Resteneth
5.	{ Dod, in Rescobie, and Wester Dod, in Forfar,	750 0 0 Burnside.
6.	Drimmie,	166 13 4 Drimmie.
7.	{ Pitscandly, including his grandfather's relict's lands,	416 13 4 } Pitscandly.
8.	The Lady Carsegownie,	150 0 0
9.	Reswallie,	100 0 0 Reswallie.
10.	Balmadies,	533 6 8 Balmadies and Ballaway.
		£2849 3 4

The following are the divisions, owners, &c., of same in 1822:—

1.	Carse,	Charles Gray,	£80 10 0
	Mill and Mill Lands of Rescobie,	James Anderson,	100 0 0
	Part of Turin,	Alexander Watson,	22 0 0
			£202 10 0
2.	Heatherstacks,	Charles Gray,	133 6 8
3.	Carsebank and Muirstane,	Do.,	216 13 4
4.	Quilko and Feus of Resteneth, divided 30th April, 1776, Lands of Quilco,	Charles Gray,	150 3 4
	Priory duties of Resteneth,	Earl of Strathmore,	29 16 8
			180 0 0
	Carry forward,		£732 10 0

Nos.	Brought forward,		£732 10 0
5.	Entered in Forfar for Wester Dod, £233 6s 8d.		
6.	That part of the estate in Rescobie, Drimmie,	General Hunter, Alexander Watson,	516 13 4 166 13 4
7. {	Pitseandly,	John Farquhar,	566 13 4
8. }		William Powrie,	100 0 0
9.	Reswallie,		
10.	Balmadies and Ballaway, on 12th Dec., 1795, divided into 14 portions from £5 14s 11d to £119 0s 4d, in all £533 6s 8d. By another division on 30th April, 1803—		
	Lands of Ballaway and Meadows of Balmadies sold to	James Mudie,	£43 12 6
	Mildens and Balpetree,	Henry Stephen,	115 8 0
	Remainder of the estate,	Do.,	374 6 2
			533 6 8
	Loss to the parish by the transfer to Forfar of Wester Dod,		£2615 16 8 233 6 8
			£2849 3 4

(The superiority of Mildens and Balpetree was sold to C. Bruce)

In an instrument dated 14th June, 1565, seizing George Wishart, brother of John Wishart of Pitarrow, in the lands of Wester Dodd, George Wishart of Drymmie is named as his Attorney. Sasine proceeded on a charter granted by John Wallace of Craigie. By this charter George Wishart received the lands of Wester Dodd. The charter is dated 5th June, 1565. George Wishart of Wester Dodd died unmarried on 5th March, 1573. He nominated his sister, Christina Wishart, his residuary legatee (His. of the Fam., p. 82). The lands of Wester Dodd had been in possession of John Wallace of Craigie prior to the sale of them to Wishart, but we have not ascertained when he acquired them.

A marble on the south wall of the church records the death of the following persons:—The Rev. William Rogers, minister of Rescobie, died 10th September, 1842, in the 60th year of his age and the 34th of his ministry; his wife, Agnes Lyon, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr Lyon of Glamis, died 30th July, 1816, in the 30th year of her age; Ann, youngest daughter of Mr John Oldham, Millthorpe, Nottinghamshire, his second wife, died 19th June, 1841, in the 56th year of her age. Their graves are marked by a table-shaped stone in the area of the burial ground.

CHAP. LIII.—RUTHVEN.

The Church of Rothuen (Ruthven), with its chapel and pertinents, was given by Robert of Lundin, King William's bastard son, to the Abbey of Arbroath at its foundation. It was dedicated to St Maluack, bishop and confessor. It was a vicarage in the diocese of Dunkeld, and it is rated in the Taxation of 1275 under the name of Rocheven at 16s 7d. In 1574 the church, with Alicht, Glen Ilay, and Meigle, were supplied by David Ramsay, his stipend being £120 and kirk lands. Walter Lindsay was reader at Ruthven, salary £16 and kirk lands (Wod. Soc. Mis., 354).

The following names of some of the vicars are mentioned in the Reg. de Aberb.:—Peter, clerk in 1301; Patrick Henry, chaplain in 1403; Henry Halis, vicar in 1492; Henry Scot, vicar in 1500; James Crayill, vicar in 1531, who was succeeded by William Pettilloch, vicar. He was probably the last of the Roman Catholic priests in the parish of Ruthven.

A handsome new church, with a neat spire, was erected in 1859. In a press in the old church the jougs and an iron coronet, which had, in bygone days, been used in punishing defaulters, chiefly of the female sex, were found.

The parish is bounded on the north by Perthshire and by Airlie, by Airlie on the south-east and east, and generally by Perthshire in other directions. It contains 2087·836 acres, of which 38·478 are water.

The bell in the spire of the church is said to have belonged to H.M. ship Enterprise, of which a Mr W. Wedderburn was an officer. It is inscribed as follows:—

THE ENTERPRISE. W. W. 1735.

The Earl of Mar is the earliest proprietor of Ruthven who has been ascertained. Thomas, Earl of Mar, granted to Alexander of Lindsay a charter of the lands of Ballindolloch and Ruthven in or shortly after 1329 (In. to Ch., 44-54). On 3d July, 1363, David II. granted confirmation charter of the same (Do., 73-57). Robert III. granted to David, Earl of Crawford, a charter uniting his several baronies in Angus into one barony, to answer to the Sheriff of Forfar. This charter included Downie, Ethiebeaton, Inverarity, Clova, Guthrie, Ecclis, Ruthven, and Glenesk (Do. 142-87).

The Old Statistical Account says:—The parish of Ruthven was divided into two parts by the River Isla. The eastern portion was the larger, and it was it which the Earl of Crawford acquired. It was termed Earls Ruthven from

being the property of the Earl. The western half was termed Ruthven's Davy, it having belonged to the laird of Kippen Davy. Robert III., on 19th October, 1378, granted to Walter Stewart, Earl of Caithness, a charter of the lands of Brechin, Ruthven, and Navar (Do., 140-31). This probably refers to the western portion, which appears to have been subsequently acquired by the Crawford family, as they were in possession of the whole parish for a long period.

A great part of the barony of Ruthven, as well as the adjoining barony of Alyth, was a royal hunting seat and a dense forest. The old Castle of Inverqueich was in the barony of Ruthven. The site is a high rock at the junction of the burn of Alyth with the River Isla. It was extremely picturesque, and, for defence, happily chosen. It is not known by whom the castle was built, but it had probably been by Alexander II., or an earlier monarch, for his residence when enjoying the pleasures of the chase in his royal forest. Edward I. passed from the Castle of Cluny to Inverqueich, and remained during the night of the 2d July, 1296, in the castle, after which he pursued his way to the north. The son of the "Wicked Master," who married the daughter of Cardinal Beaton in 1546, was the last of the Lindsays who possessed Ruthven, but the property was sold sometime before the marriage.

The parish is one of the smallest in the county, and the church is in the north-west corner of it, and, according to some accounts, neither the church nor manse are in the parish. Tradition says the church was erected by the Earl of Crawford, near to the Castle of Inverqueich, as a chapel for the accommodation of his tenants, some of whom had been killed by the Rollots of Balloch in going to their parish church of Alyth, and that it was afterwards erected into a parish. Tradition is sometimes not far from the truth, but it is often at fault, as it appears to be in this case.

The parish slopes gradually to the south, but in some parts the ground is undulating. One of the eminences is called the Gallows Hill, whereon the baron's courts were held, and a small field adjoining is still called the Hangman's Acres. Much of the soil is a light loam, on a gravelly subsoil. By good husbandry, excellent crops are raised. The climate is dry and temperate, and very healthy. The poorer parts of the land are covered with heath and wood. The sylvan scenery on the bold banks of the Isla, which runs through the parish in a rocky channel, and on the Dean, the southern boundary of the parish, is fine, and in some places very picturesque.

In 1510 the Lindsay family sold the whole barony of Ruthven to James,

second son of Stephen Crichton of Cairns, brother to George Crichton, Earl of Caithness, and cousin to Sir William Crichton of Crichton, Lord Chancellor of Scotland. He was of the Crichtons of Dumfries, a relative of the proprietors of Cluny and Frendraught, and therefore, as Ochterlony says, of an ancient family.

In the year 1477 James Crichton of Ruthven was Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Another laird of the same name, who was knighted, was Master of the Horse to Charles II. It is said that the merry monarch having on one occasion made him a present of five hundred pounds, with a recommendation to “ereish his boots” with it, alluding to his country and his office, the knight took offence at the expression, returned the money, resigned his office, and retired to Scotland. He was of a haughty disposition ; and, habituated to the extravagance of the Court, he dissipated his fortune, and gave a blow to the family estate which it never recovered. Kinloch of Kilrie, a descendant in the female line, had a fine portrait of Sir James by Vandyke. It may yet be in Logie.

After the Frendraught family became extinct, and the Dumfries family failed in the main line, the head of the Ruthven family became chieftain of the ancient and illustrious name of Crichton. Upon the death of Thomas Crichton of Millhill and his brother William, this family of Crichton failed in the main line also. Crichton of Ruthven is among the roll of Angus barons enumerated in Edward's description of Angus in 1678. The family of Crichton of Ruthven, in their prosperity, also possessed various lands in the lower district of Glenisla, near to Ruthven, their estates being at one time very extensive.

On 16th May, 1667, James Crichton of Ruthven, heir of James Crichton of Ruthven, his father, was retoured (No. 429) in the lands and barony of Ruthven, comprehending the town and lands of Ruthven-Davie, with manor of Ruthven ; town and lands called Cotton of Ruthven, Hoill, Barbarnswell ; lands, mill, wood, forest, fishing, &c., of the barony of Ruthven—A.E. £6, N.E. £24 ; lands of Brigton of Ruthven, or Millton of Earls Ruthven, part of the barony of Ruthven—A.E. 20s, N.E. £6 ; lands and barony of Craigs, comprehending Kilry, Easter Derry, Easter Craig, and Over Craig—A.E. £10, N.E. £40 ; teinds of the lands of Little and Meikle Kilry, Meikle and Little Derry, Easter Craig, and third part of the lands of Auchrannie, in the parish of Glenisla, united in the barony of Craigs—A.E. 13s 4d, N.E. 53s 4d ; lands braeriis, vulgo Brewlands of Hatton of Eassie, with pasture and privileges brasandi, in the parish of Eassie—A.E. 3s 4d, N.E. 13s 4d.

After the extinction of the Crichtons in the male line, the remaining part of their estates were, in 1744, purchased by Thomas Ogilvy, who is said to have belonged to Dundee, and to have married Anne, daughter of James Smith of Camno. He also bought Coul, in the parish of Tannadice, about 1765. His grand-daughter, Mrs Anna Wedderburn-Ogilvy, the last representative of the Ruthven-Coul Ogilvys, died in 1853, aged 75 years. Her husband, Peter Wedderburn, an officer in the service of the East India Company, died in 1873, aged 91 years. His father was James Wedderburn, a physician in Jamaica, who married Margaret Colville, heiress of Ochiltree and Crombie.

The father of James Wedderburn was Sir John Wedderburn, Bart., of Blackness. He was an officer in Lord Ogilvy's regiment at Culloden. He and his wife were taken prisoners there, and he was executed at Kensington Common, along with four others of the rebels, on 28th November, 1746. Peter Wedderburn Ogilvy was succeeded in Ruthven and Coul by his eldest son, Col. Thomas Wedderburn Ogilvy, born 1814, sometime Captain in the 2d Life Guards ; who, in 1856, married Lady Henrietta Louisa Fermor, daughter of Thomas, 4th Earl of Pomfret (extinct). The heir presumptive is his brother, John Andrew, Captain Perthshire Militia, born 1818, married Mary, daughter of Charles Gray.

The mansion of Islabank, or Ruthven, was built about a century ago. It is finely situated on the left bank of the River Isla. It is surrounded by an arboretum and plantation, some of the trees in which are magnificent specimens of their several kinds. The house has been recently enlarged and improved, and it is now a handsome residence. The old castle of the Crichtons stood at a short distance to the south-west of the modern house, a small portion of it being still standing, one room being so entire as to be used for a store.

Col. Thomas Wedderburn Ogilvy is the sole heritor of the parish of Ruthven.

The name of the parish had probably been given from raths or forts being upon the banks of the Isla. The mansion house is built upon the site of one, and the plateau is elevated considerably above the bed of the river. Another was at Castledykes, at some distance from the house of Islabank.

A market was long held to the west of the Kirk of Ruthven. It was called Symaloag's Fair, after the patron saint, St Maluaek. It was removed to Alyth before the end of last century, the inhabitants of Alyth giving the minister some land, which was added to the glebe, probably as compensation for the loss of emoluments he may have derived from the market.

A mill for spinning flax was long carried on in the parish. It stood on the north side of the bridge which spans the river for the road between Kirriemuir and Alyth, but, like most of the other country mills, it is many years since the machinery was removed. There was a snuff mill a little further down the river, but it also has long been silent. The river at and above this bridge runs through a deep ravine, and the scenery is very romantic and beautiful.

The Isla, in the upper part of its course through this parish, is extremely picturesque. It flows through a deep ravine, between rocky banks, with trees and shrubs and much rank vegetation on each side. The river surges and foams as it rushes over the rocky channel. At the Linn the water falls over several ridges of rock into a pool, deep and broad. Shortly after leaving the pool, it divides into two branches, forming a piece of land about half a dozen acres in extent, called Stanner Island. After uniting again rapid streams and gentle meanderings alternate for a short distance, and after getting into the Vale of Strathmore its course is winding but smooth.

A century ago the Coral Pool was famous in the annals of black fishing, so called because the fishing was in the night, and the fish were black or foul. In October and November the fish ran up the river to spawn, and frequent the gravelly shallows, where the female digs holes in which she deposits the roe or spawn. The male then attends her to perform his part of the operation, and fecundate the roe. Both are then in a torpid state, which lasts for weeks. Then the black fishers, provided with five pronged spears on a long shaft, waded up and down the shallows, preceded by a large torch. This showed the fish, and the spearmen transfixed them, thus killing many fish, all of which were unwholesome. The law was severe against black fishers, and those who were suspected were sworn before the justices if they had fished. If they refused to swear, or if they were convicted, fine and imprisonment followed.

On the south-west side of the parish there was an enclosure of great antiquity, nearly of a square form, containing about an acre of ground. It was surrounded by walls of earth of considerable height, with a deep and wide ditch on the outside of the walls filled with water from an adjoining morass. It was almost entire when the Old Statistical Account was written. The fort was then known as Castledykes.

There is a tradition in the parish that an engagement between the forces of Edward I. and The Bruce took place in the north part of the parish. This skirmish is not mentioned in history, but the writer of the Old Statistical Account says it is confirmed by several monuments of antiquity. The English

army, he says, appears to have been stationed at Ingliston (Englishtown), where remains of their camp are discernible, the Scots, on the north side of the strath, having their front covered by the Isla. A conical mount in this parish, called Saddle-hillock, is said to have been used by the English to command the ford at Dillavaird, there being the remains of a small earthen fort on the top. He says it would appear that the English were repulsed in attempting to ford the river, pursued by the Scots, and brought to an engagement to the south of the hillock, where, under a huge cairn in the east moor of Ruthven, their dead were buried. The large standing stone called Bruceton marks the spot where the Scottish army were stationed. It has a horseshoe emblem upon it.

In the moor above mentioned there then stood two granite standing stones, between five and six feet high above the ground, and twelve feet apart, each having a flat side fronting due south. Two smaller stones stood to the south of, and fully eight feet distant from the other two, which were also twelve feet distant from each other, and at right angles. The largest stone was on the west side, and twenty feet in circumference.

A weem or Picts' house was discovered in a field a little to the south of the churchyard. It contained pieces of cinerary urns, a flattened ring, and a few other things. The coffin slab, upon which are a hunting horn and sword, is built into the Manse offices.

Several stone coffins have been found in the parish containing fragments of human bones. There were a number of small cairns in the parish. One of these was known by the name of Crian's Gref, said to have been erected over the grave of a noted robber. Since the Old Account of the parish was written, several of the monuments of antiquity must have, for utilitarian purposes, been cleared away.

"A vein of fuller's earth was discovered in the parish fully a century ago, but it was mistaken for marl, and most of it spread on the fields before its nature and value were discovered.

"There were two eminences called Laws, upon one of which there was a cairn, about a century ago. The Caudle Hill was the Gallows Hill in feudal times, and there the barons of Ruthven punished depredators.

"About the middle of last century the infield and outfield system of husbandry was in use. There were then no turnips nor artificial grasses, and no fodder to sustain the bestial during the winter. In the summer the tenants were under the necessity of sending the greater part of them to the Highland glens

from the conclusion of seedtime, about the beginning of June, until about the middle of September. In the winter the cows, being poorly fed, gave little milk, and the poorer classes were obliged to have recourse to the wretched substitute of skrine, or unboiled flummery, or *sowans*, prepared from the refuse of oatmeal soaked in water. When boiled this skrine makes a pleasant light diet, but it is far from palatable in an unboiled state.

"At that period a cow was never known to have a calf oftener than once in two years."

From an old document it appears that the rental of the parish in 1742 was £230; in 1793-4, £630; in 1842, £1500 (exclusive of wood); in 1876-7, £2600; in 1881-2 it is £2572 3s.

CHAP. LIV.—ST VIGEANS.

The early ecclesiastical district of St Vigeans was of much greater extent than the parish which is now known by that name. Besides this parish, it comprehended the present parish of Arbroath, and part of Carmylie. The many sculptured stones (crosses) found about the church show that it was the site of an early ecclesiastical settlement, and suggest that the old parish may have been the territory of an early Celtic monastery, or seat of Columban missionaries, long before the ecclesiastical arrangements which resulted in the formation of parishes were known. These monasteries were numerous during the period when the country was known as Alba, and some of them, of more importance than others, were termed "chief monasteries."

The church was erected on the top of a small mount, about forty feet in height, on the west or right bank of the Brothock—said to signify the "muddy stream." On the south the ascent is gradual and easy, but on the other three sides it is very steep.

The church was dedicated to the Irish saint, St Fechin (latinised Vigianus). He was Fechin of Fobhar, who died in 664, from whom the parish took its name. He is popularly believed to have lived at Grange of Conan, about four miles to the west of the church, where there formerly stood a small chapel, to which some acres of ground were attached. Nothing, however, is known in St Fechin's history to indicate that he ever left Ireland.

The Church of St Vigeans was in the Diocese of St Andrews. King William the Lion gifted the church, with its revenues, to his newly-founded Abbey of Aberbrothoc, which he erected in the parish. It was transferred, under its local name, as the Church of Aberbrothoc. The gift was confirmed by

Bishop Roger of St Andrews, 1188-1202; and by Bishop William of same, 1202-1233 (Reg. Vet. de Aberb., 101-104); and again, 1219-1226 (Do., 105). In these confirmations the name of the saint is used along with the local name.

In Romish times the patronage of the benefice was in the gift of the Abbey, and the clergyman appointed was allowed the vicarage tithes for his salary. He bore the ecclesiastical title of "Sir" or "Master." Tradition relates that the last monk who officiated there, named Turnbull, lived in one of the floors of the steeple or tower of the church. He was frightened from his residence by the devil appearing to him in the shape of a rat. No monk could thereafter be persuaded to take up his abode in the steeple.

From the year 1699 to 1736 the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper had not been dispensed in the church. A tradition prevailed that the "angry spirit of the water," called water-kelpy, carried the stones for building the church, the foundations of which were built upon bars of iron, with a deep lake underneath ; and it was believed that the first time the Sacrament was administered, after having been so long discontinued, the whole congregation would fall down and be drowned in the lake. On the day the communion was first dispensed, hundreds of the parishioners sat on an eminence near the church momentarily expecting the terrible catastrophe. It did not happen, and the credulity of the people soon vanished.

Lord William of Conan, perpetual vicar, was one of the witnesses to the agreement between the Abbey and the town for the erection of the first harbour.

The church of St Vigean was dedicated, on 19th August, 1242, by David de Bernhame, Bishop of St Andrews ; and again, in 1485, along with two great altars and the cemetery, by the Bishop of Dromore, acting no doubt for the Bishop of St Andrews. In 1574 the churches of Abirbrothok, or Sanct Vigians, Athie, and Kynnell, were served by one minister, Maister James Mailville. His stipend was £160, &c. (Scots) ; and Thomas Lindsay was reidare at Aberbrothok, or Sanct Vigians, with a salary of £17 15s 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ d, &c. (Mis. Wod. Soc., 352).

The Rev. William Duke, F.S.A., Scot., the respected minister of the parish, was kind enough to give me the following description of the church, which, though in some respects related above, we give *verbatim*, as it is very interesting.

St Vigean Church is picturesquely situated on the summit of a circular knoll, on the west bank of the Brothock, at the distance of a mile from Arbroath.

The existence of numerous sculptured stones of the Celtic period, and the tradition of the district, render it probable that a church and burying-ground have existed here from the first introduction of Christianity into the country. It seems to have been dedicated to St Fechin, an Irish bishop, who died A.D. 664, Vigianus being the Latinised form of his name. Its local name of Aberbrothock, as the parish church of the *shire*, or whole surrounding district, was retained in common use down to the suppression of the neighbouring monastery, and the erection of the town of Arbroath into a separate parish after the Reformation. From this time the name of the ancient church appears to have been gradually restricted to the name of its patron saint. Part of the walls are believed to date from the Norman period, though only a few of the arch stones of that order have been preserved. The church, as it now exists, consists of a nave with apsidal chancel, north and south aisle, a second north aisle, and a western tower. The oldest portion of the fabric is the north aisle, which constituted the original church. In connection with the dedication to an Irish saint, it is curious to observe that its length—60 feet over walls—is the dimension prescribed by St Patrick for a first-class church, and invested with a sacred character by his followers. The width of this church, about 26 feet, as was clearly ascertained at the restoration in 1871, seems also to have been the normal dimension. Probably this church replaced an earlier wooden structure. It was a simple rectangular building, without aisles, the exact counterpart, both as regards size and structure, of the ruined church of St Murdoch at Ethie. The first extension appears to have been made previous to Bishop Bernham's consecration in 1242, when the greater portion of the old church was converted into a north aisle, by the insertion of an arcade of four bays, with round pillars and segmental arches. The church now consisted of a nave and north aisle. A second extension appears to have been made previous to the consecration of 1485, by the addition of a south aisle, with octagonal pillars. The tower, which is at the south-west corner of the nave, was probably added some time after the date of the first extension. The nave had eight small clerestory windows on the south and three on the north side, but neither an east nor a west window. In this condition the church came down to the present century. Repairs and alterations of a mean and unworthy character were made upon it in 1827. In 1871 the fabric was thoroughly restored, and received the addition of an apse and second north aisle, the latter to replace an extension made in 1827. About two-thirds of the cost was borne by the heritors; the remaining third was defrayed by public subscription. The new

work is of the most substantial character, and harmonises admirably with the original structure. The apse was in large part built with the proceeds of a bequest left to the minister by the late Mrs Rickard of Woodlands. It contains, besides stone sedilia, five windows filled with painted glass, from Munich, representing the leading events in the life of our Lord. The first was placed to the memory of Alexander Duncan of Parkhill; the second to the Rev. John Bowman, a former schoolmaster of the parish; the third to the Rev. John Aitkin, who was minister for the long period of sixty-two years; the fourth to the wife and family of Robert Lindsay, North Tarry, son-in-law of the Rev. John Muir; and the fifth to James Lindsay, North Tarry. This last-named had presented the church in his lifetime with a costly communion service of silver plate. A window in the south aisle, representing the martyrdom of Stephen, commemorates the late Miss Louisa Roland of Abbeythune. The church also contains monuments to Sir Peter Young, a tutor and courtier of James VI.; to one of the Dempsters of Dunnichen, who was a proprietor in the parish in the middle of last century; to Dr Henderson of the East India Company's service, son of a former proprietor; and to the Rev. John Muir, the late minister. Ancient consecrated crosses are incised on the soffit of the arches at either extremity of the north arcade, and at the external corners of the church at the east end. The holy water font of mediaeval times has been provided with a pedestal, and is now in use as a baptismal font.

The numerous sculptured stones of the Celtic period—most of them unfortunately mere fragments—that stand in the porch, or have been built for preservation into the walls, give a singular interest to this venerable church. The Drosten stone combines the symbols of pagan times with a finely chiselled cross. It is unique in further bearing an incised inscription in the early Celtic language of the country. The interpretation of the characters, though they are tolerably distinct, and similar to those of Celtic and Anglo-Saxon, MSS. of an early date, has long proved a puzzle to antiquarians. The first word is generally recognised to be Drosten, a name that occurs repeatedly in the list of Pictish Kings and ecclesiastics; but, with this exception, the puzzle still awaits a satisfactory solution.

St Vigeans seems to have possessed sculptured stones of almost every variety of character that is found elsewhere in the north-east of Scotland. Besides the Drosten Cross, there are two fragments that contain examples of the spectacle ornament, one of them quite primitive in its simplicity, the other highly ornamental. The representations of the cross are numerous, and of

very diverse design. The earlier discovered stones are described and illustrated in the late Dr Stuart's Book, "Sculptured Stones of Scotland," Vol. II. An account of those that were found during the restoration of the Church in 1871, was prepared by the minister of the parish for the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and is printed with relative plates in the ninth volume of their "Proceedings."

The town and Abbey of Arbroath belonged to the parish of St Vigeans till about the year 1580, when Arbroath became a distinct parish. No legal division was ever made, and the boundaries of the two parishes were not at first distinctly defined. The boundaries of what are now held to be the parish may be described as follows:—On the north and east by Inverkeillor and Carmylie, the German Ocean on the east and south, Arbroath and Arbirlot on the south, and Arbroath and Carmylie on the west. In length, from east to west, the parish is about eight miles; and in breadth it varies from two to four miles. In addition to this, the main body of the parish, there are two outlying portions, viz., the estate of Hospitalfield, between the parish of Arbroath and the parish of Arbirlot, and the estate of Inverpeffer, between Arbirlot and Panbride. The parish contains 13,143·521 acres, of which 19·337 are water and 393·362 foreshore.

The parish is divided into two nearly equal parts by the small stream Brothock, which traverses the parish from north to south. From it the ground rises gently towards the east to the top of Dickmontlaw (323 feet) from which it slopes in a gradual manner towards the cliffs, which rise about 100 feet above the sea. On the west side the ground rises more gradually to the summit of Cairn Conan (597 feet), on the borders of Carmylie.

In great part of the parish the ground is somewhat flat, with gentle elevations rising in some places above the general level.

Dickmontlaw forms the highest point of an elevated ridge, which runs in a north-easterly direction, a short distance to the north of the policies around Seaton House. The *Law* appears to be artificial, and to consist of a mound of stones and earth, in a circular form, which rises some twenty feet above the summit of the ridge. It has been surrounded by a stone wall, and planted with a clump of trees, which are now of medium size, and the *Law*, with its trees, forms a prominent landmark from all directions. The prospect from it is grand and varied, embracing the vales of the Lunan and Brothock, and a long range of the Grampians to the north, from Glas Meall and Lochnagar, to the

termination of the ridge near Stonehaven ; the ocean to the east and south ; the coast of Fife, with the Lomonds and other hills, to the south and west ; and a wide stretch of the surrounding district, and of the country to the west, including part of the Sidlaws.

The surface of the parish is finely diversified. The numerous mansions of the proprietors, some on eminences and others on lower sites, each adorned with lawns and gardens, and surrounded with plantations, and a wide extent of richly cultivated fields, form many pleasing pictures, which the undulating character of the ground sets off to great advantage.

The soil in this, as in most of the parishes in the county, is very varied. In some parts the land was cold, wet, and marshy ; in others thin moorland ; but by drainage and careful cultivation, even these parts have been made to produce good crops. By this means also the climate has been ameliorated, and is now much more salubrious and healthy than it previously was. A great part of the land in the parish was naturally of excellent quality, and by the good husbandry which generally prevails, its productiveness has been greatly increased.

In the Old Statistical Account it is said that “the raising of the rents and other causes had roused the farmers from that torpid state and insignificant rank they had formerly held in society, and made them an acute, sensible, and intelligent set of men, capable of conversing and being in company with persons of superior rank, and able to give advice and instruction regarding the cultivation of the country.” From this it appears that “raising the rents and other causes” had been a positive blessing to both the proprietor and the tenant. We fear tenants in the present day would look upon a rise of rent as an injury rather than a blessing.

The lofty cliffs which bound the south-eastern side of the parish present many scenes of beauty and grandeur. The mural precipice commences at Whitingness, about a mile to the east of Arbroath, and, with the exception of two or three tiny bays, extends to the north-eastern boundary of the parish, and onward to the Redhead. The base of the cliffs is washed by the ocean. In most places they are perpendicular, or nearly so, and they vary in height from 100 to 150 feet, and the Redhead is about 260 feet high. A footpath leads along the top of the cliffs from their southern termination to Auchmithie, affording many picturesque views of the precipitous rocky coast, the outlying shelving rocks (over and upon which the restless waves are ever breaking), and the boundless ocean beyond. By turning the back on these scenes

a beautiful, richly cultivated country lies before you, over which towers, and chimneys, and the lofty ruins of the Abbey of Arbroath stand boldly out.

The rocky bulwark is perforated by several caves, some of which extend more than two hundred feet into the cliff. In the inmost recesses of one of the longest of these caves there is a strong calcareous spring. Some of these caves are accessible at all times of the tide, others at low water, others can only be reached from a boat, and the entrance of one or two is some distance up the face of the rock. Wild legends are told of some of these caves. At one period a large smuggling trade was carried on along the east coast, and the caves were often occupied by the smugglers, and made the receptacle of contraband goods.

In one or two places, outside the cliffs, isolated pillars stand out bold and gaunt, the softer rock which had surrounded them having been washed away by the water and the weather. They stand like outlying sentinels on the watch. These solitary rocks form very picturesque objects, as they rise to a considerable height above the water.

The most curious of all the wild scenes on this rocky coast is the Geary or Gaylet Pot, in a field not far from Auchmithie. It is a huge pit, about fifty yards in diameter, more than one hundred yards from the front of the cliffs facing the sea, and forty yards in depth below the surface of the field. The entrance from the sea is seventy feet high by forty broad, and it contracts gradually till it enters the bottom of the pit, where it is about twelve feet in height and breadth. At high water in easterly storms the water is impelled into the pit with extreme violence and loud noise, and the water boils, and surges, and froths in an extraordinary manner. The bottom of the pit can be reached from the field at low water, as the soil slopes down from the north-west side, but in other parts the rocks are all but perpendicular.

In former times seals of very large size were abundant along the adamantine coast between Arbroath and Lunan Bay, but they have long since disappeared from the caves and rocks there. By the intrusion of the men of Arbroath into their haunts, many were destroyed, and others so frightened as to make them desert the coast. A few seals still exist on the sandbanks of the Tay.

To modern ears it sounds strange to say, as Ochterlony did, that a seal is near in size to an ox, but it must be remembered that, two centuries ago, the Angus ox was unlike his congener of the present day. The breed of Angus cattle was then small, and twenty stones was an ordinary-sized ox. A full-grown seal is a large animal. Another creature, in shape like a fish, Ochter-

Iony says, was seen on the coast, but especially in the River Tay, where they are abundant, and kill many salmon. He calls it a mare-swine, and from 20 to 24 feet long. The porpoise (the hog-fish), a gregarious kind of whale, from 4 to 8 feet long, is still occasionally seen in the Tay in pursuit of the salmon. In the water it often shows its dorsal fin above the surface of the water, has a hog-like appearance, and it is caught for its oil and its flesh. One Sabbath thirty years ago a large shoal of them followed salmon up the river, and many people in Broughty watched their motions as they seized the salmon. It was an exciting scene.

The Hamiltons came into possession of many of the properties which had belonged to the Abbot and monks of Aberbrothock. On 5th May, 1625, James, Marquis of Hamilton, &c., was served heir to Marquis James, his father, in the following lands, &c., in this parish, and in others:—Burgh of barony and town of Arbroath, Common, Firth, and Moor of same; lands of Guynd, Brackie, Grange of Conon, Kirkton of Arbroath, Seatons, Milton of Conon, Ward-dykes, Ponder-Lawfawld with Dischland, Lamblaw, Newton, Kinaldie, Burnton, Cairnton and Muirhouse, Newbigging, Peebles, Gaistmeadow, with teinds of the lands; lands of Dickmontlaw, Northtarrie, Sillerscroft, Smithscroft, Croft of Wardmill, Deansdale, Colliston, Ruffis, Guthrieshill, Ward-dykes, Grynterscroft, Durwardsyards, Mairland, Cunynghair, Cairnie, Letham, Auchmithie, with Fishertown and Alchouse of same; Muirdrum, Newgrange, Keptie, Almshousecroft, Hospitalfield, Northferrie, with fishings of same; Barbourcroft, Skaitterbank at the Denzet or Countland; Saint Ninian's Croft; lands of Crofts; lands of Modyaiker, the Almshousehall, Loch of Keptie, and Cairnie; Mill of Kirkton, and Wardmill; lands of Hedderwick and Clayleck, with Maryton, in the parish of Arbroath; Dominical lands, or Mains of Ethie, Raismill, Boghead, Smithsland, Burnton, Overgreen and Nethergreen, Meadowland, with part of Eastergreen, and two acres of arable land of Rankynnow, with port in Keilor burn, in the parish of Ethie. This service may have been of the superiority only (Retour No. 154).

These lands are all in the retour in the order above given, but Clayleck and Hedderwick are in the parish of Montrose, and Maryton is in the parish of that name. They were in the regality of Aberbrothock, see Vol. IV., p. 435.

The Marquis was at same time retoured in the teinds of the several parishes which belonged to the Abbey of Arbroath. The A.E. (old valuation) of the whole lands, &c., was £200, and the N.E. (new valuation) £600.

There are so many distinct properties in this parish that we will be obliged to curtail as much as possible the account we give of them respectively.

Abbeythune is a small property lying near the north-east corner of the parish. It was formerly part of the barony of Easter Newton, which belonged to the family of Rolland. Captain Robert Scott, R.N., purchased the north-east part of the barony from Robert Rolland, built a dwellinghouse upon it, and called it Abbeythune. His widow, a daughter of Watson of Shielhill, resided in it, but they had no issue.

The property came into possession of Miss Louisa Rolland, Mrs Scott's daughter by her first husband, who was designed of Abbeythune, in 1849. In that year she sold the Windy Hills part of her property, lying between East Seaton and the village of Auchmithie, to the trustees of the late Mr Strachan of Tarrie. The property of Abbeythune now belongs to the trustees of that lady. The house is a comfortable mansion, and the surroundings are pleasing.

Almiriecloss is at the head of the town of Arbroath. The property came into possession of a family named Philip, one of whom, James Philp or Philip, married a daughter of Graham of Duntrune. Their arms and initials, with date 1674, are on their monuments in the Abbey burying ground. The family had acquired the Almshouse Chapel, and with the stones of it built the house of Almiriecloss sometime before Ochterlony wrote the account of the shire, 1684-5. The house so built is said to have had all the apartments belonging to the Almshouse Chapel.

The Memoir of Cameron of Lochiel says that Philip of Almiriecloss was the author of a Latin poem on the exploits of Lord Dundee, entitled "Grameis," and an elegy on the laird of Pitcur, and another on Gilbert Ramsay. Dr Henry Philip of Almiriecloss was minister of the parish of Arbroath from 1601. He had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by the University of St Andrews. He was a man of intelligence and ability, trusted by the King, the Church, the Town Council of Arbroath, and by his people—the community of Arbroath. He died in February, 1628, and was succeeded in Almiriecloss by his son.

We do not know how long the family of Philip retained possession of Almiriecloss. It afterwards became the property of the Lyells of Stoneyflat, in the Mearns. Mr Lyell of Stoneyflat, the father of Major Lyell of the same, sold Almiriecloss to Robert Lindsay of Drumyellow, and merchant in Arbroath,

in or about the last decade of the last century. He was succeeded by his son, John, &c.

A modern mansion of the same name was erected near the site of the old house of Almiriecloss. Almiriecloss house and surrounding grounds were, on 9th June, 1855, purchased by the Messrs Corsar, manufacturers, Arbroath, at the upset price of £850. It is now in Inverbrothock quoad sacra parish, but still, quoad civilia, in St Vigeans. The name of *Almiriecloss* is a corruption of *Almonrieclouse*.

Almiriecloss was a much larger property in former times than now. In the Valuation Roll of 1683 the rental is £450. In 1790 it was subdivided, and other changes were made at different times.

The lands of Auchmithie were owned by John Beaton of Balquhargie in the 16th century. The Archbishop of Glasgow, his son, succeeded to them on 5th July, 1597. Alexander, first Lord Spynie, had a charter of the lands of Auchmithie on 17th April, 1593. Auchmithie came into possession of the Scrymgeours. Major Wm. Scrymgeour, brother to John Scrymgeour of Kirkton, was proprietor. On 9th February, 1654, Margaret Scrymgeour, his heir, succeeded to the lands—£. £42 13s 4d of feu duty; and to other lands (No. 329).

The village of Auchmithie was burned by some fishermen in the end of the seventeenth century. Near the end of last century thirty-three coins were found in an earthen pitcher in the floor of one of the houses in the village. The find comprised some of Henry IV. of France, others of German princes, and others of Charles II. and William III. A few of the coins were of square form.

In 1683 the annual value of the lands of Auchmithie was £733 6s 8d. Auchmithie, Newton, and half lands of Burnton were, on 30th April, 1816, divided :—

Auchmithie and half Newton, belonged to John Roland, in 1822,	£503 7 5
Half Newton and half Burnton, belonged to David Scott, same time,	229 19 3
	—————
	£733 6 8

Auchmithie and many of the neighbouring lands have for many years been the property of the Earls of Northesk, whose mansion, Ethie House, described in Vol. II., p. 73, and III., pp. 444-5, is in the vicinity of Auchmithie, and need not be repeated here. The Earl continues proprietor of the whole lands and barony, except Auchmithie Farm, or Windyhills as it is popularly called.

The estate of the Earl of Northesk in the Valuation Roll of 1683 was of the annual value of £800. Before 1748 it was divided thus:—

North Tarry,	.	.	.	.	.	£486	0	0
In Cess Book for 1748 the valued rent of the Earl of North-								
esk was	.	.	.	.	.	£1571	17	6
Of which in Inverkeillor,	.	.	.	.	.	1256	17	4
Leaving in the parish of St Vigeans,	.	.	.	.	.		315	0
								2
Besides the lands of Cairnton,	.	.	.	.	.	£801	0	2
							66	13
								4
Total in St Vigeans,	.	.	.	.	.		£867	13
								6

About 1340 David Barclay, laird of Carni, granted to Sir David Fleming, kt., laird of Hatyrwic, and Johanna, his spouse, daughter of the grantee, and their heirs, the whole lands of Lochland, in the grantee's barony of Brechin, and three silver merks to be levied at Whitsunday and Martinmas yearly, in equal portions, from his lands of Balriny or others within the grantee's barony (H. of C. of S., No. 35, p. 536).

On 5th July, 1500, Abbot David let the lands of Cairnie and pendicles at £11 6s 8d Scots, payable to the monks of the community; and the Smith's Lands, near Cairnie, at 8s, payable to the monks of the *Library*; and for the lands under Lamblaw, "beyond our ward," two bolls oats, with other husbandry charges.

John Aikman of Cairnie got a charter under the Great Seal of the lands of Cairnie, near Arbroath, 15th July, 1661. In the beginning of the 18th century Cairnie was in possession of the Rennys. About 1730 Renny of Cairnie married a daughter of Guthrie of Guthrie. The property was shortly thereafter acquired by the family of Reid, descended from Reid of Logie (Wedbn. Geny., 115). This family possessed Cairnie until about the end of the century.

Cairnie has been in possession of the Ogilvys of Baldovan for some time. Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., of Inverquharity, is the present proprietor. The property consists of two farms, Cairnie and Little Cairnie. The valued rent in 1683 and now is £333 6s 8d.

The lands of Carnorthy may have come to the Maules with Christina de Valonii. Walter Maule gave the Chapel of Both to the Bishop of Brechin. Before 1348 the Bishop bought the lands of Carnorthy from Walter Maule.

The same year he granted the lands and the Chapel of Bothi for support of two chaplainries in the Cathedral Church of Brechin, and for masses to be celebrated in Monikie and Panbride (Reg. de Pan., p. 171). In Robertson's Index of Charters, 51-42, is the following charter "by the Bishop of Brechin of the Chapple of Bothe, and of the lands of Carnorthie, by William Mauld of Panmure to the Kirk of Brechine." At a later period, but both by David II., charter was given by Walter Maule of Panmure to John Monypenny, of Carnorthie, and several other lands, 59-14.

On the hill of Cairnconon there once stood a building called Castle Greg or Gregory. The tradition regarding this building is that one of the owners, named Gregory, was slain in a battle in the parish of Monifieth, and buried in the hill above Linlathen, where a cairn was erected called Cairn-Greg. This cairn was opened in presence of the late Mr Erskine and others, and several articles found in it, an account of which we have already given. Tradition does not furnish details of the battle in the parish of Monifieth, nor give the date on which it was fought. It would have been interesting to have been informed of these particulars. There is no doubt that a person had been buried on the spot, and a cairn raised over it named Cairn-Greg.

The names of several places in the neighbourhood seem to show that it had at one time been a royal residence, such as Grange of Conon or Konig, Cairnconon, Milton of Conon, and Park Conon; but, if so, it must have been at a very early period, as history is silent on the subject.

After the lands of Conon, which included Cairnconon, were acquired by the Convent, the Abbots regularly held their courts at Cairnconon. The vassals of the Abbey were taken bound to appear there three times every year, and, up to the year 1580, the whole of the charters granted by the Convent contained clauses to that effect. In early times all the large landowners, cleric and lay, held their head courts, at which their vassals were bound to present themselves, in some cases twice, and in others thrice, a year, under certain penalties for non-attendance generally stated in their charters.

There is nothing known regarding the residence of the ancient lords of Conon, or of the building in which the Abbots' courts were held; but, as at least one of these courts had been held yearly in the cold season, some shelter must have been provided for the monks and their vassals. No remains of the building, of whatever description it may have been, have been found.

In the Old Statistical Account of the parish it is said that a house of a pro-

prietor in the parish was built of the stones of Castle Gregory in the 16th century; also that a deer's horns in high preservation were found in the neighbouring moss, some feet below the surface, with marl below and moss above.

In 1254 a dispute having arisen between the monks of Arbroath, to whom the lands of Conon then belonged, and the Lord of Panmure, who was proprietor of the contiguous lands of Tullach (Tulloes), as to the boundaries of these lands, the parties met on the day of St Alban the Martyr, "super Carnconnan," when the dispute was compounded (Reg. de Aberb., 322; Reg. Nig., p. 27).

A charter by the Abbot of certain lands in the territory of Glamis in favour of John Lyon, dated 1375, takes him bound to pay "unam sectam curie nostre capitali apud Carnconan" (Reg. Episc. Aberdeen, VI., p. 143); and in 1409, when Alexander Ouchterlony was served heir to his brother William in the lands of Kennymekil, in the parish of Kingoldrum, the inquest was held by the bailie of the Abbot's regality apud Carnconane.

The lands of Conon belonged to a family of the Gaelic name of Dusyth or Dufsyth at an early period, but when, from whom, or how acquired is unknown. There can be little doubt they were in possession of the property some time prior to the foundation of the Abbey by King William the Lion in 1178. Mathew, son of Dufsyth de Conon, was one of the witnesses to Ingelram de Balio's charter of confirmation of the Church of Inverkeillor to the Abbey of Aberbrothock in 1180 (Reg. de Aberb., p. 39). Mathew, son of Mathew, son of Dufsyth de Conon, was one of the perambulators of the marches of Kinblethmont on 23d September, 1219 (Do., p. 162). This family do not appear again in the chartulary of the Abbey, but the lands of Conon were, on 6th December, 1223, granted to the Monastery by King Alexander II., along with the lands of Dunbarrow, in forestry. What became of the Dusyth family we do not know, but for some reason the lands had come into the Crown, or the King would not have had them at his disposal.

The lands of Conon had been Crown property in the beginning of the 14th century. Bernard de Linton, Abbot of Aberbrothock, was a faithful adherent of King Robert Bruce. That King, in the fourteenth year of his reign, granted to a religious man, Bernard, Abbot of the Monastery of Aberbrothock, a charter of the lands of Couon and Dunberach (Dunbarrow).

The lands of Conon were subsequently acquired by the Gardynes of that Ilk. Helen Garden, daughter and heir of the deceased Walter of Konon, granted

a charter in favour of her brother David, son of Walter Garden of Cononsyth, of the lands of Conon, dated 28th November, 1486 (Gard. Writs).

In the Old Valuation Roll of 1683, there is a property called Boysack, probably because it had then belonged to the Laird of Boysack. It was then valued at £303 6s 8d. This appears to have been the lands of Conon, or, as they were subsequently called, East and West Grange of Conon and Drumyellow. In 1790, and since, they were divided thus:—One half, Grange of Conon, or East Grange, William Moir, owner in 1822, £151 13s 4d; part do., West Grange, William Henderson, £113 10s 10d; Drumyellow, Rev. Robert Lunan, £38 2s 6d; in all, £303 6s 8d.

The lands of Grange of Conon were in possession of James Beaton of Balquhargie in the latter half of the sixteenth century. His son James, Archbishop of Glasgow, succeeded him in them, and in the lands of Guynd, 5th July, 1597 (No. 590). On 11th June, 1605, Robert Beaton of Balfour succeeded the Archbishop in the Grange of Conon, and in the Guynd (No. 44).

These lands subsequently came into possession of the Carnegies of Boysack. On 18th January, 1687, John Carnegie was retoured in the lands with teinds (No. 506).

The East Grange of Conon, Cairnconon, Lands of North Tarrie, Dickmount-law, and Brunton are the property of Leonard Lyell of Kinnordie, to whom they were bequeathed by the late John Mudie of Pitmuies.

The lands of Drumyellow are now the property of Patrick Allan Fraser of Hospitalfield.

The West Grange of Conon is not mentioned separately in the Old Roll. This property was acquired by the late Dr Crichton, for many years a well known and much respected medical practitioner in Dundee. It now belongs to the marriage trustees of Dr and Mrs Crichton, Woodside.

Park Conon is entered in the Old Roll at £100 valued rent. In 1822, Park Conon, and an adjoining property called Ruives, the valuation of which in the Roll is £133 6s 8d, both belonged to David Ogilvy. They now belong to the representatives of the late David Mitchell, Scotston, St Cyrus, Kincardineshire.

A quarter of a century ago, a circular weem was discovered at a short distance to the south of the hill near the northern boundary of the present farm of West Grange of Conon. The stones overlapped each other, so as to form a conical roof. It was connected with a long, narrow chamber covered with flagstones; and several cists with human remains were found close by.

Most of the weems which have been discovered in the county are of similar construction.

Historians say that during the latter part of the tenth century, S. Vigianus, a hermit or ascetic, famous in the district of Conon as a preacher, had a cell there. This was long before the foundation of the Abbey of Aberbrothock. Camerarius, the historian, says that he died in 1012.

The generally accepted tradition in the district is that his chapel, which had superseded the cell, was erected on the estate of Conon, and close by the farm buildings of Grange of Conon, and there he dwelt. It is believed he died in peace, and was interred in the burying ground of St Vigeans church, where it was supposed a monument had been erected to his memory. The monument was supposed to have been one or other of the sculptured stones which are now in the church, and which add so greatly to the interest attached to the venerable pile. We fear, however, that no memorial had ever been raised to the memory of the saint. The festival of St Vigean, the confessor, was held on the 20th day of January.

S. Vigian is said to have ministered at Conon during the period of thirty-three years. The ruins of the chapel can still be traced, but they cannot be the ruins of the chapel in which S. Vigian is said to have performed divine service nearly nine hundred years ago. When the original chapel fell into decay, a new building would be erected on the site. It is strange, however, that there is no special mention whatever of this chapel in the chartulary of Arbroath.

Last century a pigeon house was erected out of the ruins, which still stand a foot or two above the ground. The chapel measures about 42 by 22 feet over walls. In the end of last century, the site of the chapel was enclosed with a stone wall, and planted with trees. Within a few yards of the chapel there is a copious spring of pure water called St Vigian's Well.

A little distance from Cairn Conon, near the boundary of St Vigeans and Carmylie, but in the latter parish, stands a huge boulder of gneiss, called "The Auld Stane o' Crafts," and the "Hare Stane," and near by are the remains of a stone circle.

The lands of Colliston were part of the possessions of the Abbey of Arbroath, and appear to have been gifted to the monastery by King William the Lion, its founder. They were alienated from the convent in the early part of the sixteenth century, as Gilbert Reid of Colliston is mentioned in the year 1539. He married

Jean, daughter of Sir Robert Carnegie of Runand (H. of C. of S., p. 44). They appear to have been disposed of in two sections, at different times. On 25th July, 1544, Abbot David Beatou, Cardinal, &c., granted a feu charter of the lands of Colliston, Ruives, Park of Conon, and Guthrie Hill, to John Guthrie and Isobel Ogilvie, his spouse. The charter was subscribed by the Cardinal and twenty monks of the monastery. This charter had very ornate borders, and some of the capital letters were very beautiful. It is said the charter has gone amissing, which is to be regretted. The monks who subscribed the charter are almost all the same as those who subscribed the lease of the teinds of lands in Kingoldrum, a fac-simile of which was given as a frontispiece to Volume III. of this work.

Henry Guthrie is designed of Colliston, 4th February, 1568-9 (Reg. Ep., Br., II., p. 305). The Guthries retained possession of Colliston for a long period. On 5th November, 1684, Sir Henry Guthrie, of King Edward, Knight, heir of Henry Guthrie of Colliston, was retoured (No. 493), in Colliston, Ruives, Park Conon, and Croft of Guthrie Hill, E. £30, &c., *feudifirmæ*; West Meadow, part of the Moor of Frith, E. 10s., *feudifirmæ*.

Sir Henry Guthrie appears to have sold the property immediately after he completed his title and became invested in it. Ochterlony, 1684-5, says—“Colliston, presently purchased by Doctor Gordon, good house,” &c. Bishop Guthrie, who acquired Guthrie from the old family, was of the Colliston Guthries, and so are the Guthries of Guthrie of the present time.

We have not ascertained how long the Gordons were Lairds of Colliston, but the estate has been for a considerable period in possession of the family of Chaplin, and there probably was an intermediate proprietor or proprietors between the Gordons and the Chaplins.

George Chaplin is among the freeholders of the county in 1820. George Robertson Chaplin succeeded his maternal uncle in Colliston. He was a Magistrate for the County of Forfar in 1858. In 1860 he is designed of Colliston and Cookston. At his death in 1870 George Chaplin Child Chaplin, M.D., succeeded to the estate of Colliston. He died in 1883, and is succeeded by Mr Peebles of Somerset House, London, the next heir of entail.

The Castle of Colliston was erected in 1583, two years later than the neighbouring Castle of Braikie, and it still shows, through subsequent additions, all the interior arrangements of a gentleman's “fortified” house of the period. It was among the latest buildings of its class, for the stronger Government under King James of Scotland and England gradually rendered such precautions

against sudden raids by hostile Lairds or Highland reivers no longer necessary. The dungeon basement, with narrow slips gradually widening inwards, yielded in time to a new and more open style, corresponding, except in its special Scotch treatment, to the Elizabethan of England. When lairds gave over building fortified houses, towards the end of the sixteenth century, a most happy change was marked in the political and social condition of Scotland, of which there is no more sure sign than the transitional style of domestic architecture.

The Castle of Colliston, though for the most part old, is still a comfortable dwelling. It is embowered among stately trees and much shrubbery, so that it is little seen by passing travellers. There are a good garden and pleasant grounds around the Castle.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683, the entry is “Colliston to Dr Gordon,” rental, £453 6s 8d. In 1822, George Chaplin is the proprietor, the valued rent being the same as in the Old Roll.

On 2d May, 1625, the Marquis of Hamilton was retoured (No. 154) in the lands of Colliston and others. On 16th May, 1671, George, Earl of Panmure, was retoured (No. 450) in Colliston and many other lands. On 27th April, 1686, James, Earl of Panmure, was retoured (No. 502) in the same lands. These noble lords were retoured in the superiorities of the lands only, and not as proprietors of them.

Colliston Parish Church was built in 1870 by the minister and kirk-session of St Vigeans, to supply the religious requirements of a large and populous district of the parish. It is situated at the junction of the road from Colliston Station with the Arbroath and Forfar road, about three miles from Arbroath. It is a remarkably neat building, in early Gothic and cruciform, with accommodation for about 450 worshippers. In 1875, by decree of the Court of Teinds, the church was endowed, and a district, with separate boundaries assigned, was cut off from St Vigeans parish. The site of the church, manse, and adjoining public school was given at a nominal feu-duty by the proprietor of the estate of Colliston. Revs. A. T. Scott, William Smith, and Alexander Mills have been in succession the ministers of the quod sacra parish.

The shadow half of Dickmountlaw was feued by the Abbey to Robert Lyon. He sold it to Robert Guthrie of Kiublethmont, and he resold it to Peter Young, who, as stated in the account of the family, Vol. II., 299-302, died in 1628. The sunny half of Dickmountlaw was acquired from the Abbey before the middle of the sixteenth century by Thomas Annand. Peter Young was in

possession in 1580, and he had a charter of confirmation by Esme Stuart, Duke of Lennox, and commendator of the Abbey (H. of C. of S. 299, Ald. Mis. 8).

On 10th June, 1630, Sir James Young was served heir to his father, Sir Peter (No. 193), in the half lands of Dickmountlaw, the sunny half of Easter Seaton, and the harbour, called Covehaven. He had a Crown charter of Dickmountlaw on 24th February, 1632. Sir James died in London before the 22d July, 1635, and was succeeded by his son Peter, who was the last of his name who held Seaton, &c.

On 1st April, 1662, George, Earl of Panmure, heir of his father, Earl Patrick, was retoured (No. 334) in the lands of Dickmountlaw, Seaton, North and South Tarrie, and others in this parish. On 16th May, 1671, George, Earl of Panmure, heir of his father, Earl George, was retoured (No. 450) in the same lands, on 27th April, 1686. Earl James succeeded his father, Earl George, in same lands. These retours to the Earls of Panmure may have been of the superiority of the lands only, and not of the proprietary rights of them. Two centuries ago Dickmountlaw was part of Easter Seaton. On 20th March, 1757, it was divided into two parts, the one called Easter Seaton, value, £276 9s 8d; the other Dickmountlaw, £190 3s 8d; together, £466 13s 4d. North Tarrie and Dickmountlaw were bought by the Rev. John Aitken, minister of the parish. He died in 1816, and was succeeded by James Mudie of Pittmuies, in right of his wife, who was a niece of Mr Aitken. James Mudie was succeeded by his son, John Mudie, who bequeathed these lands, with the East Grange of Conon and Burnton, to Leonard Lyell of Kinnordy, the present proprietor.

The name, Dickmont, is commemorated in a Den as well as a Law. In the rocky coast to the east of the parish there is a long narrow inlet, with a huge rock in the entrance. In the inlet there are several caverns, one of which is large, and has two entrances from the Den, and one from the sea.

Looking down from the top of the cliff when the tide is in and the sun shining, there is seen at this cave the appearance as of two large eyes, which have been locally named the “ Devil’s E’en.” There is a very distinct echo in the Den. Mr George Hay in his admirable history of Arbroath gives a graphic description of the caverns and cliffs between Arbroath and Auchnithie. From it we have taken the above details of the Den, but we have not ascertained from whom it takes its name. There is a legend regarding this district, called the Piper of Dickmount-Law.

In or about the year 1200 King William the Lion gave Walkelynus braciatori a charter of the lands of Innerpeffer, in the parish of S. Vigeanus (Reg. de Aberb., 165). Prior to receiving this grant, Walkelinus braciator is a witness to the grant of the lands of Balekelefan by Richard of Frivill to the Abbey of Arbroath, circa 1178-80. He was the King's brewer, and he assumed the surname of Innerpeffer, now Inverpeffer, from his lands, and his descendants retained the name. The charter by the King was signed at Perth.

Nicholas of Inverpeffer is a witness at the confirmation of the Chnrch of Panbryd by Ade de Morham to the Abbey of Arbroath in 1214; to a charter by Richarde de Berkeley in 1254, and two or three others. He was the son of the first Inverpeffer of that Ilk. David of Inverpefyr was a witness to a charter by Christian Volognes of Panmure to John of Lydel about the middle of the thirteenth century. He had probably been a grandson of Walkeline. The family soon branched out, and they frequently appear as owners of lands in the county, and in other ways.

In the year 1250, or prior thereto, a question had arisen between the proprietor of the lands of Inverpeffer and the Abbot of Aberbrothock as to whom these lands owed suit, and in that year an inquest was held to decide the matter. The inquest was composed of proprietors in the district, and the following are their names:—Robert de Monte Alto, William de Ramsay, Hugo de Anegus, Alexander de Ogiluillum, Duncanus Judex, Nicholas Abbate, Robertus Marescallus, Mathanus de Konan, Johnes Thaynus de Monros, William Bludus, Jacobus de Lur, Eustachius de Glasletir, and Robertus Vibois (Reg. Vet de Aberb., p. 190), thirteen jurors in all. They found that the lands of Innerpeffer owed suit to the Abbot of Arbroath.

Two of the name did homage to Edward I. at Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1296, viz., Adam and David, both from Forfarshire, the one, de Inrepeffre, and the other, de Enrepeffre.

David II. granted a charter of the lands of Bondington and Newtoun, given by Margaret Abernethy, Countess of Angus, to Patrick Inverpiffer (In. to Ch., 58-7). This charter was confirmed by David II. to Patrick and Margarete de Fassingtoun, his spouse, 3d March, 1368 (do., 87-225). We think these lands were in the parish of Inverarity, but they may have been in Inverkeillor, as there are lands of these names in both parishes.

On the 31st March, 1366, David II. granted a charter of the lands of Conveth, in Banffshire, and of Logy, Ardachis, in Aberdeenshire, to John of Inverpeffer and his wife Christian of St Michael. The charter is dated at

Montrose. John and his wife had not retained these lands long, as they must have reverted to the Crown before 18th October, 1380. Of that date, Robert II. granted a charter of the same lands to his natural son, Alexander Stewart, the Wolf of Badenoch.

John Innerpeffer was proprietor of King's Lour, Drumgethe, and Godfrais-toune (Gotterston ?). He resigned them into King David's hands. He gave them to Andrew Burr, who resigned them to the King at Barbroath, 16th April, 1343 (In. to Ch., 48-33-34).

Patrick Innerpeffer was a burgess of Dundee, and had a charter of legitimation from Robert II. in 1374 (do., 121-74), also a charter of land in Dundee. This was probably of the third part of the lands of Craigie, called Bruis lands, which had belonged to Walter Balmossie (In. to Ch., 113-5). This charter was in 1370. He had a charter, as burgess of Dundee, of 52 feet in length, and 14 in breadth, in the Hie Street of Dundee (do., 128-10, and Reg. Mag. Sil., p. 156, No. 10). This was in 1381, in the eleventh year of Robert II. The third part of the lands of Milton of Craigie and of Westfield were granted by Patrick of Inverpeffer to the chaplain of S. Salvador's altar. Robert III. confirmed these grants in 1391, and granted the patronage of the altar to the aldermen and twelve Councillors (Act of Parl., I., p. 215).

Members of the Innerpeffer family held lands in several parts of Scotland besides Angus, and also offices of trust in State and Church, but we will not follow them.

It is uncertain how long the Innerpeffers of that Ilk held the lands of that name, but they had begun to wane before the end of the fourteenth century, and the Hays of Errol were in possession of part of the lands in that century. Sir Thomas Hay of Errol was served heir to his grandfather, Sir John Keith of Innerpeffer, on 11th January, 1389-90 (Doug. I., p. 546). The Earl of Errol was proprietor in 1494. George, sixth Earl of Errol, had the estate made into a free barony on 13th December, 1541. Andrew, seventh Earl of Errol, had a charter of Innerpeffer, 19th May, 1565. In 1527, and for some time thereafter, Robert Lesly, Procurator for the Abbey of Arbroath, was owner. The lands had been divided into two parts, the eastern and western sections, before 1527, as they were in possession of two parties then.

Innerpeffer had probably passed from the Earls of Errol and the Procurator of the Abbey of Arbroath to the Elphinstones, Lords Balmerino. Lord Balmerino and Margaret Maxwell of Tealing had a charter under the great seal of the lands of Innerpeffer and Ballumbie, on 12th August, 1601. They were

succeeded by Lord Coupar. Henry Maule was designed of Innerpeffer in 1613. It was the eastern division he owned.

The western division had come into possession of Sir Andrew Fletcher some time before the end of the sixteenth century. There is a stone in a wall at Inverpeffer, which had been placed there by Robert Fletcher. The length of the slab is about thrice the breadth. In the centre is the date 1598, below which are the family arms, viz., sable, a cross flory between four escalops argent, with the letters R.F., for Robert Fletcher, on the right and left of the arms. On each side of the slab is a scroll with the following letters in Roman capitals:—

On the right side, SOLI . DEO
HONOR . E
T . GLORIA

On the left side, NON . DO
LO . SED . GR
ACIA . DEI

In 1638 Sir Andrew Fletcher of Innerpeffer purchased Saltoun from Alexander Abernethy (Wed. Gen., p. 111). He was ancestor of the Fletchers, Lord Saltoun. Sir Andrew was a Senator of the College of Justice, and assumed the title of Lord Inverpeffer. His predecessors were burgesses of Dundee. Alexander and James Fletcher signed the merchants' letter or charter of the Guildry of Dundee, in 1515. Robert Fletcher was Dean of Guild in 1595, George in 1662, and James Fletcher was Provost of Dundee in 1694. Lord Inverpeffer died in May, 1650. The following retour of service of his son and heir, Sir Robert Fletcher, shows the lands and others of which his Lordship was in possession at his death.

On 21st May, 1650, Sir Robert Fletcher of Inverpeffer, son of Sir Andrew Fletcher of Inverpeffer, Kt., Senator of the College of Justice, was retoured (No. 312) in the barony of Inverpeffer, comprehending the lands of Panlathie and Balbanie, with mill of Panlathie; lands of Piteonra, with privileges of regality, &c., in the regality of Kirriemuir—A.E. £4, N.E. £16; lands of Inverpeffer and Hatton—A.E. £3, N.E. £12; all united in the barony of Inverpeffer; in lands and town of Stotfaulds, Falawis, Leadside, and Kirkhill, with pasture in the moor of Monikie, called Northmure, in the parish of Monikie—A.E. 13s 4d, N.E. 4 m.; lands in the barony of Woodwray, comprehending the sunny half of the dominical lands, or Mains of Woodwray, and the sunny half of the lands of Goriston; three sunny quarters of the land of Hoill, the same parts of the town, and lands of Polgarroch; western quarters of said lands and towns, with a fourth part of the land of Hoill, and a fourth part of the mill of Polgarroch; shadow half of the western half lands of Woodwray,

and the shadow half of the lands of Gorston, with the salmon fishings in the water of South Esk, and with moor of Woodwray, in the parish of Aberlemno, for principal E— *feudifirme*; lands of Ravilgreen, western part of the dominical lands of Tynnetown, in the lordship of Tineteoune, in the barony of the Forest of Platone—A.E. 6s 8d, N.E. 2 m.

The lands of Inverpeffer must have been acquired by the Earl of Panmure shortly after the date of retour (No. 312). On 1st April, 1662, George, Earl of Panmure, heir of Earl Patriek, his father, was retoured in the lands of Inverpeffer, Hatton, &c., and these lands still belong to the descendant of the family, the Earl of Dalhousie.

The mansion, or fortalice as it had probably been, of the Innerpeffers of Inverpeffer, has wholly disappeared, and the site on which it had stood is unknown. Hatton House, in the Inverpeffer district of St Vigeans, is of considerable age, and surrounded by large trees, but neither the present house nor the trees were there when the lands or barony of Inverpeffer was acquired by the Maules in the early part of the seventeenth century.

It was beside the place of Inverpeffer that the Gardynes attacked and killed the chief of the Guthries. The slaughter was the outcome of an old feud between the two families, Gardynes and Guthries, which we have in previous volumes noticed. A century and a half ago, the tenants of the barony of Inverpeffer had a right to cast peats and turf in Dilty Moss, and they frequently abused the privilege, and sold the peats, &c., to the townsmen of Dundee and Arbroath. In this way they had exhausted the mosses of Hynd Castle and Carmylie, and, to prevent them from exhausting Dilty Moss also, they were prohibited from casting more peats than they required for their own use. Peats were then a chief article of fuel. Wood was not abundant, and coals were scarce and dear.

The lands of Inverpeffer are a detached portion of the parish of St Vigeans, being situated on the south-west of the parish of Arbirlot, and separated from it by the Peffer or Dowrey burn. It consists of the farms of Hatton, Inverpeffer, part of Cotton farm, and salmon fishings, the present rental being £1857 4s 2d. The rental of Inverpeffer in the Valuation Roll of 1683 is £850. It was then called “Earl of Panmure.” In 1822 it was called Inverpeffer, and the Hon. William Maule proprietor.

In the 1683 Roll the Earl of Panmure had feu duties, amounting to £350, payable to him annually by 27 vassals. In 1822 Hon. William Maule was the superior to whom they were payable. They appear to have been disposed

of since then, as the Earl of Dalhousie draws no feu duties from the parish of St Vigeans.

The lands of Kinaldie, or part of them, belonged to a family of the name of Purdie in the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century. Their coat of arms, initials, and date, are on a stone in the wall of the steading. We next find them in possession of a family of the name of Rennald. On 21st March, 1690, Janet and Maria Rennald, heirs portioner of the Rev. Robert Rennald, minister of Old Aberdeen, their father, were retoured (No. 515) in the lands of Kinaldie, with teinds, E. 21 bolls corn, &c., *feudifirmæ*.

In Vol. III., pp. 446-50, we mentioned that Sir John Carnegie of Ethie acquired the lands of Kinaldie at different times, the first part being in 1621. It had then been in possession of several proprietors, whose portions he purchased from time to time as they came into the market, and the family of the Earl of Northesk have for a long period been the sole proprietors of the whole of the lands of Kinaldie.

Abbot William (1276 to 1288), on 26th March, 1284, granted the lands of Letham, in the shire of Aberbrothock, to Hugo Heem, in compensation for Hugo's right to some lands in the Mearns (Reg. de Aberb., No. 274, p. 208). We do not know through whose hands they passed during the three centuries thereafter. The next proprietor we have found in possession of them is the family of Wood of Bonnyton. They had a lease of the lands from the Abbey in 1526 (Reg. de Aberb., II., p. 454).

On 17th October, 1661, John Wood of Bonnyton, heir of Patrick Wood of Bonnyton, his father, was retoured (379) in the lands of Letham, E. £20 and 20s in augmentation *feudifirmæ*; lands of Newbigging with moss and marsh, E. 24 bolls victual, &c., *fendifirmæ*; the Kirkton mill, with ringbear and multures of the barony of Aberbrothock, E. £19, &c., *feudifirmæ*: Kirkton-meadow, or the meadow of Letham and Newbigging, in the lordship and regality of Aberbrothock, E. 13s 4d *feudifirmæ*; lands of Bonnyton, A.E. £3, N.E. £12; lands of Annanie, A.E. 30s, N.E. £6; lands of Kinblethmont, viz., lands of Gilhorn, with the lands of Huntestoun (?Anniston), Lauton, and Balmuiltistoun; superiority of dominical lands of Kinblethmont, with feu of £10 from said lands, A.E. £10, N.E. £40; lands of Banblaine, Inehock, lands of Annatstoune and Myrsyd, A.E. £3, N.E. £12; annual payment, 8 m. from Invereighty.

Sir James Wood of Bonnyton once had his seat at Letham. He was Colonel of the Scotch Fusiliers in the reign of Queen Anne, and served in Flanders under the Duke of Marlborough. He acquired considerable reputation in his profession in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Robert Stephen acquired the lands of Letham in the early part of last century, if not in the end of the eighteenth. Alexander Strachan of Tarrie married Miss Stephen, the heiress, towards the end of that century, and with her he got the estate of Letham.

William Stewart is designed of New Grange on 31st August, 1558 (H. of C. of S., 531), but we have not learned when he acquired the property. Patrick Whitelaw of New Grange was a witness in 1576 (Reg. de Pan., 315).

Patrick Quhytlaw was designed of New Grange 30th June, 1590 (Ald. Mis.) The lands of New Grange were shortly thereafter acquired by Francis Ogilvy, as James, Marquis of Hamilton, as superior, granted a charter to him of the lands of New Grange, and various meadows, part of the lands of the Abbey of Arbroath, dated 8th May, 1612 (Ald. Mis.) Witness, David Gardyne of Lawton. Charter of sale by Charles Murray, and James, his eldest son, with consent of Elizabeth Quhytlaw, spouse of James, in favour of Francis Ogilvy, son of James, Lord Ogilvy of Airlie, of Smiddyhill, in the lordship of Brechin, 24th December, 1599.

On 18th August, 1653, Sir James Ogilvy succeeded his father, Francis (Ret. 324), in New Grange town and lands, with the bounded moors thereof, hill meadow, moor of Firth of Arbroath and Broadmoor, E. £17 of feu farm duty; the teind sheaves of said lands, E. 24 bolls meal, &c. On 5th November, 1684, Sir Francis Ogilvy succeeded his father (No. 494) in said lands.

Sir James Ogilvy of New Grange, Knight, and Andrew Gray of Hayston, administered the oath of allegiance to King Charles II. on 5th September, 1662, within the church of Monifieth, to Rev. John Barclay, minister of that parish.

The lands of New Grange, and several other estates in the county, were acquired by George Dempster of Dunnichen in the first half of the eighteenth century. He died on 2d June, 1753, and was succeeded by his son John, who died on 3d November the same year by a fall from his horse. There is a marble monument to him in the parish church.

His eldest son, George Dempster of Dunnichen, succeeded to that property, and to the others which his predecessors had acquired. He represented the

Duudee district of burghs, and was called "Honest George;" but, notwithstanding the high respect in which he was held, he was found guilty of bribery, and fined in the large sum of £30,000 sterling. In order to raise the money to pay so great a sum, he had to dispose of some of his landed properties, including New Grange, in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

New Grange was purchased by William Moir of Louinay, Aberdeenshire. His son succeeded to the estate, and he sold it to John Hay in 1822. He changed the name to Letham Grange. William Moir married the eldest daughter of Mr Aitken of India, and niece of Rev. Mr Aitken of Tarrie, and, after selling New Grange, he went to St Petersburg. He returned to England, and died at Epping, in Essex, 23d November, 1854.

The lands of Peebles belonged to John Niven in the beginning of this century. He married Rachel Lumsden, sister to Harry Lumsden, who bought Clova and Anehindoir in Aberdeenshire. Their son, Harry Niven Lumsden, presented a congratulatory address from the County of Aberdeen, when the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold were married, and for this he was knighted 5th July, 1816. Through the influence of the Duke of Gordon he was created a Baronet in 1821. He did not long survive this honour, as he died 15th December, 1821, in his 37th year. He married Harriet Christiau, eldest daughter of General Hay of Rannes. She died 26th August, 1820. They had one son and two daughters, who died in childhood. Sir Harry leaving no issue, the title became extinct.

The estate of Letham Grange includes those of Letham, New Grange, and Peebles, and the now united properties form the most extensive estate in the parish. Before the Reformation a large portion of each of these properties belonged to the territorial endowments of the Abbey of Arbroath, and they are still subject to the payment of Abbey dues to the Earl of Dalhousie, the superior. John Hay, the late proprietor of the united properties, erected, about the year 1830, the fine mansion of Letham Grange, on nearly the site of the old manor house of New Grange. The new house was situated upon a beautiful terrace overlooking the Vale of the Brothock, in a richly wooded demesne. From the railway from Arbroath to Guthrie, which skirts the grounds on the west, an excellent view of the house and grounds was obtained, and they formed a pleasing feature on the journey.

John Hay of Letham Grange died in 1870, and left the estate in trust for

his grand-nephew, John Hay Miln, only son of Alexander Miln of Woodhill. On acquiring this property, Mr Miln assumed the additional surname of Hay, Alexander Hay Miln. The estate being burdened to the extent of three-fourths of its value, was sold by the trustees on 5th February, 1877, to James Fletcher, formerly Jack, of Rosehaugh, for about the sum of £121,800. Mr Alexander Hay Miln did not long survive the sale of Letham Grange. His son, John Hay Miln, for whom the estate had been left in trust, died in Paris while still a minor, not long after his father; and his widow is also recently deceased.

James Fletcher of Letham Grange, shortly after acquiring that property, purchased the estate of Fern, in the parish of that name. He has built a splendid mansion at Letham Grange, in which he has incorporated the previous house built by Mr Hay, and made many other improvements on the property, which add greatly to its amenity and beauty.

An old dove cot stands at a short distance to the west of the mansion, and many fine old trees of various sorts surround it on three sides, leaving the southern prospect open.

Previous to the sale of the estate, the Letham Grange trustees sold two small properties in the suburbs of Arbroath, which had been acquired by the late proprietor's father, Alexander Hay, Provost of the burgh. One of these was Grantor's Croft, or the land originally held by the Grantor of the Abbey, adjoining the east wall of the Abbey precincts, popularly known as the Hays or Hay's Field. This was acquired by Dr Leonard, Medical Inspector-General, R.N., a native of Arbroath, by whom the greater part of it has since been feued for building sites. The other property, at the west side of the town near Keptie Street, was bought by James Jamieson, Crudie, and is now covered by the Keptie Public Schools, St Margaret's Church, and other buildings. These properties, as well as the principal estate, are in the parish of St Vigeans.

In the Valuation Roll for 1683, Letham is called Bonnitoun, it being then owned by Wood of Bonnyton. The rental then was £500; New Grange was then entered at £350, and Peebles at £133 6s 8d, in all, £983 6s 8d. In 1822, the valued rent of the three properties was the same as in 1683, and they were all in possession of Mr Hay, each by its own name, as stated above. The name given to the three estates united, *Letham Grange*, had been given subsequent to 1822.

In the early part of the seventeenth century there was a lake in the parish called the Loch of *Lochland*, which, with lands around it, and others called

Barngreen, were possessed by a family named Pearson. We have not ascertained when or from whom they acquired the property, but it had probably been from the Abbot. On 5th December, 1643, Thomas Pearson, heir of Thomas Pearson of Lochlands, his grandfather, was retoured (No. 285) in the lands of Lochland with the teinds; the loch of Lochland, with the fishings, &c., in same; in the barony, lordship, and regality of Aberbrothock, E. £19 18s, &c., and 2s in augmentation, *feudifirmæ*; lands of Barngreen, with the teinds, in same regality, E. 7s, and 4d in augmentation, &c.

On 31st January, 1665, Master David Peirsone, minister of the church of Kilbarine, heir of Master Thomas Pearsone, minister of the church of Forfar, his father, was retoured (No. 410) in an annual of £160 from Lochland. On 13th November, 1667, he was succeeded in same lands, &c., retours (Nos. 433 and 614) as in (No. 285) above; also in the lands and town of Peebles, E. 10 bolls hordei (barley), &c., *feudifirmæ*, firnus 12 bollarum hordei, 29 bollarum farinæ, avenaticæ (oatmeal), with 12s money pro the rin mert and wedder, 6 capons, 6 poultry, with 12s for part augmentation; and 5s, &c., of the lands and town of Peebles, E. £20, *Allafirmæ*.

On 31st July, 1682, Thomas Peirson, heir of the Rev. David, minister of the church of Kirkcaldy, his father, was retoured (No. 489) in the annual payment of £160 from Lochland, as in (No. 410) above. On 17th June, 1696, Master William Peirsone, son of the deceased Wiliam Peirsone, D.D., heir of David Peirsone of Lochlands, town clerk of Arbroath, his father, was retoured (No. 542) in the lands of Lochlands with teinds, fishings, &c., as in above retours; Barngreen, a tenement in Arbroath, and 6 acres of Berrieauld, in the burgh of Arbroath.

In the Valuation Roll of 1683, Lochlands is entered at the annual valuation of £266 13s 4d. In 1822 the property belonged to Mr Allan's representatives at same valuation. In the Edinburgh almanac for 1821 the lands of Lochlands are not mentioned, and the name of the proprietor of these lands does not appear among the Roll of Freeholders in the county.

The loch was drained many years ago, but there is still a pool to mark its site. A considerable portion of the lands, including the new streets that lie between Cairnie and Keptie Streets, in the town of Arbroath, has been feued in recent years. The estate is still known by its old name, and is now included within the quoad saera parish of Inverbrothock.

The lands of Milton of Conon were in possession of a family named Buock

in the beginning of the seventeenth century, if not at an earlier date. On 23d December, 1640, Peter Buock succeeded his grandfather (No. 258) in the shadow western half of these lands, with the mill and teind sheaves, E. one boll hordei (barley), &c. The Buocks were succeeded by the Guthries of Halcartoune. On 8th August, 1654, John Guthrie succeeded his father Henry (No. 338) in same lands, &c., E. 1 chalder bear, &c., of feu farm. On 1st April, 1662, George, Earl of Panmure, was retoured in the lands of Milton of Conon (No. 384).

The estates of Guynd, Milton of Conon, and Crofts were originally included in this parish, but they were disjoined in 1606, and since then they have formed part of the parish of Carmylie.

The ecclesiastical district of Inverbrothock was disjoined from this parish by the Presbytery in 1829. The *quoad sacra* parishes of Inverbrothock, Ladyloan, and the Abbey include the suburbs of Arbroath, and about 100 acres of land on the east side and 110 on the west side of the town. The church of Inverbrothock was built in 1828, and opened in October 1829. It contains between 1200 and 1300 sittings, and cost £2000. The churches of Ladyloan and the Abbey are situated in the parish of Arbroath, but the districts attached to them *quoad sacra* are taken partly from Arbroath and partly from St Vigean's.

Two brothers named Duncan, natives of Brechin, educated for the medical profession, went to India poor, and returned home wealthy men. One of them, John, bought the estate of Rosemount, in the parish of Montrose; the other, Alexander, bought Parkhill, in this parish, the old name of which was Muirhouse. John died in 1833, without leaving issue, and was succeeded in Rosemount by his nephew, David Duncan. He had succeeded to Parkhill on the death of his father, Alexander. David married Lauderdale, daughter of Sir Alexander Bannerman of Balmain. He died 25th January, 1833, aged 30, and was succeeded by his brother, John Duncan, in Rosemount and Parkhill. Rosemount now belongs to Jonathan Duncan Inverarity, and John Duncan of Parkhill is also proprietor of the estate of Sunnyside, in the parish of Montrose.

Parkhill estate is a compact property, about three miles north by east of Arbroath, and the house is a good comfortable mansion embowered among thriving wood and rich shrubbery, with garden and neat lawn. Muirhouse or Parkhill was held by a branch of the Ochterlonies a century ago.

Punderlaw belonged to John Carnegie of Seaton. It and others in the parish
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of Arbroath were infest on Kate Fotheringham, his future spouse, on 16th April, 1562. John was by her made her executor on 16th April, 1593. She died on 20th of same month. He died in December, 1604. On 11th April, 1649, David Carnegie of Balmachie was served heir to him in eleven acres of Punderlaw and Dischland, in the lordship of Arbroath, which had been in non entry to the Marquis of Hamilton, the superior, for 44 years and 3 months (H. of C. of S., 48).

Punderlaw field belonged to John Lyne prior to 31st July, 1632. Of that date, William Lyne, his grandson, succeeded to it (No. 208). John Carnegie of Carnegie subsequently acquired the property, but before 11th April, 1649, when it came into possession of David Carnegie of Balmachie (No. 308).

Dischland belonged to a family named Aikman in the beginning of the seventeenth century. From them it passed to John Carnegie in the middle of that century. John Easson was owner on 11th July, 1665 (No. 418). James Mickison followed. Most of Dischland was feu'd for building sites long ago. There are no lands in the Valuation Roll of 1883 called Punderlaw, the ground being now all feu'd, but Punderlaw Street and Lane mark the situation of the property.

The lands of Seaton stretch along the coast from Arbroath to Auchmithie. They have a fine exposure to the south, and overlook what appears to be a boundless expanse of the German Ocean. The sea coast is famed for the extent and variety of its scenery. Loft, perpendicular rocks project out into the ocean, forming bold headlands, recede again and run into the land, in front of which are tiny bays, strewed with pebbles of various sizes, and of every shade of colour, the debris of the conglomerate rocks of which the cliffs are composed, and the banks rising from these bays are of emerald green. The novelist seems in imagination to have transferred the site of the Priory to Seaton Den.

In former times the chapel and burying-ground of St Ninian, Bishop and Confessor, stood at the Den of Seaton, but, so far as we know, no part of it now remains, the ruins having disappeared long ago. The site of the chapel is marked by a spring, called St Ninian's, or St Ringan's Well, and it is a pleasant spot. The field in which the chapel and burying-ground stood formed the glebe of the chaplain, and has been long known as St Ninian's Croft. On 22d July, 1492, David, Abbot of Arbroath, granted to Sir John Tod, for life, the chapel of St Ninian, situate in the Den of Seaton, when it should happen to be vacant by the death of Sir William Gybsone.

John of Setoune was a witness at Dundee on 18th March, 1400 (H. of C. of S., 503). John of Seaton is mentioned on 2d July, 1410, and on 10th January, 1410-11. In 1250 and 1265, Serlone de Seton, Kt., is a witness in Reg. Nigro. de Aberb., and in 1238, 1318, and 1328, Alex. de Seton is a witness in Reg. Vet. de Aberb. The above mentioned parties designed of Setoune may have owned Seaton in this parish, but this is very uncertain. Sir Alexander Seaton of Parbroath married Catherine, daughter of Patrick, Lord Lindsay, Fife, 1530.

The lands of North and South Tarrie and of Easter and Wester Seaton were all possessions belonging to the Abbey of Arbroath, having been gifted to it by the royal founder, King William the Lion. The earliest notices of these lands are recorded in the chartulary of that Abbey, and they are all about the same period, being towards the end of the fifteenth century. Sir David Lichtone, who was elected Abbot on 29th July, 1483, had not been long in office before resolving to turn these properties to some account. At first he appears to have let them for a term of years, or on life rents.

On 26th June, 1485, he let the third part of the lands of North Tarrie, with the crofts and teinds. Two days thereafter he let two-thirds of the park lands of South Tarrie, and, in the course of the same year, other portions of the lands.

On 22d July, 1492, he let the chapel of St Ninian, in the Den of Seaton. It thus appears that at that period both Tarrie and Seaton had been each divided into two parts in the fifteenth century.

On 6th May, 1498, David, Abbot of Arbroath, granted to the Cellarer of the monastery of Arbroath, for nineteen years, the half of the town of Seton, and on same day the other half of said town, to be held and ruled by the keeper of his cellar, or by any other monk of the chapter whom he should appoint. The keeper of the cellar was bound to provide yearly a fishing boat, near the Maiden Castle, which is generally believed to be a small rocky peninsula near Covehaven, part of the estate of Seaton. On the same date, the same Abbot let to James Guthrie, senior, for life, and, in the event of his death, to Katrine Lyn, who was then his wife, for thirteen years after his death, and to her son, the half of the town of Seaton.

On 12th April, 1505, Abbot George Hepburn let the third part of the lands of North Tarrie, and the following year another third of them. In 1521, James, Archbishop of Glasgow, and Commendator of Arbroath, let to Thomas Balfour and Elizabeth Ogilvy, his spouse, two parts of the lands of North

Tarrie, and the Almery Croft, and the Gayst Medow, with the teinds. These lands were again let to same parties on 4th June, 1528.

On 21st October, 1631, David Beaton of Balfour, heir of Archbishop James Beaton, was retoured (No. 201) in the lands of South Tarrie, with the teinds, E. £12. On 8th May, 1633, David Beaton was again retoured (No. 214) in same lands, as heir of said Archbishop of Glasgow, his father, E. £6 13s 4d, &c., *feudifirmæ*. On 14th April, 1635, James Lamb was served heir to his father (No. 229), Bishop Andrew of Candida Casa, in the lands of South Tarrie, E. £12; South Tarrie meadow with teinds; lands of Over and Nether Hays of Arbroath, with teinds, E. 30s, and to some other small plots of land in the parish. On 26th January, 1694, James Lamb succeeded his father, Andrew (No. 528), in prato of South Tarrie, called South Tarrie Meadow, and others, as in No. 229.

On 1st April, 1662, George, Earl of Panmure, succeeded Earl Patrick (No. 384) in South Tarrie. He was succeeded by Earl George (No. 450) in same lands on 16th May, 1676, and on 27th April, 1686, Earl James succeeded his father in same lands (No. 502). Ochterlony describes South Tarrie, then (1684-5) belonging to Leslie, "a fine little house and yards, excellent ground, lying at the east side of the town of Arbroath." The property of South Tarrie was afterwards acquired by the family of Strachan, who then took the designation of Strachan of Tarrie. Alexander Strachan of Tarrie married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir David Carnegie of Pitarrow. On his death in February, 1761, their daughter Jean inherited Tarrie. She married Thomas Rennie, younger son of Patrick Rennie of Ullishaven (Usan). Their eldest son, Alexander Strachan, on the death of his mother, succeeded to the estate of Tarrie, and he built the present mansion house of Seaton. Prior to this the family resided at Tarrie House, which stood on part of the farm of Culloden, and was removed fully sixty years ago.

Alexander Strachan married, first, Miss Stephen, heiress of Letham, and by her he got that property; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Ford of Montrose. She survived Mr Strachan, and was married to Alexander Duncan of Parkhill, but died without issue. Thomas Rennie, W.S., Edinburgh, succeeded to the estate of Tarrie, and added the surname of Strachan to his own. He died 20th October, 1823, and the estate of Tarrie, in terms of an entail which he had made in 1812, went, after the death of his widow, who was liferented in it, to Captain John Carnegie, younger son of Sir David Carnegie, Bart. of Kinnaird, and he prefixed the surname of Rennie Strachan to

his own paternal name of Carnegie. He married, on 7th September, 1848, Elizabeth Susan, daughter of the late Colonel Grey of Backworth, Northumberland, and they had issue, Claud Cathcart Carnegie, born 9th December, 1849. He married in 1874 Mary Madeline, daughter of the late William Breakurridge of Kingston, Canada, and has, with other issue, Allan Bruce, born 1878. John Rennie Strachan Carnegie was educated at Eton and Cambridge, was in the Scots Greys, and Captain 9th Lancers. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Forfarshire, and died in February, 1879, when his son, Claud Cathcart Carnegie, succeeded.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

Shield.—Quarterly, first and fourth, or; an eagle displayed azure, armed, beaked, and membered gules, charged on the breast with a crescent of the first, for Carnegie: second and third, azure, a stag tripping, with an estoile in the dexter, and a crescent in the sinister, chief points, argent, for Strachan.

Crests.—A thunderbolt, proper, winged, or; charged on either wing with a crescent azure for difference, for Carnegie; and a ship in full sail, proper, for Strachan.

Mottos.—Above the crests, “Dred God;” and below the shield, “Juvat Dens Impigros.”

The lands of South Tarrie were also repeatedly let, the last instance recorded in the chartulary being in 1532, when the “Medow Akyr, within the bounds of South Tarrie, were let for niueteen years to John Couper and Janet Scot, his spouse.”

The lands of South Tarrie, as well as those of North Tarrie, afterwards became the property of John Beaton of Balquhargie. On 5th July, 1597, after his death, his son James, Archbishop of Glasgow, was served heir to him in the lands of South and North Tarries.

The family of Balfour, who, as mentioned above, rented the lands of North Tarrie, appear to have subsequently become the proprietors of them, and they continued in possession of the lands until at least the year 1623. Members of the family, designed of North Tarrie, witness charters in 1590, and afterwards. James Balfour of North Tarrie, and James Balfour, his son, granted an obligation to John Fletcher of Inverpeffer, 6th August, 1623. The lands of North Tarrie were subsequently acquired by John, first Earl of Northesk, as appears from a retour, dated 16th April, 1667, by which David, the second Earl, was served heir to his father in these lands. On 26th October, 1693, the fourth Earl was served heir to the third Earl in the lands and manor house thereof. Ochterlony describes North Tarrie, belonging to the Earl of Northesk, as well planted, with yards and orchards, and situated on the east side of the water of Brothock.

The lands of Easter Seaton appear to have come into possession of Thomas Annand of Dickmountlaw, he having got a charter of them from John, Commendator of Arbroath, at the Abbacy of Aberbrothock, on 16th April, 1558. From Annand they had passed to Dame Katherine Campbell, Countess of Crawford. She sold them to Sir John Carnegie, the disposition being dated 10th February, 1570.

John Carnegie, of that Ilk and Seaton, was sued by Esme Earl of Lennox, as Commendator of Aberbrothock Abbey, for money and victual for the farms and teinds of the lands of Dunnichen, Crechie, and Ochterlonie, and the Common Faulds. He replied that he was not liable for the teinds of the Common Faulds, as it was not the property of the Abbots, but proper common to the monks and convent, who had been in possession of the same by themselves and their collector, called the "Monk of Common" in all time bygone. John Carnegie produced discharges, by the "Monk of Common," and his pleys were sustained by the Lords of Session, by decree, dated 4th February, 1580.

John Carnegie of that Ilk was also proprietor of the lands of Invergowrie, otherwise called Newbigging-on-the-Tay, which he sold to Patrick, son of Lord Gray and Dame Euphemia Margaret, his spouse, by charter, dated 29th April, 1568.

He sold Seaton to Sir Peter Young, probably in 1580 or 81. He acquired by purchase at various times other lands adjoining to, or in the neighbourhood of, Easter Seaton. About 1580-83, he built a new mansion, probably on the site of John Carnegie's house, which was plundered by the Bishop of Moray in 1570. He was knighted at Whitehall in 1605, and died at Seaton on 7th January, 1628. He was buried in a vault adjoining the church of St Vigean, and his monument, a slab of black marble, is preserved in the wall of the church.

He was succeeded in Seaton and his other lands by his son, Sir James Young, designed of Invereighty, who was served heir to his father on 10th June, 1630 (No. 193), in the shadow half of the lands of Dickmountlaw, E. 40 bolls horse corn; sunny half of the lands of Seaton, with the port called Cove Haven, and the teind fish of same, and the wreck and wair (seaweed), with pasture and privilege of the muir of Aberbrothock, called Firthes, E. 20 bolls frumenty, &c., and the teinds; lands of Wester Meathie; both the sunny half and the shadow half of the barony of Kincaidrum, and an annual of £6 10s from a tenement in Dundee.

In 1637 Peter Young had several charters of the lands of Seaton and others from Sir John Carnegie of Ethie, from whom he held in fee; and one from Sir

John, of certain lands to be holden of the King, dated 9th February, 1638. He was knighted by Gustavus Adolphus, 26th September, 1627, Vol. II., p. 301.

In July, 1670, Peter Young and his son, Sir Robert, as liferenter and fair, with consent of their wives, Dame Janet, Lady Torphichen; and Anna, daughter of William Graham of Claverhouse, sold the lands of Easter Seaton and others to Henry Crawford, merchant burgess of Dundee, and Margaret Dunsmure, his spouse, and Henry Crawford, their son. The disposition is dated 14th and 25th July, 1670; and confirmation under the great seal, dated 28th January, 1676.

Henry Crawford, with consent of his son John of Monorgan, &c., sold to Alexander Strachan of Tarrie and his heirs, whom failing, to Charles Strachan of Balgavies, &c., all and haill the sunny half of the lands of Seaton, &c.; all and haill the lands of Dickmountlaw, and sicklike the lands of Wester Seaton, &c. Mention is made in this deed of an Inventory of Wrists and Titles being delivered up, Disposition and Inventory, dated 13th May, 1715. Since that period Easter Seaton has been united to Tarrie, and ceased to be regarded as a separate property.

The Youngs acquired Aldbar after selling Seaton. An account of the family was given in Vol. II., p. 299 to 303.

John Carnegie of that Ilk, who acquired the lands of Easter Seaton, held the office of Chamberlain of the Abbacy of Aberbrothock, to which pertained extensive estates in the County of Forfar. He bought Carnegie from Thomas Maule, 26th May, 1564, and the sale was confirmed by Queen Mary, 17th July, 1564 (ll. of C. of S., 45).

John Carnegie appears to have been knighted in 1611.

In order to facilitate an action against George Douglas, afterwards Bishop of Moray, and his accomplices for plundering his house, he obtained an Act of Parliament, 13th April, 1577.

On 7th February, 1688, Henry Crawford of Monorgand, heir of Henry Crawford of Easter Seaton, his father, was retoured (Nos. 511 and 512) in an annual payment of 183 m. from the lands and barony of Tealing, in the parish of Tealing; of £162 from the lands and mansion of Bonnyton; mansion of Letham; lands of Over and Nether Newbigging; lands of Annatstone, Little Inscheock, Myreside, Balmullie Mylne; lands of Easter and Wester and Middle Idvies, and pendicle in Kirkden; lands of Gask, Ascurrie, and mill, in the parish of Marytoun, St Vigeans, Innerkeillor, and Idvies; ane large tenement of land in the burgh of Dundee; tenement or hospital to the east of said tene-

ment, A.E. 10s, N.E. 40s ; tenement of land in said burgh to north of last mentioned, in St Margaret's Close ; piece of garden on the north of said tenement, A.E. 5s, N.E. 20s.

Oehterlony, 1684-5, describes Easter Seaton, then belonging to Mr Crawford, lying beside Wester Seaton, as a good house, yard, and planting, with a little park, the rocks abounding with sea calves, sea fowl, and wild pigeons.

Colonel John Middleton was Member of Parliament for Montrose, Aberdeen, Brechin, Aberbrothock, and Inverbervie district of burghs for the years from 18th September, 1713, until his death between May, 1734 and 1741. He is designed of *Seton* in 1722-3, and of *Seatown* in 1734. John Maule of Inverkeillor was the member for that district of burghs after his death. We are not sure which Seaton he owned.

The mansion house which Sir Peter Young erected stood near the present farmhouse of Easter Seaton. A stone is built in the north gable which was originally in the mansion house, on which is the date 1583, with the letters P. Y. and E. G. These are doubtless for Peter Young and his wife, Elizabeth Gibb. The avenue which led to Sir Peter's house is still entire. It is on the south side of the present garden of Seaton. Sir Peter's house is said to have been large, of two floors in height, and the rooms panelled with oak. It must, therefore, have been, for the period, an imposing structure, with sylvan surroundings.

The mansion house of Seaton, on the estate of Tarrie, is pleasantly situated on comparatively level ground about a mile to the eastward of the burgh of Arbroath. Fine old trees surround the edifice on three sides, and shelter it from the north and east winds. To the south-west the grounds are open, and an extensive view is obtained. The mansion is a plain building, and consists of a central section of three floors, flanked by two wings of two storeys each. In front is a lawn with flower plots and shrubbery, while to the north is a beautiful lawn, trimly kept, very level, and well adapted for lawn tennis, or other garden games. The approach to the mansion from the highway is by a pleasant drive through a thriving plantation.

Among the old writs in the charter chest at Seaton House, on 14th July, 1843, were :—

1. Boundary evident of the lands of Easter and Wester Seaton, dated 16th August, 1585, "for away puten of warres and contentions as to the marches of Easter Seaton, belonging to Maister Peter Young, &c., on the one part, and

the Wester half thereof, pertaining heritably to William Ochterlony, on the other part" (Ald. Mis., 15).

2. A Crown charter in favour of Peter Young, dated 24th February, 1585. This charter shows that John Carnegie of that ilk had got a feu of Easter Seaton, and that Peter Young had acquired it from him : that the Commendator and Convent had feued the shadow half of Dickmontlaw to Robert Lyon, by whom it was sold to Robert Guthrie of Kinblethmont, who again resold it to Peter Young, all by charters and other writs.

3. Sasine in favour of Peter Young, on a feu charter by the Commendator and Convent, of these lands, with the teinds and pertinents, dated 31st December, 1585, proceeding on a charter dated 10th and 14th December, 1585.

4. Sasine in favour of Sir Peter Young, Kt., of the sunny half of Dickmontlaw, dated 27th May, 1624, proceeding on a charter of alienation by Andrew Annand, portioner of Dickmontlaw (Ald. Mis., 17).

5. Charter by Sir John Carnegie of Ethie, Knight, to Peter Young, dated 9th February, 1638. It is not said what the charter conveyed.

6. Disposition, dated 25th July, 1670, granted by Peter Young, &c., to Henry Crawford, merchant burgess of Dundee, and Margaret Dunsmore, his spouse, and longest liver of them, and Henry Crawford, their son, &c., in fee, of all and haill the sunny half of all and sundry the lands of Seaton.

The lands of Wester Seaton were given off by the Abbot of Aberbrothock in the 16th century, and towards the end of the century they were in possession of the Ochterlony family of the Guynd. James Ochterlony of Seaton is mentioned on 24th December, 1599 (Ald. Mis.). On 22d October, 1631, William Ochterlony, heir of James Ochterlony of Wester Seaton, his father, was retoured (No. 202) in the western half of the town and lands of Seaton, with teinds of same, and wrack and wair of the Houp of same—E. 20 bolls of frumenti (corn), &c. On 15th May, 1639, John Ochterlony succeeded his father, William, in same lands (No. 250). On 11th September, 1673, John Ochterlony of Wester Seaton succeeded his great-grandfather, William Ochterlony (No. 616) in St Ninian's Croft, with teinds—E. 13*s* 4*d* *feudifirma*; half the lands and grassy turf of Seaton Den, ex the eastern part of the arable land of Punderlaw—E. 13*s*.

Ochterlony, 1684-5, describes Wester Seaton, as belonging to Mr Guthrie, good house, &c.

The extensive farm of Windyhills, lying between East Seaton and the village of Auchmithie, was purchased, in 1849, by the trustees of the late Mr Strachan of Tarrie from Miss Louisa Rolland of Abbeythnne (H. of C. of S., 295).

The Tarrie estate, which consists of the mansion house and grounds of Seaton, with the farms of East and West Seaton, Mains, and Auchmithie or Windyhills, are the property of Claud Cathcart Strachan Carnegie. He is a cadet of the noble family of Kinnaird, and cousin of the Earl of Southesk. The Earl of Northesk is descended from a younger branch of the same family.

Woodlands is a small property about two miles to the north of Arbroath. It formed part of the moorlands belonging to either the Peebles or Letham portion of the Letham Grange estate, from which it is held in feu.

Patrick Rickard, a native of Caraldston, or Careston, as it has been called for a long time past, went to the West Indies, as many others have done, and amassed a fortune there. He returned to his native country, and acquired the estate of Balglassie, in Aberlemno parish, and Woodlands in this parish. On it he erected a comfortable house. It is surrounded by neat, well-wooded grounds, garden, &c. Mr Rickard died many years ago. His widow, who was life-rented in both properties, died in 1862, and was succeeded by her husband's nephew, Peter Rickard, of the United States of America. He died at Woodlands several years ago, and was succeeded by his nephew, William Rickard, also of the United States, who is still proprietor of Balglassie. The house and lands of Woodlands have been since acquired by James Smith of Arbroath.

The lands of Woodville, which are separated from those of Woodlands by the Forfar Turnpike, belonged originally to the same property. They were acquired by the late David Lawson, Town Clerk of Arbroath, whose son-in-law, James A. Dickson, banker, is the present proprietor. There is a handsome mansion house on the property, with well laid out grounds and garden, and a good farm.

Beechwood estate belongs to the trustees of the late William Garland. It consists of a good farm and steading, &c. Rent, £243.

Brax estate belongs to the trustees of the late James Alexander Pierson of the Guynd. In 1683 the valued rent was £33 6s 8d. The property consists of two farms and two crofts, the annual rent of all being £527 14s.

Elm Bank is a good mansion, with neat grounds, surrounded with well-grown wood, situate quite near the Church of St Vigeans, on the west. It is the property of Andrew Lowson, manufacturer, Arbroath.

We have made up the proprietary account of the parish as carefully as we could with the details at our command, but there appears to be some confusion in connection with several of the properties. In the copy of the Old Valuation of 1683, made up in 1822, it is said that it had been found impossible to trace several of the lands in the parish from 1683 to 1748, the date of the oldest cess book extant. The valued rent of the parish in 1683 amounted to £8299 6s 8d. The total valued rent as made up in 1822 amounts to £8311 14s 10d, being an increase of £22 8s 2d, but how it arises has not been discovered. It is perhaps owing to the many transfers of some of the small properties, of which there were a considerable number.

About 180 yards directly east from the mount on which the church stands there is another eminence of about the same height on which stands the farm buildings of Bridgeton. On the top of it, according to the Old Account of the parish, there was a very remarkable echo proceeding from the east end of the church. It is said the echo repeated very distinctly six syllables, and in a calm evening eight syllables, or a line of the Psalms in metre, and did not begin to reverberate till the voice of the speaker had ceased. When the speaker moved a few yards from his first station two echoes were repeated, and proceeding a little further three echoes were repeated. The form of the ground from the church to the station of the speaker was a hollow, and nearly in the shape of a semi-circle. The growth of trees about the church and other alterations appear to have destroyed the echo.

A brewery was erected on the Brothock in 1787, and a distillery in 1790, but it is long since they were discontinued. In 1792 there were four threshing machines in the parish, but they were then of doubtful utility, and they were thought to be hurtful to the horses which moved them. There were then twelve mills on the stream, including meal, flour, barley, malt, and waulk mills, and mills for washing and beating yarn, and a bleachfield where about 1000 spindles of yarn and 5500 yards of linen were bleached annually.

The Old Account says the farmers generally dress in a plain manner, the common colour of their clothes being blue, and many of them wear the Scotch broad bonnet. The dress of the men-servants is a little showy, and rather superior to that of the females of the same rank. Many of the farmers had

by that time got “good houses, built of stone, and slated, and generally of the size of ordinary manses.” Previously they had been small thatched cottages.

After describing the changes which had taken place in the habits of the people in the previous half century, and enumerating the advantages which the people enjoyed, which were many, with few disadvantages, the account concludes thus:—“Was the writer of this to express what he believes to be the general sense of the people in this parish with respect to their situation and circumstances as members of society, it might be comprehended in the following words:—May the blessings of Providence we at present enjoy be continued to us, may the present British Constitution remain unshaken, and may agriculture, manufactures, and trade flourish. What remains to complete our temporal prosperity depends on our own activity, diligence, and industry. We want no more, we wish no less.”

“Blathmig (the red ridge blathmig), between the Piccardach, between Drust and Angus, King of the Piccardach, and Drust was slain. This refers to a battle fought at a very early period in this district. The site of the battle has not been ascertained, but it was probably at Kinblethmont, in the vicinity of St Vigeans. It was on a ridge, the colour of which is dark red, and therefore answers to the description of the site of the battle, and Drostén, who fell in the battle, may have been interred at St Vigeans. The battle is supposed to have been fought in the first half of the eighth century” (Sc. Si., VII., p. xli.).

Many details regarding Scotland in very early times are recorded in the Annals of Ulster, but of the battle referred to above there is no account by any Scottish historian, and although it may be true that a battle was fought in this parish in the time of the Picts, we can neither affirm nor deny it.

In the very beginning of the 13th century a perambulation of the lands of Balfieth or Balphe, according to the usage of the realm (old King David's Laws), was made, in presence of the Bishop of Aberdeen and the Earl of Strathearn, by the under-mentioned proprietors of lands in the neighbourhood of the lands perambulated, viz.:—Angus MacDuncan, and Malbyrd Mallod, and Dufscolok of Fetheressau, and Murac, and Malmur MacGillemichel, and Gillechrist MacFadwerth, and Cormac of Nug, and other good men of our lord the King, of Angns and Mearns, besides the Bishop and the Earl. This jury of Celtic gentlemen of the low country of Angus and Mearns contrasts notably with the burgesses of Dundee and Aberdeen of Norman or Saxon names and Teutonic lineage occurring about the same time. The fixing of the boundaries at so early a period is very interesting. There are minute provisions of peatary

and pasture—the grazing of 100 beasts, with their followers, and as many swine and brood mares as the monks chose, with a right of shealing from Pasch to the feast of All Hallows, either in Tubertach, or in Crospatb, or in Glenfarkar—afford glimpses of the ancient occupation of the district which are not to be found elsewhere. The de Berkeley granted to the Convent of Arbroath the Church of Inverkeillor, which was confirmed by Inglegram de Boliol, who married the daughter of Walter de Berkeley, and the lands of Balfieth or Belphe, with a description and bounding as above (Cos. In. S. E. S. H.).

There are 61 charters granted by King William the Lion recorded in the chartulary of Arbroath Abbey. Of these nineteen were granted at Forfar, five at Perth, nine at Montrose, five at Alyth, four at Stirling, two at Selkirk, two at Kinghorn, two at Aberdeen, two at Elgin, and one at each of the following places—Roxburgh, Haddington, Traquair, Linlithgow, Lanark, Clackmannan, Dunfermline, Arbroath, Kincardine, Kintore, and Cluny.

Monastic buildings were not complete without their hospital, and the monks were careful to have that necessary adjunct to their establishment erected at some distance from the Abbey, though in connection with it. The hospital attached to the Abbey of Aberbrothock was situated about a mile to the eastward of the Monastery. The hospital was endowed with lands in its vicinity, which are now part of the present estate of Hospitalfield. The Hospital of St John Baptist was erected in the end of the 13th, or early in the 14th, century.

In 1325 Abbot Bernard leased the lands of Spedalfeilde to Reginald de Dunbrandon and Hugh Macpeesis for five years, at the annual rent of forty shillings, payable to the Almory of the Monastery; and he took them bound to build two sufficient husbandry houses, viz., a barn and a byre, each forty feet in length, within a year of their entry, and to leave the same in good order at the end of their lease. The lands of Hospitalfield appear to have been sold about the time of the Reformation, when the monastic houses were abolished, as Marian Ogilvy was proprietrix of Hospitalfield in or about 1565 (*Monasticon*, p. 530).

The Hamiltons obtained possession of the Abbey, and the fruits of the Abbey were conferred, by Act of Parliament in 1585, upon Lord John, who was, in 1599, created Marquis of Hamilton. During his lifetime what remained of the Abbey lands were feu'd.

The lands of the Hospital, now known as Hospitalfield, and of Kirkton, were disposed of to William Gray of Invereighty, who was Sheriff Clerk of Forfar-

shire. The Marquis was poor, and Gray lent him money on the security of the feu payable for the property, the terms being that if the money was not repaid the feu was to lapse. The money was not repaid, and accordingly the feu lapsed, and there is no feu-duty payable for these properties. Hospitalfield and Kirkton appear to have been sold by the family of Gray to the Ochterlonys of Guynd, who retained the properties for some time. On 29th June, 1654, John Ochterlony, younger of Hospitalfield, heir of John, laird of Guynd, his father, was retoured (No. 336) in the town and lands of Hospitalfield. The young laird had not kept possession of the property long.

James Fraser, of the family of Philorth, succeeded Simeon Durie as parish minister of Arbroath. He was translated from Strathmartine to Arbroath, to the church of which he was inducted on 21st July, 1653. On 14th March, 1654, he married Isobel Philip, daughter of one of his predecessors, Dr Philip of Almerieclose. For her and himself he bought the lands of Hospitalfield and Kirkton, about 1656-7, probably from John Ochterlony. Mr Fraser demitted his charge of Arbroath on 31st April, 1669, and resided on his estate of Hospitalfield until his death, which took place in December, 1689.

We have already said that the estate of Hospitalfield is an outlying portion of St Vigeans parish. The small parish of Arbroath runs up between the two sections and completely separates them. On the map the estate has more the appearance of being part of the parish of Arbirlot than of St Vigeans. The boundaries of the estate are well defined, and the distance between this portion and the main body of the parish is small. The estate includes the foreshore in front of it, which adds considerably to its value. The land is of excellent quality, and the gradual decline of the ground to the south makes it dry and warm, and easily laboured.

The mansion of Hospitalfield, which was erected on the site of the Hospital, is about one and half miles west from Arbroath, and about a mile from the Dundee and Arbroath highway, from which the ground rises by a gradual ascent to the house. It fronts the west, and consists of an oblong building, flanked by two oblong ranges of buildings which project beyond the front. There is a lofty square tower, with bartizan; and an observatory, which commands an extensive prospect in all directions, surmounts the mansion. It is a large, commodious, and picturesque edifice, surrounded with a modern plantation, and the grounds are studded with many grand old monarchs of the wood.

The approaches to Hospitalfield from both south and north are entered by

lofty arched gateways, adorned with figures of the faces of men and lions, and the winding drive from the south is through sylvan scenery of great beauty. In the vicinity of the mansion the gardens and grounds are nicely laid out and trimly kept. Mr Fraser has preserved a portion of a doorway of the Hospital, which is built into one of the rooms of the house, as a memorial of a time long past.

The estate has remained in possession of Mr Fraser's family ever since it was first acquired by him. The old mansion house remained without much alteration from its first erection until about the middle of the present century, since which time the present proprietor, Patrick Allan Fraser, has done much to improve it, both externally and internally, and it is now one of the finest mansions in the county. This noble castellated structure contains several spacious apartments sumptuously furnished.

Mr Fraser resided for some time in Rome, and became a member of the British Academy of Arts there. He was elected President of the Academy, and discharged the duties of the office while there. In his absence the duties are performed by the Vice-President, but when he returns to Rome he will again take the President's chair.

He is also an honorary member of the Scottish Academy, that honour having been conferred upon him by the President and Council of the Academy in 1871, when he received a beautiful silver medal along with the diploma in evidence of his membership. He values the honour so conferred upon him very highly.

Mr Fraser is himself an artist of repute, and the mansion is adorned with some beautiful paintings by himself, and others by most of the leading painters, Scotch and English, who have gained a name and fame since the middle of the century. There are also fine examples of the old masters, and of some modern well-known foreign artists. Many choice objects of vertu and exquisite statuary, finely arranged, certify to the refined taste of the proprietor.

The conservatories are stocked with plants of rare beauty, including a lofty aloe, now in flower, planted by the late Mrs Fraser, the lamented wife of the proprietor. In the large fernery there are some magnificent New Zealand and other specimens.

In September, 1843, Mr Fraser married Elizabeth, only daughter of Major John Fraser of Hospitalfield, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Francis Parrot, M.D., of Birmingham, and of Hawkesbury Hall, in Warwickshire; and, in 1851, he assumed the additional surname of Fraser. Patrick Allan

Fraser is the son of Robert Allan of Arbroath, by Isabel, his wife, daughter of Alexander Macdonald, also of Arbroath. Mrs Allan Fraser, wife of Mr Allan Fraser, died in 1873.

After the marriage Mrs Major Fraser lived with her son-in-law and her daughter, and while they lived together it was a happy family. In the dining-room of Hospitalfield there is a painting in three panels extending to nearly the width of the apartment. In the centre compartment is a likeness of Mrs Elizabeth Parrot or Fraser, with a likeness of her daughter, Mrs Allan Fraser, on her left, and Mr Allan Fraser on her right. The painting is by Mr Fraser, at the wish of his mother and wife, and is a work of great merit. By the will of Mrs Fraser, senior, her whole estate went to her daughter and son, and to the longest liver of them. In this way the whole estate came to Mr Patrick Allan Fraser.

ARMS OF PATRICK ALLAN FRASER.

Arms.—Quarterly—1st and 4th, az., three frazes, arg. ; 2d and 3d, gules, a lion rampant, arg., all within a bordure, indented, or; for distinction, a canton, ermine.

Crest.—A bush of strawberries, ppr.; for distinction, a mount, vert.

Motto.—*Nosce teipsum.*

Hospitalfield or *Seaton* may be regarded as *Monkbarns*, and *Ethie* as *Knockwinnoch* of the Antiquary.

Kinblethmont may be for *Kynblythemount* (II. of C. of S., 296).

The family of Perrott, from which Mrs Fraser was descended, is one of the oldest families in England. They can trace their descent back to the ancient Kings of Britain. They were feudal Lords of Haroldston, and of upwards of twenty other manors in Pembroke and Carmarthen shires, and in other counties. William de Perrott, fourth in descent from Howel, Prince of Anglesey and King of Man, by his wife, Alfwyn, Queen of Mercia, was father of Richard, who wedded Bonna, daughter of Rollo, Duke of Normandy. Their son, Sir Richard, whose name appears in the Roll of Battle Abbey, furnished a body of men at the Conquest. He wedded Blaunch, daughter of Sancho Ramyro, second King of Aragon, by whom he left a son, Sir Richard, who wedded the celebrated Princess Ellyn, daughter of Ap-Howel Dha, the great King of Wales. Their lineal descendant, Sir Owen de Perrott, Knight Banneret, was so nearly related to Henry VII. (both by Tudor and Plantagenet affinity), that the Royal letters style him “our dearly beloved cousin.” The representative of this illustrious house is Sir Edward B. Perrott, Bart., of Haroldston, Pembrokeshire. SIMPLE ARMS.—Gules, three pears, or; on a

chief argent, a demi lion, issuant, sable, armed of the first (Sir R. Brown's Baronage, pp. 116-117; Bar. An. and M., p. 118.).

The following extract from descent of Henry Lloyd of Dolobran Isaf, Co. Montgomery, High Sheriff, 1883, made up by Joseph Foster, author of the British Peerage and Baronage, &c., also shows that the Perrots are descended from the blood royal of England.

EDWARD I., crowned 19 Aug., 1274, b. 17 = Eleanor (1st wife), dau. of Ferdinand III., June, 1239, d. 7 July, 1307. | King of Castile, d. 27 Nov., 1290.

Joan of Acre, d. 10 May, 1305 (2d wife). = Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and | Hereford (1st husband), d. 7 Dec., 1295.

Eleanor, sister and co-h. of Gilbert de Clare, = Hugh le Despencer, sum. to Parlt.; declared Earl of Gloucester, m. 1 May, 1306. | traitor; hanged 29th Nov., 1326.

Elizabeth Despencer. = Sir Maurice Berkeley, sum. to Parlt., 1362- | 1368.

Sir James Berkeley of Ragland, kn.t., d. 13 = Elizabeth, dau. and co-h. of Sir John Bluet June, 1409. | of Ragland, kn.t.

James Berkely, nephew and heir male of = Isabel, (2d wife), widow of Henry Ferrers, Thomas, Lord Berkeley; he had sum. to | son and heir of William, 5th Lord Ferrers, Parlt. 1421-1461, d. Nov., 1463. | of Groby, dau. of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.

Maurice Berkeley, 2d son, d. 1507. = Isabel, dau. of Sir Philip Mead, of Bristol, | d. 1517.

James Berkeley of Thornbury (3d son). = Susan Waddall, widow, *née* Veel.

Sir Thomas Perrott of Haroldstone, Co. Pembroke (1st | Mary Berkeley, dau. and heir. = Sir Thomas Jolines stone, | - (2d husband). husband). = Sir Robert Whitney (3d husband).

Sir John Perrott of Haroldstone, K.B., = Anne (1st wife), dau. of Sir Thomas Cheney, Lord-Deputy Ireland 1583, Admiral of the K.G. Fleet, died in the Tower. = Jane Pollard (2d wife).

Anne Perrott (1st wife). = Sir John Philpotts of Picton Castle, Pem- | broke, bart., d. 27 March, 1629.

We need not continue it further, as the above shows their royal descent.

Besides the fine residential estate of Hospitalfield and Kirkton, Mr Fraser owns several small properties in the district. He some time ago acquired the beautiful Highland estate of Blackeraig, in Strathardle, Perthshire, on which

there is an excellent commodious shooting lodge. He has recently erected a handsome bridge over the Ardle, and there is now a fine drive from the public highway to the lodge, the scenery around which is very picturesque. He is also the proprietor of Glenkilry and Coldrach, on the Blackwater.

Mr Fraser is also the proprietor of Hawkesbury Hall, a fine estate in Warwickshire; and he is lord of the manor of Oldbury, a valuable property in South Staffordshire.

Mr Fraser, through his wife, acquired considerable property, and, out of respect to her, he, with her consent, resolved to erect a fitting memorial in commemoration of her. Shortly after her death he acquired ground in the centre of the new Arbroath cemetery, and commenced to erect the memorial, which is to be a mortuary chapel, and the structure is now nearly completed. We will not attempt to give a description of the beautiful chapel, as that will be fittingly done by-and-bye; but we may mention that the entire building is the conception of Mr Fraser, and artistically and architecturally it is wholly and solely his own, and it does great credit to his head and heart. The chapel is a noble and beautiful structure, rich in ornament within and without, and throughout the entire building there are no two parts of it alike. It is a wonderful chapel, unique, and incombustible, and, humanly speaking, likely to tell its story for many centuries. Such a memorial is worthy of his wife, and of the ancient race from whom she was descended.

In the Valuation Roll of the parish for 1683 there were 32 distinct properties, the total valuation being £8299 6s 8d. The following are the names of the proprietors, properties, and valuations of those estates which exceeded £100:—Earl of Panmure, Inverpeffer, £850; Do., for Feus, £350; Auchmithie, no name given, £733 6s 8d; Bonnitoun, Wood, £500; Letham, New Grange, no name, £350; Peebles, no name, £133 6s 8d; Boysack, Grange of Conon, &c., £303 6s 8d; Colliston, Dr Gordon, £453 6s 8d; Ruises, no name, £133 6s 8d; Muirhouse (Parkhill) £150; South Tarry, no name, £400; Wester Seaton, no name, £266 13s 4d; Easter Seaton, no name, £466 13s 4d; Hospitalsfield and Kirkton, no name, £360; Lochlands, no name, £266 13s 4d; Cairnie, no name, £333 6s 8d; Earl of Northesk, North Tarry, and part of Ethie, £800; Almeriecloss, no name, £450; Ward Mill, no name, £150. It was customary in former times, as is occasionally done still, to call the proprietor by the name of his estate, and the tenant by the name of his farm, and in some of the properties where no name is given, the laird and his lands were known by the common name of his lands. Many of the

properties mentioned were divided and subdivided at different times, and some of them were again added to others.

The valuation of the Roll in 1822 was £8311 14s 10d, being an increase of £22 8s 2d, but as some of the lands could not be traced from 1683 to 1748—the date of the oldest extant Cess Book—it is not known how the increase arises.

The good folks of Arbroath are primarily indebted to Mr Patrick Allan-Fraser for their abundant supply of pure water. On the seashore he observed the copious and continuous flow of the water, and suggested that it should be taken advantage of for the supply of the town. This was ultimately done, and the inhabitants have an abundant supply of excellent water at comparatively small cost. It is known as the Nolt Loan Supply.

In 1814, the year before Napoleon was humbled at Waterloo, a child was born in the hamlet of Grange of Conon, in this parish, who does honour to the parish of his birth ; and to the good old town, which, in Romish times, when the Abbot in the Monastery was the local king, and the monks his ministers, civil and sacerdotal, was called St Thomas the Martyr, to whom it was dedicated, and Aberbrothock ; but now known as Arbroath, in which he has spent the greater part of a long life, and he is still residing in the parish of St Vigeans—namely, the parish of his birth.

The parents of Alexander Brown were poor but honest and God-fearing. Their house was small and plainly furnished, but the occupants were peaceful and contented.

We received from Dr Brown a neat print of his birthplace at Grange of Conon. It shows a small thatched cottage of one storey, the door in the centre, and a small window on each side to light the but and ben ends, and another window in the gable to give more light and a more extensive outlook to the ben house. The byre, and perhaps the workshop, adjoin the other gable of the cottage. His mother is standing in the cottage door, and a boy, perhaps the Doctor himself, is taking the cow to the pasture. A large tree is at a short distance in front of the cottage, and other two are at some distance from it, but the surroundings appear bleak and moorish. There were many such cottages in the country in the first half of the century. This cottage was taken down in 1841, and many others of the class have also disappeared.

Attached to the print is an interesting account of “ Mirk Munanday at Grange of Conon,” on 29th March (O.S.), in 1652, when the shadow of the

moon passed over Scotland, producing a total eclipse of the sun. No such phenomenon can be again seen in Scotland until 14th June, 2151. The working out of an abstract calculation of so intricate a nature is of itself ample proof of his high acquirements as a mathematician, although we had no other evidence of it.

His parents gave their son as good an education in the neighbouring country school as their circumstances enabled them to do. On his attaining the age of twelve or thirteen years his help was required to keep the pot boiling, and he was taken from school to learn a trade. At that period young men had little choice in country districts, and he was sent to weave linens by hand, then the occupation of perhaps half the population of the district.

This monotonous and uninteresting employment was not congenial to his taste, and his earnings, which could only be small, were spent on books; and his spare time, mostly stolen from sleep, was occupied in reading them. Money and time so employed left him little for food or clothing, but by determined perseverance many difficulties are overcome. Our hero continued a weaver for more years than he was of age when he commenced the trade, and during the long weary period he was employed on the "four posts of misery," as the hand-loom was often locally named, he acquired a theoretical and practical knowledge of mathematics—for the study of which he had an aptitude—and other abstract principles.

After leaving the loom he entered as a clerk in a lawyer's office in Arbroath. In that position he had not the severe manual labour which the loom required, and he had more leisure than the loom would allow; but his pay was small, and he had to stint himself in many ways to enable him to follow out his favourite scientific studies.

The special matters to which Dr Brown has devoted himself are meteorology and astronomy. In the former he has made most important observations and calculations, which increase our knowledge of Scottish meteorology. In the latter his long and careful study of the sidereal heavens has enabled him to give the interesting articles on the apparent movements and the positions of the heavenly bodies which appear from time to time in the newspapers, and which are eagerly read by many.

It was in 1835 that Dr Brown first became known publicly as an astronomer. In that year he made some difficult calculations in connection with the return of Halley's comet after an absence of seventy-five years. Two years before the annular eclipse of the sun, on 15th May, 1836, he had actually calculated

its phases and elements. The eclipse took place precisely at the time predicted. The day was warm and bright, and the eclipse was well seen. We have a vivid remembrance of it.

The calculations made by Dr Brown were brought under the notice of Sir David Brewster and Professor J. P. Nichol, of Glasgow, then eminent astronomers. A correspondence was commenced between them and Dr Brown, which ripened into a friendship continued during their lives. Sir David Brewster befriended Dr Brown in many ways, and brought his scientific researches before meetings of the British Association by reading his papers. In January, 1843, Sir David was the means of getting Dr Brown elected a member of the St Andrews Philosophical Society.

Professor Nichol had so high an opinion of the Doctor's scientific acquirements, that he wanted him to become collaborator with him in the Glasgow Observatory. Dr Brown made observations for Mr Glaisher while he was the head of the Meteorological Department at Greenwich fully thirty years ago, and some of these were included in a report in relation to cholera, which was laid before Parliament in 1854. Mr Glaisher has since then corresponded with Dr Brown on scientific subjects.

The scientific labours of Dr Brown were so highly appreciated by the late M. St Claire Deville, a member of the Imperial Institute of France, that in 1867 he laid a scientific paper of his before that learned body. The Meteorological Society of Austria have noticed some of Dr Brown's papers which have been published by the Scottish Meteorological Society. Recently a valuable paper of his was communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society of London. Tables of climatic facts compiled by him are in the articles "Forfarshire" in the 8th and 9th editions of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

We have already said that Dr Brown obtained a very rudimentary education in his youth; indeed, he may be said to be a self-taught man, and he has taught himself to some purpose, as many of his requirements are of a high order. It is unusual for the senatus of a university to confer degrees upon one who has not had the advantage of a university training; but, although Mr Brown never enjoyed such a blessing, the Senatus of St Andrews, in 1870, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. In thus honouring Dr Brown, they honoured the University by placing so illustrious a name upon their roll.

Although Dr Brown, while a lawyer's clerk, had but a small income, he and his wife have been so careful of their means, that he has collected a good library and several scientific instruments, and saved as much money as enabled him,

some years ago, to leave the desk, and with his aged partner to settle down for their remaining days in their quiet home. They have been a worthy Christian couple during their married life, and we hope they may be long spared to be a blessing to each other, and that he may be able to follow up, in a quiet way, his astronomical studies, and keep us acquainted with the movements of the planetary and other heavenly bodies. His writings show that he is a pains-taking man, and accurate and practical in all his details. His style is popular, and his articles are very readable and much prized.

We understand that the good folks of Arbroath are getting up a subscription in order to present their venerable and learned townsman, of whom every man and woman in the town is proud, with such a sum as, with his own means, will keep husband and wife comfortable during their remaining days. We wish them success.

We know no one more deserving of a Government pension than Dr Brown, and we think that the case ought to be at once brought under the notice of the Government by the citizens, and that the Members for the town and county should be asked to support the application by a strong personal appeal to the members of the Government. Were this done, there is every probability that their appeal would be successful.

We will finish this chapter with an account of one of the boldest and noblest acts ever performed in Scotland, which was carried out in this parish. It redounds to the honour and glory of King Robert Bruce; the fearless Bernard, Abbot of Arbroath and Chancellor of the Kingdom, by whom it was supposed to have been written; and of the thirty-eight bold and valorous barons by whom it was accomplished and the letter subscribed. Their names deserve to be held in remembrance and honoured.

In this enlightened age and free country we may express our opinions on the acts of the Pope as freely as on those of the ministry of the day, without fear of suffering from his wrath, either temporally or spiritually. It was very different 564 years ago, when kings had to bow at his feet and obey his behests. The details given will make the subject so plain that all will comprehend the position of parties at this notable period in the history of the kingdom.

John Baliol died shortly after the battle of Bannockburn, leaving a son, Edward, the heir to his pretensions to the Crown of Scotland. In 1315 the succession to the Crown of Scotland was settled at a Parliament held on 26th April. This year the King gave his daughter Marjory in marriage to Walter,

the Steward of Scotland. Edward Bruce went to Ireland for the purpose of expelling the English and winning a crown, and he was attended by a gallant company. It was a fruitless expedition, and though the King himself for a time lent his personal assistance in Ireland, the result was disastrous, as it terminated in the death of the luckless King Edward on 5th October, 1318, and the defeat and dispersion of his army, and the return of a very few of them to Scotland, wounded and wretched. On 2d March, 1315-6, Marjory, the King's daughter, gave birth to a son, Robert, and died. In 1317 the Pope sent two cardinals to make peace between the English and Scots. They sent messengers with open letters, and some sealed ones, addressed to *Robert Bruce, Governing in Scotland*, which latter he refused to receive, as they were not for him, he being *King of Scotland*. A monk proclaimed the *Papal truce in Scotland*, and on his way back to England he was robbed of his parchments and letters, and it is said that the Pope's Bull was torn. The King was then besieging Berwick, which was gained by strategy, after which the Scots penetrated into Yorkshire and returned with much booty and many prisoners. The cardinals excommunicated Bruce, but neither he nor the nation heeded it. Both clergy and laity renewed their engagements of obedience in defence of Scotland against all mortals. In 1318 ecclesiastics were prohibited from remitting money to the Papal court for bulls, and English absentees from drawing money out of the country. A statute against *leasing-making* was enacted. The English King requested the Count of Flanders to prohibit the Scots from entering his country. The Count replied :—*Flanders is the common country of all men. I cannot prohibit any merchants from trafficking there as they have been wont, for such prohibition would tend to the ruin of my people.* The English besieged Berwick, which was bravely defended. Randolph and Douglas entered England and wasted Yorkshire. The English attacked them, but were routed on 20th September, and 300 ecclesiastics slain, and most of the fugitives drowned in the Swale. The English raised the siege of Berwick. A truce was concluded. The Pope again fulminated sentence of excommunication against Bruce and his adherents. On 6th April, 1320, at a Parliament assembled at Arbroath, a letter to the Pope was drawn up by the barons, freeholders, and whole community of Scotland. The manifesto referred to the oppressions suffered by the nation under the tyranny of Edward, in the guise of a friend and ally, from which the valour of King Robert had freed them, and to whom they would be loyal so long as he was true to them ; urging the Pope to admonish Edward to let them alone, and telling him if he persisted

in favouring England they would hold him guilty, in the sight of God, of their lives and the perdition of their souls, and of all the miserable consequences which may follow. Though ready to yield all fit obedience to the Pope, they cast their cares on the Supreme King and Judge, trusting that he would inspire them with such valour as bring their enemies to nought. This memorable letter was subscribed by the following thirty-eight barons, vitz. :—

1. Duncan, Earl of Fife.
2. Randolph, Earl of Moray.
3. Patrick de Dunbar, Earl of March.
4. Malice, Earl of Strathearn.
5. Malcolm, Earl of Lennox.
6. William, Earl of Ross.
7. Magnus, Earl of Caithness and Orkney.
8. William, Earl of Sutherland.
9. Walter, the Steward of Scotland.
10. William de Foulis, Butler of Scotland.
11. James, Lord of Douglas.
12. Roger de Mowbray.
13. David, Lord of Brechin.
14. David de Graham.
15. Ingleram d'Umfraville.
16. John of Menteith, Custos of the Comitatus of Menteith.
17. Gilbert de Hay, Constable of Scotland.
18. Robert de Keith, Marischal of Scotland
19. Henry de St Clair.
20. John de Graham.
21. David de Lyndesay.
22. William Oliphant.
23. Patrick de Graham.
24. John de Fenton.
25. William de Abernethy.
26. David de Wemyss.
27. William de Montfitchet.
28. Fergus de Ardrossan.
29. Enstace de Maxwell.
30. William de Ramsay.
31. William de Monte Alto
32. Allan de Murray.
33. Donald Campbell.
34. John Cambroun.
35. Reginald le Cheyne.
36. Alexander de Seaton.
37. Andrew de Lascelyne.
38. Alexander de Stratton.

CHAP. LV.—STRACATHRO.

Turpin, Bishop of Brechin, granted to the monastery of Aberbrothock a loft and croft in “*Villa de Strukatherach*,” and also two acres of land belonging to the same town (Reg. de Aberb., 50-53). The patron saint was probably S. Rule, or Regulus. There was a spring well in the vicinity of the church, sometimes called *Braul's Well*, and at other times *S. Brule's Well*, but it was drained long ago. The latter name may be a corruption of S. Rule, who was a favourite saint in many parts of Scotland.

The church of Stracatherach (Strucathirach, Strukatherach) was a parsonage of the Cathedral of Brechin, and the residence of the chanter (Reg. Ep., Br.). It is valued at 20 merks in the Old Taxation (Reg. de Aberb., p. 240). In 1574 Maister Paul Fraser was minister, with a stipend of £63 11s 1½d; and Johnne Sym was reidare, salary £16 (Mis. Wod. Soc., p. 319).

The parish of Stracathro is bounded on the north by Edzell, and for a short distance by the Mearns, on the east by Logiepert, by Dun and Brechin on the south, on the south-west by Menmuir, and on the west by Lethnot. It is irregular in shape, its somewhat circular length being about seven miles, by a breadth of about two miles. It contains 5304·522 acres, of which 65·954 are water. A large part of the parish lies low, and is a portion of the Vale of Strathmore, but in the north-west the ground rises rapidly, and Lundie Hill is 800 feet above the level of the ocean. The West Water falls into the North Esk close by the church, and the Cruick water joins the united stream a few yards lower down, and close by the stately mansion of Stracathro. The parish is therefore well-watered, and the scenery is varied. In some parts it is beautiful, with trimly kept plantations, in others, rich level fields, and in the hilly district, lofty cliffs, and covered in many places with natural wood of various sorts. From the top of Lundie Hill the prospect is extensive in nearly all directions, and both pleasing and grand. The highway from Brechin to Edzell, and onward through Glenesk, traverses the parish, and also the great road from Dundee to Aberdeen. The old suppressed parish of Dunlappie is included within the bounds of Stracathro, detailed above, and also in the acreage there given.

The name of the parish of Stracathro is, according to some, a Celtic compound, signifying the “strath or valley where the King fought.” Dunlappie, *Dun-laipach*, i.e. “miry hillocks”—*Dun* is a hill, a fort. There are many place names in the county with the prefix *Dun*.

The origin of the name of Stracathro appears, from Dr Joyce's great work on Irish etymology, to be found in the words *Strath-cath-rath*, the fort of the battlefield or strath. The following remarks refer to place names and places in the parish of Stracathro. The origin of the name *Lundie* is doubtful, but the words *lon dubh* and *lynn dubh* mean respectively a place frequented with blackbirds, and the black pool. It is said that Lundie was at one time an oak forest, and that the timber grew there of which the rafters of the church of Brechin were made. The King's Ford on the North Esk is said to have been the place where the Romans crossed on their expedition to the north. According to the folk lore of the district, it was there that both the parish, and the lands of Capo on the opposite side of the river, received their names. The Roman general ordered his army to "Strick-an'-ca'-throw," and the latter from the commander of the Seots calling to his men "Kep-a!"

The last Episcopal minister of the parish of Stracathro was Alexander Coutes, who died 14th April, 1695, aged 40 years. He was probably from Montrose, where there were many of the name. Provost Contts of Montrose had a son John, a merchant in Edinburgh, who was father of the celebrated banker, from whom is descended the Baroness Burdett Coutts.

When some of the rafters of the church of Brechin were removed and sold, some of the wood was made into snuff-boxes and household ornaments. In allusion to this tradition, the following lines by the author of *Wayside Flowers* were written, and put upon some of these ornaments, &c. :—

This box was made from an oaken log,
That was brought from the forest of Lundie Bog,
At the foot of the famous Caterthun,
Full seven hundred years bygone.
And since that time, till lately, stood
On Brechin church a rafter good,
As, by this relic, you well may see
It was sound at heart, as sound could be,
Which is more, perhaps, than may be said
Of you who have this inscription read.

The church of Dunlappy was a rectory in the diocese of St Andrews. It was rated at four merks in the Old Taxation (Reg. de Aberb., p. 239.) The church is there called Dunlopin. In Bagimont's Roll it is rated at £4. This was about the year 1280. The church and glebe were upon the west side of the West Water, and the situation was romantic. The church stood near the

middle of the graveyard, and it was about fifty feet in length by twenty feet in breadth. The churches of Dunlappie, Edzell, Lethnott, Lochley, and Navar were served by Maister James Foulartoun, minister, persone (parson), and vicare (sustenand his reidare), with a stipend of £120, and kirk lands, in 1574, and Johnne Sym was then reidare at Dunlappie, with a salary of £20, and kirk lands (Mis. Wod. Soc., p. 350). Johune Sym was also reidare at Stracathro. There had been a greater scarcity of ministers three centuries ago than now, or Mr Foulartoun would not have had to minister to five parishes. He could not have devoted much time to each parish, as some of them were far apart from the others. Johnne Sym, the reader, became vicar of Dunlappie, and, after his death, the Lords of the Privy Council, on 20th March, 1583, resolved that “as the parsonage of Stracathro be itself is not habile, in respect of the pensions and takis set of the twa pairt thairof, to be a reasonable sustentation for a minister of God’s Word to serve and mak residence at the samin kirk,” and, “as the vicarage is of itself on na greit boundis nor populous congregation, it should be united to the personage and paroche kirk of Stracathro, as haill incorporat in ane onlie benefice in all tyme coming (Reg. Ep., Br.). The teinds were amended in 1583, and Livingstone of Dunypace had the patronage of the kirks of Stracathro, Butthergill, and Kilmore (both near Brechin), in 1593 (Act Parl., IV., 20), but the parishes of Dunlappie and Stracathro were not united until 1618. The monuments in the graveyard of Dunlappy were removed long before the last burial therein, which was in 1824. The stones were used for utilitarian purposes by those living in the neighbourhood. Dunlappie is not the only graveyard in the county where the monuments have been used for sacrilegeous purposes. The building of the church was demolished long ago, and the stones were wholly removed. The minister of the united parishes of Dunlappie and Stracathro farms the glebes of both parishes.

John of Derlington, parson of the church of Dunlappie, did fealty to Edward I. at Berwick-upon-Tweed in August, 1296 (Prynne, 662). John Thome was rector in 1442. About 1561 James Lychtown was parson of the church, and he was succeeded by Andrew Miln, who was minister of Dunneter and Benholme in the end of the 16th century (Wod. Mis. 348).

In Vol. III., p. 276-7, we stated that the lands of Balmaddity, or Balmadithy, in the parish of Fern and Dunlappie, had an older proprietary history than any other lands in the county. These lands had probably been gifted by King Malcolm III. to his faithful and valorous adherent Macduff, afterwards

Earl of Fife, who is traditionally credited with having slain King Macbeth, and thereby restored the throne to Malcolm. But when or however acquired by the Earls of Fife, they belonged to Duncan, fifth Earl of Fife, fourth in descent from the reputed slayer of Macbeth, who, with Orem, the son of Hugh of Abernethy, flourished in the reign of King Malcolm IV., 1153-1165. The Earl exchanged Balmaddity and Dunlappie with Orem for his lands of Balbirnie, in Fife (Vol. III., p. 421-2). The charter was confirmed by King William the Lion before 1185 (Doug. II., p. 466). Laurence, who followed Hugh, obtained from King Alexander II. a confirmation of the charter.

After the death of Sir Alexander Abernethy, the lands of Dunlappie passed to Norman de Lesly with Mary, one of the three co-heiresses of Sir Alexander. Lesly had a charter of the lands of Lour and Dunlappie from King Robert III. in 1390 (Doug. II., p. 425). The Leslies continued in possession of the lands of Dunlappie until near the end of the fifteenth century, when they were acquired by Sir Adam Hepburn of Luffness. He had a charter of Dunlappie, dated 30th March, 1497. We have not ascertained how long the Hepburns possessed the lands of Dunlappie, but it may have been until towards the end of the 16th century.

The Livingstons appear to have succeeded the Hepburns in Dunlappie. On 19th January, 1625, John Livingston, heir of his father, Alan of Dunlappie, was retoured (No. 153) in the lands of Dunlappie, A.E. £3 5s, N.E. £13. The Livingstons had possessed the property until towards the middle of the seventeenth century. David Livingston was designed of Dunlappie on 19th January, 1646 (E. and I., I. p. 389).

Sir John Caruegie, afterwards Earl of Northesk, appears to have possessed Dunlappie contemporaneously with the Livingstons. The property may have been divided into two portions then. On 17th March, 1625, the lands were in possession of Sir John (Doug. II., p. 564). He remained in possession for a considerable time.

The lands subsequently came into possession of Sir David Falconer, Lord President of the College of Justice. In the Old Valuation Roll of 1683, the Lord President is proprietor of Dunlappie, the valued rent being £750. Ochterlony, 1684, says that Sir David owned the barony of Dunlappie. He died on 15th December, 1685.

On 23d February, 1693, David Falconer of Newton, heir of Lord David Falconer of Newton, President of the College of Justice, was retoured (No. 525) in the lands and barony of Dunlappie and mill, with advocation of the

church and chapel in the parish of Stracathro, A.E. £13, N.E. £52, and in other lands.

Shortly thereafter the Falconers, Earls of Kintore, acquired the lands of Dunlappie, and they held them until about 1860, when the Earl of Kintore divided the lands into six portions, and sold them to as many proprietors, all of whom had previously been tenant farmers.

It is said that four of these portions were possessed by parties named Martin, on whom the following triplet was composed—

“Crawhill, an’ Ba’hill,
Rochie, an’ the Greens,
A’ thaee three are frien’s.”

The pendicles had been small.

The Earl of Kintore had been a land law reformer with a desire to test the advisability of small proprietary holdings of land, but it does not appear that much information of a practical nature had been obtained from the experiment. There are still two of these small holdings kept up, of which the Earl himself owns one—the small farm of Capo, annual rent, £54, and the shooting thereof. So far as we can see, the other portions of the land are owned as follows:—Farm of Dunlappie, William Carnegie, £550; Cairndrum estate, George David Leighton of Cairndrum, and trustees of Mrs Mary Soutar, £361 1s 6d; farm of Redhall, David Reid, £380; and the small farm of Balrenny, James Renny, £85.

The lands of Lundie, belonging to George Shepherd, are in front of Brown Caterthun. They were a waste from time immemorial until they were acquired by the present proprietor. By practical skill and much labour, he has been able to bring a great part of them under cultivation, and they now produce good green crops and cereals. Of this the writer has had ocular demonstration. In going from Edzell to Caterthun, he went through the lands with the laird. While on White Caterthun, a dense mist and rain came on, and in returning he lost his way, and wandered through Lundie lands, bewildered, for two hours, and only knew where he was when he got into a den near Lundie House, through which he had passed on the way up. In it the bracken was four to five feet in height, and very dense, thus showing what the land had formerly been. The wet bracken drenched him thoroughly from head to foot.

When Dunlappie belonged to the Abernethys, they probably had a castle or fortalice upon it. It is a tradition that they went to the crusades, and on their return home found that the lords of Edzell had taken forcible possession of their

Castle. They at once made reprisals, and destroyed the ancient Castle of Edzell, and harried the lands belonging to its proprietor. The Castle of the Abernethys was called Poolbrigs, but no trace of it has been found. The family of Abernethy owned the property of Dunlappie about that time, but it is very doubtful if the story above related is anything more than a *tradition*.

The Abernethys were the superiors of Dunlappie, and their vassals occupied the lands, and assumed Dunlappie as a surname. "Angus of Dunlopyne" (Reg. de Aberb., 62), "William of Dolopen," "Gilbert Dolepene" (do. 56), all witness charters near the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th century.

In 1642 there was no school at Stracathro, and on 18th August that year a Committee of the Presbytery was appointed to deal with Lord Lour for his concurrence in erecting a school at the kirk, and also with Douglas of Tilwhilly. Lord Lour, previously Sir John Carnegie, was then proprietor of the Dunlappie portion of the parish.

It does not appear that the dealing with the heritors, Lord Lour, and Douglas of Tilquhilly proved a success, as, on 25th August, 1643, it was reported that Douglas refused to contribute for ane scool or ane pulpit. The Presbytery recommended their Committee to speak again to Lord Lour, and to Tilquhilly's "sone, James Donglass." Notwithstanding these meetings it was only in 1729 that it was reported of the school it had been "new built."

The minister of that time seems to have built or repaired the manse at his own expense, which the heritors had not repaid him for, and when a visitation of the manse was proposed to be made on behalf of the heritors, he refused to allow the tradesmen to see it. The kirk and the walls around the graveyard were then in disrepair, but it is not said that either a new pulpit or a new bell had been got.

A new church was erected in 1791. It is a plain but comfortable place of worship, with two large double pointed windows in front, with a belfry and bell on the west gable, and a good pulpit and other necessary accommodation within the church. The church and surrounding graveyard is now enclosed with a good stone wall. Excellent school accommodation has been erected in the parish, and the manse is a good building, pleasantly situated.

Paul Fraser, mentioned above, had a gift of the chantry of Brechin in 18th July, 1566, with "the lands, kirks, woods, mills, fishings, teind sheaves, and emoluments whatsoever pertaining thereto." He continued to hold the office of chanter of the Cathedral of Brechin, which went along with the incumbency of Stracathro, down to his death on 22d August, 1609. He was a member of

five of the eight Assemblies, held from October 2d, 1581, to June, 1587, and a Commissioner for the preservation of the Protestant religion in Forfarshire.

John Davie was intruded upon the parish early in the 18th century, and supported by the Earl of Southesk. He and six other ministers were ultimately deprived of their livings on the ground that they were prelatial and Jacobite intruders. The whole parishioners were ordered by Davie to assemble at the church, and join in “the worship of a fast for the success of the Pretender’s arms,” on pain of all recusants being sent to the Pretender’s camp at Perth.

Mr Davie, who lived at Arnhall, was factor to the Earl of Southesk, and he served other Jacobite proprietors.

The first Lord Lour was Sir John Carnegie before he was ennobled. He was proprietor of Dunlappie in the middle of the seventeenth century. He married Magdalen, daughter of Sir James Halyburton of Piteur, by whom he had a son and successor, and four daughters. He in 1632 married a second time, the lady being named Maule. In Scottish Pasquils, 409, are the following lines on Lord Lour and his second wife:—

“Oh ! John Carnegie in Dunlappie,
Thou hes a wif both blyth and sappie,
A bottle that is both whyte and nappie ;
Thou sits, and, with thy little cappie,
Thou drinks, and never leaves a drappie,
Until thou sleepest lyke a tappie ;
O ! were I John, I would be happie.” (E. and I., II., p. 237.)

It is related that in 1673 his Lordship’s granddaughter, Lady Magdalene, and John Mudie of Arbikie, were discovered to have been married by the schoolmaster of Craig, and cohabiting together in the parish of Stracathro, “without any order or consent of parents, or proclamationes.” Lord Northesk and the Presbytery ordered them to be confirmed “in the holy bond of matrimony before the congregation by joining hands together,” when they both returned to the parish of Inverkeillor. Lady Magdalene died soon thereafter, and her husband married as his second wife a daughter of Turnbull of Straeathro, by whom he had issue. Their last descendant, John Mudie of Pittmuies, died in 1876. Having no near relatives, his estates and a large sum of money were left to Leonard Lyell, a nephew of Sir Charles Lyell of Kinnordy, Bart. He was the son of Sir Charles’ second brother, (E. and I., II., 237.)

The following account of the proceedings of Lord Southesk’s factor, at the rising of 1715, taken from the Session Records of this parish, shows the disaffected state of the country at that period (ll. of C. of S., p. 179).

This day (2d November, 1715) Mr John Davie, factor to the Earl of Southesk, intruded on the minister's charge by taking the keys of the church, ordering the kirk-officer to ring the bells at the ordinary time of day, the people being warned the day before to wait on and join in the worship of a pretended fast or humiliation day, for success to the Pretender's arms, and that under the pain of taking each man, master and servant, to the camp at Perth ; which warning so prevailed that it brought the whole parish together, at the time appointed to the church, where and when Mr Davie himself came on the head of near eighty men under arms, with beating drums and flying colours, and preached a little in the church, and, after that kind of worship was over, he mustered up his men again at the kirk style, and in their front went to Kinnaird. This intrusion was continued until the 5th February, 1716, when the Duke of Argyle, with King George's forces, arrived in Brechin. The minister, Mr Glassford, during the intrusion, preached in the manse on passages adapted to the times. The collections during the intrusion were small, and, with the exception of 16s 6d Scots given to three poor people in the parish, the whole was applied to poor indigent people in the parish of Brechin.

The lands of Stracathro were church lands belonging to the Cathedral of Brechin. They appear to have remained in the hands of the chapter until the Reformation, when they were given off to Captain Robert Lawder. On 20th July, 1566, precept charter confirming the sale was given by Bishop Alexander. It included the lands of Stracathro, with fishings in the North Water (North Esk), and with fulling mill and brewery of the same, and pertinents adjacent to the lordship of Brechin, in *feudifirmæ* and heritage, in succession to the church (Reg. Ep., Br., 330).

On 24th April, 1574, a precept of charter by Alexander, Bishop of Brechin, was granted, confirming the sale of the lands of Stracathro and pertinents to Alexander Hume of Manderstoun, to whom they had been sold (do., 335).

The next proprietors appear to have been the Douglasses. On 20th July, 1647, Sir Robert Douglas of Tilliequhillie, heir of John Douglas of same, his father, was retoured (No. 295) in the town and lands of Stracathro, E. £23 4s, &c. ; town and lands of Milndens, with mill and astricted multures on the lands of Stracathro ; Capus, Drimmie, and Newton ; land of Waulkmilne, Ballunie, Mureton, Smiddiehill, with multures of the town and lands of Adecat, and the dargs of turf upon the muir of Mureton, E. £8 6s 4d ; lands

and town of Nathrow, in the parish of Navar, E. 12 m. The family had retained Stracathro many years.

Sir Robert Douglas of Tilwhillie, whose family had possessed the estate of Stracathro for some time, sold the property to Peter Turnbull in Usan in 1656.

The Turnbulls possessed the estate until 1764, when Colin Mackenzie, who was designed of the Island of Jamaica, bought the property from Peter Turnbull. Dr John Mackenzie, who made money as a surgeon in Jamaica, purchased Stracathro from his brother Colin. Dr Mackenzie died in 1775. Some time before his death it was purchased by Patrick Cruickshank, who had also acquired a fortune in Jamaica. He was twice married. The second wife was a daughter of Rev. Dr Alexander Gerard, Old Aberdeen. By the first wife he had Mrs Gordon of Cairnfield; and by the second four daughters, two of whom were married to brothers of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Bahnain, a third to Major Robertson of Kindace, and the fourth to Lieutenant-Colonel Mackay of Bigghouse. After the death of their father the property was acquired by their uncle, Alexander Cruickshank, who built the present mansion-house, made a deer park, built the long wall which encloses the park in front of the house, and laid out the fine existing gardens. His trustees sold the property to Sir James Campbell, Knight, in 1848.

The lands of Stracathro appear to have been divided into two or more portions, owned by different proprietors, each of whom was designed of the estate. This was a common practice some centuries ago. We have related above that Sir Robert Douglas sold Tilliquhillie in 1656; but they appear to have disposed of part of it long before that time; on 4th March, 1597-8. Precept conjunct charter to John Douglas of Tilliquhillie, and Mary Young, his spouse, daughter of Master Peter Young of Seytoun, of the town and lands of Stracathro, with fishing on the North Water, fulling mill, brasinariis (brewhouse), with pertinents, &c.; with lands of the mill called Milndene, astricted multures, &c., S.D.N. Regis. Dated at Holyrood House. The copy of the document is very imperfect, there being blanks in the charter.

On 30th July, 1698, John Turnbull, heir of John Turnbull of Stracathro, his father, was retoured (No. 549) in the town and lands of Stracathro, E. £23 4s, &c., *feudifirmæ*; the town and lands of Milndene, with astricted multures on the lands of Stracathro, Drimmie, Capo, Newton, Walkmilne, Ballownie, Muirtoune, Smiddiehill, and Adicat, with dargs of turf from the muir of Muirtoune, E. £8 6s 8d, *feudifirmæ*; half the sunny and shadow lands of Drimmie, and salmon fishings on the North Esk; town and lands of Syde, both the

sunny and shadow parts, in the parish of Stracathro, E. £12 13s 4d *feudi firmæ*; town and lands of Ardo, with the march or ingre of same, in the Lordship of Brechin, E. £16 13s 4d, &c., *feudi firmæ*.

In the Session Records of Stracathro, John Turnbull of Stracathro is mentioned in 1726. He had probably died in 1760. In a minute of the Session, 23d December, 1761, the following entry occurs. After prayer, sederunt, Mr Patrick Turnbull, minister, moderator, Andrew Bell and others, elders—"This day the minister represented to the Session that he had got from Mr Turnbull of Stracathro ten pounds upon the ninth instant, whieh, with five pounds sterling, as in former minutes, makes up fifteen pounds sterling, as the interest of eighteen hundred merks Scots, due by the late John Turnbull of Straeathro." The following occurs in another minute—Manse of Stracathro, 1st June, 1763. After prayer, &c., Mr Patrick Turnbull, Moderator, &c.—"This day the minister gave in thirteen pounds fifteen shillings sterling, which he got from Captain Alexander Turnbull of Straeathro sometime in the month of January last, for which he gave receipt, being part of four years' interest due upon Stracathro's bond." It appears that Captain Turnbull had succeeded his mother about 1762, as mention is made of the death of John Turnbull, eldest son of Stracathro, about that period; probably Captain Turnbull had been the second and eldest surviving son of John Turnbull. In a minute, of date 1769, he is designed "Captain Alexander Turnbull of Ardow," and is again mentioned as paying ten pounds sterling, as interest on a bond, granted to the Session, by the late John Turnbull of Stracathro, of the date of the 22d of May, 1753. From this it appears that Captain Turnbull had retained Ardow (a farm in the estate of Stracathro), when the other portions of the property were sold.

The Turnbulls are said to have had the name conferred on them thus:—At a royal hunting party King Robert I. was attacked by a wild bull, and in great danger of his life, when "a stark man" (? strong) rushed forward, seized the bull by the horns, turned him on his back, and killed him. The King, grateful for this timely service, and to perpetuate the memory of this heroic exploit, conferred on the stark man the surname of Turnbull (Bar. of A. and M., p. 348.)

Sir James Campbell, long the head of the firm of J. & W. Campbell, merchants, Glasgow, was born in the parish of Port Monteith in 1790. He was Lord Provost of Glasgow at the birth of the Prince of Wales in 1842, and received the honour of knighthood. Sir James married Janet Bannerman, born in 1791, a daughter of the principal of the extensive mercantile firm of that

name in Manchester. Lady Campbell died on 3d October, 1873, aged 82 years, and Sir James on 10th September, 1876, aged 86 years, both at Stracathro. Near the south-west corner of the graveyard a handsome monument of Peter-head granite has been erected to their memory. The monument is surrounded by a low granite wall, with an iron rail on top, and the ground is tastefully ornamented. Sir James was the son of James Campbell and Helen, his wife, daughter of John Forrester of Ashentree, in Perthshire, and grandson by Mary Mackerecher, his wife, of James Campbell, of the family of Campbell of Melford, a scion of the Argyll Campbells. Sir James had three brothers, one of whom was William Campbell of Tillicewan, and four sisters.

The eldest son of Sir James and Lady Campbell, James Archibald Campbell, LL.D., born 1825, married in 1854 Anne, daughter of Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart., succeeded to Stracathro, and is the present proprietor. He is Member for the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen, and a Magistrate for the counties of Lanark and Forfar.

The second son of Sir James and Lady Campbell, Henry Campbell-Bannerman, acquired the estate of Hunton Court, Kent, from a maternal uncle. He married a daughter of Major General Sir C. Bruce, K.C.B., and he has represented the Stirling burghs since 1868, and held the office of Financial Secretary at War in 1871-4.

ARMS OF SIR JAMES CAMPBELL AND FAMILY.

Arms.—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight, or and sable; 2d and 3d, arg, a lymphad, sails furled, and oars in action, all sa, flag and pennant flying, gu.

Crest.—A boar's head, erased.

Motto.—Ne oblivis-caris.

The estate of Stracathro is now of much greater extent than when first acquired by the Campbells. Sir James added the lands of Brac of Pert, Ballochy, Adicat, Smiddyhill, and others, partly in this parish, and partly in Logie Pert, but all contiguous, the whole forming a very valuable and desirable property. The family have also done much to improve the quality of the soil by drainage and otherwise, and they have added to and greatly improved the buildings on the estate.

Stracathro house is an elegant structure, finely situated on the right bank of the North Esk, near to where the West Water and the Crnick fall into that river. The mansion fronts the south, and on this side it consists of two floors. Over the entrance, which is in the centre of the facade, there is a fine massive portico, supported on four beautiful Corinthian columns in front, two at each

side, and four pilasters, of the same order of architecture, at the back of the portico. The floor of the portico, which is raised some two feet above the level of the gravelled walk around, is reached by steps in front and on each side of it. The centre of the building is recessed, the two wings surmounted by balustrades, projecting a little way beyond it. Neat buildings of one storey, with handsome doorway in the centre of each, the front of which is on a line with the back wall of the house, project on each end of it, and have a pleasing effect, as they help to lighten the massive appearance of the structure. Beyond the one storey building forming the west wing, and a continuation of the line, is a handsome conservatory, stocked with floral beauties, many of which are suspended from above.

At the rear the mansion is of three storeys. Extending from the building, apparently on the level of the main floor, is a stone terrace, some ten feet in width, running the length of the house, and surrounded on the exposed side and ends by a stone balustrade. There the ladies of the mansion frequently sit and read, or do light work, or promenade away from the glare of the summer sun.

The park in which the mansion stands is very spacious. It is surrounded by a belt of trees, and clumps of trees are seen in several parts of it, which diversify and beautify the prospect. The trees are comparatively young, but they are thriving well. The lawn in the vicinity of the house is closely shaven, verdant, and of mossy softness. The gardens extend to the west and north of the house. They are laid out with taste and skill, kept in fine order, and stocked with choice flowers and plants. There is much glass, vinerys, greenhouses, &c., in one of which there were about eight pots of maiden hair fern of extraordinary size and beauty, which Dunlop, the gardener, was proud of. Behind the house the contour of the ground admits of variety in the ornamentation, and it is turned to good account.

The Livingstons possessed a considerable part of the parish in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but we have not ascertained when they first became heritors in it. On 15th September, 1591, Anne and Marjory Livingston, heirs portioners of George Livingston of Newton, &c., their father, were retoured (No. 518) in the lands and town of Newton, so much of the shadow as of the sunny half lands, E. £7 15s 8d, *feudifirmæ*. On 4th June, 1599, John Livingston of Donepace is mentioned. On 22d January, 1620, David Livingston of Dunypace, heir of his father John, of same, was retoured (No. 124) in part of the town and lands of Counonye; part of the town and lands of Ballochy;

lands called Bank; lands of Muretown; moor of Meikle Perth (Pert), Connonye, and Ballochie, with the advocation of the church of Stracathro, Buttergill, and Kilmoir, and the salmon fishings upon the water of North Esk, A.E. £6 13s 4d, N.E. £26 13s 4d. On 3d November, 1646, David Livingston of Newton, heir of John Livingston, his father, was retoured (No. 293) in the lands of Newton, as in retour (No. 518) above.

There are several small properties in Stracathro. The farm of Newton, which the Livingstons owned, and from which Lord Newton assumed his judicial title, lies to the westward of the church of Stracathro. It belonged to his Lordship. He was raised to the bench in 1806, and was esteemed one of the best lawyers of his time. He possessed a great fund of humour and anecdote, became excessively corpulent, and died at Powrie House.

He was never married, and he left the estate in Faichfield, in Longside, and other properties, and a large fortune to his only sister, Mrs Hay Mudie, who survived him till 1823. The Hays of Cocklaw and Faichfield were descended from a second son of Hay of Rannes. The property of Newton now belongs to the trustees of William Fyfe.

Newton Mill, another small property, was acquired by Dr W. Ogilvy, a son of Sir William Ogilvy, Bart. of Barras, from a branch of the Ochterlonies of Pitforthie. He died 20th March, 1817, aged 71, and his nephew, Sir George Mulgrave Ogilvy, Bart. of Barras, succeeded to Newton Mill. He died at Newton Mill, 9th March, 1837, aged 57. The property then passed to George Livingstone Ogilvy, a maternal descendant of the Ogilvys of Barras. Sir George, who died in 1837, was the last Baronet and male representative of Barras.

This family was a branch of the Ogilvys of Inverquharity, and the Baronetcy was conferred upon them in recognition of the great, but ill requited share that the laird of Barras and his lady had in saving the Regalia of Scotland at the siege of Dunnottar Castle, during the time of Cromwell. Mrs Ogilvy originated and largely aided in carrying out the plan by which she and the wife of the minister saved the Regalia.

The estate of Newton Mill is now the property of Francis Aberdein of Keithock, &c.

On 12th February, 1586-7, Bishop Alexander and his heirs male confirmed a feu charter to Walter Collace of the mill of Meldens, with mill and mill lands, and pertinents, in the parish of Stracathro, with multures, . . . : . with pertinents, Capo-Drimmie, Drymmie, Newtown, and land of Walkmiln, Bal-lunie, Muirtoun, Smedyhill, and with multures of the lands of Adicat, moor of

Muirton, &c., signed at Falkland (Reg. Ep., Br., 359). The most of these lands are now included in the estate of Stracathro.

The lands of Ardo were the property of William Fullarton on 18th May, 1598, and on 31st October, 1605. John Dempster, formerly of Ballownie, is mentioned on 30th October, 1631. Ardo and Ballownie are now parts of Stracathro.

On 10th June, 1587, Bishop Alexander gave feu charter to John Lichiton of Ulishaven and his heirs male of the lands of Capo, with pertinents in the barony of Keithock (Reg. Ep., Br., 358). Capo now belongs to the Earl of Kintore. Smiddyhill belonged to Charles Murray in the sixteenth century. On 30th January, 1600, he and his son James Murray, with consent of Elizabeth Quhitlaw, confirmed feu of the lands to Francis, son of James Ogilvy of Airlie (charter imperfect).

The lands of Syde belonged to the Barcleys. On 25th December, 1600, Elizabeth Wishart, spouse of George Barclay of Syde, had a liferent charter of the lands of Syde, half the grain mill, called New Mill, half the mill lands, with multures of Bothers, Ardo, Pitquhortheis, Over and Nether Unthank, in the barony of Keithock.

When the Turnbulls sold Stracathro they retained the small property of Muirton, in the parish. The laird became embarrassed, lost energy, but built a new house upon the land, and had to sell the property to Archibald Gibson, whose father was farmer of Morphie, St Cyrus. He changed the name of the property from Muirton to Auchinreoch, which it has since been called. His brother Alexander added the property of Chapelton to the estate of Auchinreoch. Archibald Gibson had been a merchant in Calcutta. Alexander was in the medical service, and Conservator of Forests in India; and another brother, William, was a medical practitioner in Montrose. Archibald died 19th January, 1859, and Alexander, 15th January, 1867, aged 67 years. Neither of the brothers was married, and the two properties were left to Patrick, the grandson of their brother, Dr William Gibson, whose father, Patrick, a merchant in Peru, had died at an early age.

The estate of Auchinreoch now belongs to the family of the late Mrs Catherine Gibson or Cumming, and the lands of Chapelton to the trustees of Alexander Gibson.

Behind the north wall of the church there is on the ground one large slab, from 8 to 9 feet long and 3 broad, and a smaller one, which at one time covered two of three graves, which tradition asserts to be those of three Danish generals who fell while making a raid into the interior of the country. The parishes near the east coast suffered much from the ravages of the Northmen in early times, and the tradition may be founded on facts. One of the men must have been of gigantic size, as the slab is of great length and breadth. The other is also large, but much smaller than the large one.

Another account of the story is as follows:—

Tradition asserts that a battle was fought in Stracathro during the middle ages, in which three Danish Generals were slain, and buried at the east end of the church. Three long graves were, till lately, pointed out as the spot, and two remaining blocks of red sandstone are said to have covered the graves. The Irish annalists mention a Danish giant, "Stracatheras," who obtained a victory over the Irish (*i.e.* Scots), but was soon afterwards slain by them at a place the name of which is not given.

Ancient graves, containing various articles, have been found in the parish, particularly near the church.

In the 1683 Valuation Roll—1, the Lord President is proprietor at £750. In 1822 the property is called Dunlappie, and the Earl of Kintore is the proprietor at the same valued rent. 2. The next property is Stracathro, £1250. Then follow—3, Earl of Southesk, Adicate, £100; 4, Newton of Livingston, £166 13s 4d; 5, Smiddiehill, £233 6s 8d; 6, Ballunie, £180; 7, Millands of Newton, £133 6s 8d; total valued rent, £2813 6s 8d. On 1st October, 1765, 2 was divided thus—Ardo, Syde, &c., retained by Captain Turnbull, the then proprietor. He sold these parts to Alex. Cruickshank, the

Valued rent being,	£418 9 9	£750 0 0
Captain Turnbull sold the remainder of the estate to Colin M'Kenzie,	831 10 3	
	—————	£1250 0 0
On 15th March, 1768, this portion divided thus—Westerton, Haugh, Killey, &c., was sold to Dr John M'Kenzie, and by him to A. Cruickshank,	£380 18 11	
Easterton, Drinmie, &c., sold by Colin M'Kenzie to A. Cruickshank,	450 11 4	
	—————	
Carry forward,	£831 10 3	—————
	—————	£2000 0 0

Brought forward,	£2000	0	0
3. Earl of Southesk, Adicte to Sir Jas. Carnegie,	100	0	0
4. Newton of Livingston, Newton, £166 13s 4d, divided 11th June, 1804, owned by Ch. Hogg and Adam Gillies, then by Mrs Hay Mudie,	166	13	4
5. Smiddiehill, £233 6s 8d, divided 1st October, 1799.			
Smiddiehill, Speed of Ardrovie,	£155	11	2
Muirton—trustees of W. Turnbull,	77	15	6
	—————	—————	—————
6. Ballunie—Mr Speed's representatives,	£233	6	8
7. Newton Mill—Sir George Ogilvy, Bart.,	180	0	0
	133	6	8
	1822 total,	£2813	6
	—————	—————	—————

which is the same as in 1683.

In the year 1120 an insurrection took place in Moray, under Angus, the grandson of Lupach, who laid claims to the Crown, which was quelled by Alexander I. Ten years thereafter the Earl of Moray attempted to overthrow the Government of David I. in the northern districts beyond the Grampians. The King collected his forces, and he was assisted by the martial barons of Northumberland, under the command of Walter L'Espie. Angus with his forces had come south through Glenesk, and he was met by the King's troops at Stracathro at the outlet of that pass. A battle ensued, and Angus with his army were completely defeated (Hailes' Annals, I., p. 76).

Near the large boulder on the summit of Huntly Hill, the battle between the Earl of Huntly and the Earl of Crawford was fought in 1452, when the latter was defeated. An account of the fight is given in Vol. I., p. 320, and Vol. III., p. 434. Huntly set up his standard at Hare Cairn. Underneath the stone a stone cist and human bones were found. It is thought that a stone circle had surrounded the boulder in early times, but, if so, no trace of them remains. A magnificent view is obtained of the surrounding country from the Hare Cairn.

At the Castle of Kincardine, a short distance to the south-west of Auchterarder, King Edward I. of England prepared for King John Baliol's resignation of the Crown of Scotland, but it was in this district of the County of Forfar that the ill-fated King did homage to Edward I. of England, and resigned his Crown to him. One account says—"In the churchyard (Cimiterii de Stronkatherach) King John Baliol did homage to, and implored mercy of, King Edward I. of England. The copy of the resignation of the Crown of Scotland by King John Baliol is said to have been written out at the Castle of

Kynnard, in the braes of the Carse of Gowrie, on 2d July, 1296 (Ban. Mis., 279). The writer of the Diary of King Edward's expedition into Scotland says—King John Baliol “did render quietly the realme of Scotland, as he that had done amiss” (Ban. Mis., 277). We believe that the humiliating submission of King John, and the resignation of his Crown, was done at Brechin Castle. The instrument of resignation declares that the resignation took place “apud Brichin” on the 10th July, 1296, in presence of King Edward and the Bishop of Durham. Edward went from Montrose to Brechin on the morning of that day, and returned to Montrose in the afternoon of same day, so that the degradation of King John had not occupied much time. The siege of the Castle by King Edward, when defended by Sir Thomas Maule, occupied a much longer time than the deposition of King John.

In mediaeval times the county of Forfar was often visited by the Scottish Kings; and four of the successors of David I., viz., Malcolm IV., his grandson; William the Lion, brother of Malcolm; Alexander II., son of William; and Alexander III., son of Alexander II., appear to have had no little favour for this district, as they frequently resided in it. Robert the Bruce had also a regard for this part of the kingdom, and was frequently in the Abbey of Aberbrothock, and in other parts of Angus. King John was no stranger to the district during the four years in which he wielded the sceptre, 1292 to 1296.

Alexander Laing, who was originally a flaxdresser, educated himself, and became schoolmaster of Stracathro. He perished near his own house in January, 1854, during a snowstorm. He wrote the ballad called “The Raid o' Fern, or the Battle of Saugh,” (See Vol. III., p. 278-281), and other poems. On 3d October, 1840, he addressed the following lines to his namesake, the author of “Wayside Flowers,” in allusion to the occupations of their respective grandfathers, the date of their own birth, places of baptism, their names, trades, and tastes.

COINCIDENCES.

Our grandfathers rang our parish bell,
Inviting all to worship God;
They toll'd their neighbours' funeral knell,
Now both rest low beneath one sod.
In eighty-six to life we came,
And both were sprinkl'd at one font;
Our names and surnames are the same;
And both have view'd, not climbed the mount.

To one profession both were bred—
 Both still are in the land of grace ;
 Grant when we make the grave our bed,
 That we may see our Father's face. (E. and I., II., p. 242.)

The Rev. Mr Rose, minister of the Episcopal church in the district, lived in the “slated house at Woodside” of Dunlappie. It was then a considerable hamlet, occupied by the various tradesmen required in country districts, and usually found in the vicinity of the parish churches, including “the merchant,” who required to keep a miscellaneous assortment of goods suitable for the wants of the parishioners. Woodside was about a mile west from the site of the old church of Dunlappie. The Rev. David Rose and his wife, of the same name, were the parents of the Hon. George Rose, Clerk of the Parliament, who was born 17th January, 1744, and was the grandfather of Lord Strathnairne. The Rev. Mr Rose died in October, 1758.

When the *Re* or *Rye* Hillock, near the church, was being partially reduced in height, a quarter of a century ago, a grave was found two or three feet below the surface. It had been carefully constructed, and it contained human remains. It is locally related that the figure of a fish, a few inches in length, made of gold, was found in the grave, but local stories are not to be depended upon, and we doubt the truth of this one. Several relics of the past have at various times been found in the parish, chiefly in the vicinity of the church.

In this parish, as in others where marshy ground abounded, the disease called the louping ague was very prevalent among the younger parishioners. It was a species of St Vitus' dance, and those having it often run a long way without having the power to stop. This disease we have frequently referred to previously.

In 1751 seed oats sold at 13s 4d, and oatmeal at 12s 4d the boll; butter at 4d per lb.; eggs 2d per doz.; an ox at £2; the wages of men-servants were £1 13s 4d, and of women-servants £1 a year; a day labourer got twopence a day and victuals. In 1790 seed oats sold at 15s, meal at 13s 4d, barley 14s, and bares 12s the boll; butter at 7d per lb.; and eggs 4d per doz.; an ox at £6; the wages of men-servants had advanced to £7, and of women-servants to £3 a year; a day labourer 9d a day and victuals; a girl who sits at her wheel will earn 6½d a day, at the rate of 1s 1d per spindle. These prices and rates of wages are a vast contrast to the cost of provisions and pay of the present time, but money went much farther then than now, and the people were perhaps as comfortable with their low wages then, as with the higher rates current now.

In Vol. III., pp. 168-9, we gave an account of Dun, and of Dun's Dish. After visiting the noble mansion and beautiful grounds of Dun, and the *Dish*, we crossed the ridge which rises between the valley of the South Esk and the valley of the North Esk. The day was sunny and warm, and on passing the summit of the ridge the prospect which opened up to our view was extremely striking. The grand mansion of Stracathro and the beautifully wooded grounds by which it is surrounded lay at our feet, with the long level valley extending to the north and west. The course of the North Esk, with its sylvan fringes, until lost in the woods of The Burn ; the pretty village of Edzell, with the ruins of the Castle, hoary with age. To the left were the White and Brown Caterthuns, and Lundie Hill ; while to the right was the equally pretty village of Fettercairn, in the Mearns. Towering over all were the Grampians, two or three ranges of which could be distinguished, the mountains Wirran, West Wirran, Mount Bulg, and Mount Battcock raising their heads above their less lofty brethren. We were loth to leave so magnificent a scene, but, having to visit Straeathro house, garden, and grounds, and the church and graveyard, and thereafter walk to Edzell, we could no longer tarry, and, with a last fond look of the glorious prospect, down the ridge we went.

CHAP. LVI.—TANNADICE.

Pope Gregory VIII. granted a confirmation charter of the Church of *Tanedas* (Tannadice) to the Priors and Canons of St Andrews in 1187. In 1242 the Kirk of Tanathey was dedicated by Bishop Bernham ; the patron saint being St Ternan, Bishop. The church was a rectorcy of St Andrews. In the Old Taxation, given in the *Registrum Vetus de Aberbrothoc*, p. 239, it is rated at forty merks. It is rated at eight merks in another taxation, and in a third at £16 6s 8d Scots.

Mr James Rait was minister of Tannadice and Aberlemno in 1567, and had a stipend of £100 Scots. In 1574 Alexander Garden was reader or schoolmaster, with £16 of salary and the kirk lands.

One of the Popes made a grant of the lands of Tannadice for the erection of the College of St Mary's, St Andrews, to whom the patronage of the church belonged. In a sasine in 1614 they are designed the ecclesiastical lands of Tannadice. The tithes were all exhausted. The old stipend consisted of one-third of the value of the tithes, amounting to 1000 merks Scots (O. S. A. 382).

George Lyon was Episcopal minister, and retained office till 1715. He was succeeded by a Presbyterian minister, —— Oliphant, who was succeeded by

John Ogilvy, formerly of Cortachy and Clova, in 1724; John Weath in 1743; and John Buik in 1767. He died in March, 1794-5. Ramsay of Kinalty left a sum of money for the poor of the parish.

The present church was built in 1846, and though it cannot be called a handsome structure, it has a much more pleasant appearance than the barn-like buildings in many parishes. The graveyard has recently been enlarged, levelled, and the monuments arranged in something like order.

In 1824 the heritors of the parish, in appointing a schoolmaster, stipulated, among other things, as follows:—"No cock fighting to be permitted in the schoolroom, under any pretence, under the penalty of two pounds to the poor of the parish, to be prosecuted for by the kirk treasurer." About this period the barbarous practice of cock fighting on certain annual holidays was very common in country parish schools. Game cocks were raised and trained by the youth of the parish, and brought to the school on Handsel Monday, or other holiday set apart for the purpose, and the poor animals were pitted against each other in an arena prepared for the purpose on the floor of the school. There they fought until one of each pair was killed, or fled defeated from the bloody contest. The schoolmaster got the slain animals, and the boy whose cock was victor some trifling prize. We once witnessed a cock fight in the parish school of Glamis about the year in which the schoolmaster of Tannadice was prohibited from holding them in school.

The old orthography of Tannadice varies greatly, but the Rev. John Buist, the minister of the parish, who wrote the New Statistical Account of it in 1835, deduces them all from *Taynatas*, a Gaelic word, which signifies "a low, warm, green plat upon the water," which completely describes the situation of the church, manse, and village of Tannadice, on the left bank, and close by the side of, the South Esk.

The form of the parish is that of an obtuse angled triangle. It is bounded by Navar, Fern, and Careston on the north and east, Aberlemno and Oathlaw on the south, Kirriemuir on the west, and Cortachy on the north-west and north. On the east and north sides it is about eleven miles in length, but shorter in other directions, and contains 21,452·403 acres, of which 124·877 are water. The ground gradually rises from the South Esk in undulating ridges until it approaches the braes of Angus, the most elevated summit in the parish being St Ennan's, locally called St Arnold's Seat, about 800 feet above the sea and 500 above the church. There is a large cairn on the top of this hill, from which we had a grand view in most directions.

The length of the County of Forfar or Angus, in a straight line from the burn of Invergowrie, which separates the county from Perthshire, on the west, to the North Esk, which divides the shire from the Mearns or Kincardineshire, on the east, is twenty miles. The breadth from a point on the coast on the south side, to the north boundary in Upper Aberdeenshire, is about the same length. Ochterlony therefore says the Hill of Glenquiech, in this parish, it is thought, will be the centre of the county.

There is much good land in the lower or southern district of the parish, which by careful culture, which it gets, produces excellent crops. The upland districts, which comprehend about two-thirds of the surface of the parish, are chiefly pastured by cattle and sheep. Rich succulent herbage grows on the banks of the streams in the valleys, upon which cattle browse and thrive well, and the sheep find sustenance in the undergrowth among the heath on the hillsides.

A whinstone dyke runs through the parish from east to west. No stone crops up south of this trap rock, but to the north of it is a coarse reddish sandstone which is used in building fences and the like purposes. This sandstone darkens in colour as it recedes from the dyke, and near the tops of the lower Grampians the slate clay rock is found. It appears to extend from Johnshaven on the east to Easdale on the west.

In the old Statistical Account of the parish, written by Dr Jamieson, the author of the Scottish Dictionary, he says there was a sculptured stone at the church, but it has been removed, and no trace of it remains. There were three conical tumuli or laws in the parish, but they were opened half a century ago, and the ground levelled and cultivated. In them stone cists and urns containing black ashes were found, and also cists without urns. The urns contained the ashes of the illustrious dead; while, in the other cists, the bodies of the retainers had been deposited around the burned remains of their chiefs. Cre-mation and inhumation had probably both been in use when these tumuli were raised.

In the burial ground is a freestone monument in which are inserted four marble slabs. One of these is to the memory of the Rev. John Buist, who died at Tannadice on 9th December, 1845, in the 92d year of his age, and 50th of his ministry, and of his wife, Margaret Jefferson, who died 4th March, 1866, in the 86th year of her age; of their youngest daughter, Margaret, born 12th Jnne, 1812, died 13th August, 1846, and eldest son, George Buist, LL.D. F.R.S., born 22d November, 1805, who died at Calcutta 1st October, 1860,

aged 55 years. Another is to the memory of Jessie Hadow Hunter, wife of Dr Buist, who died in Bombay 5th May, 1845, aged 27 ; the third to James Buist, merchant, Dundee, born 10th July, 1810, died 28th March, 1844 ; the fourth to John Buist, died 7th June, 1824, in his ninth year, and Charles Buist, died 3d December, 1836, in his fifteenth year, third and fourth sons of Rev. John Buist.

The Rev. John Buist was a native of Abdie, in Fife. He was for half a century minister of Tannadice, faithful in the discharge of his duties, and much respected in the district. The writer has a lively remembrance of hearing him at Kinnettles, where he sometimes assisted the Rev. Robert Lunan at the communion season. He has a still more lively recollection of a visit to the manse, along with two or three others. On the Monday morning we sallied forth to go to Deuchar to try to get a shot at a roedeer, the minister's man being in attendance with provender for the day. To shorten the journey the party went through the fields, but a lynx-eyed gamekeeper espied us, and we were summoned for poaching. Two of the party had licenses, but the others were without these passports. The Surveyor of Taxes, an excellent man long deceased, came to our aid, and gave us antedated licenses, which enabled us to get off on payment of a fine for trespass. It was hard ; we had permission to shoot deer on Deuchar, and we shot no game.

Mr Buist had a rare fund of humour, and was very ready at repartee. He was proprietor of Tillywhandland, and Kirkton of Aberlemno, and other lands.

In ancient times there were several thanedoms in the county of Forfar, one of which was Tannadiee. The thanes or stewards held direct from the Crown, and for ages they farmed their thanedoms for the King. The thanedom of Tannadice was farmed by the King until 1363, when David II. gave it and the thanedom of Glamis to John de Logy, who is not designed, but he was probably the father of Margaret Logy, Queen of King David. The reddendo was a sparrow-hawk, to be given yearly at Pentecost. Logy was afterwards forfeited, when both thanedoms again reverted to the Crown.

The following is copy of the manumission or charter of liberty given by the King, David II., to a born serf of the thanedom of Tannadiee :—

Be it known to you that we have made William, the son of John, bearer of these presents, who, as we are told, was our serf and native man of our thanage of Tannadice, within the Sheriffdom of Forfar, our free man, as well as all who proceed from him, so that he and all proceeding from him, with all his progeny, shall be free to dwell within our kingdom wherever he will ; and we grant

to the said William, and all proceeding from him, that they shall be free and quit of all native servitude in future. (Reg. Mag. Sig., pp. 32-72; In. to Ch., 89-249). The charter is dated at Perth, ultimo Feb., about 1369.

This shows that there were serfs or bondmen attached to thanedoms.

In some baronies in Scotland there were also serfs at this period, and for a long time thereafter. William, the freed bondsman, or serf, or native man, had probably done some special service to the Crown, for which the King granted him his own and his children's freedom in so full and complete terms.

In some charters "my men" occur, which means the *pari natiivi*, the serfs, or tillers of the soil, who were conveyed along with the lands in Scotland from one proprietor to another. In a charter by the same King to Sir Alexander Lindsay, Knight, of the barony of Inverarity, dated 15th January, 1369, the words, "cum bondis, bondagiis, *nativis*," &c., occur (In. to Ch., 89-241). In another charter by Robert II., to the same knight, of the thanage of Downy, dated 8th June, 1373, the same words occur, showing that the charters conveyed the serfs on the land as well as the lands not only of a thanedom, but also of a barony (do. 96-307).

In 1371-2 King Robert II. bestowed the thanedoms of Glamis and Tannadice upon his son-in-law, Sir John Lyon, who had married the Princess Jane. The noble family of Lyon assume one of their titles, "Baron," from Tannadice. From that period the Lyons have had a greater or less interest in the parish. Ochterlony says—Most part of the parish belongs to the Earl of Strathmore, called the thanage of Tannadice, and was by King Robert II. given to the Lord Glamis, in tocher with his daughter. At that time Easter and Wester Ogil, Whitewell, and Balgillo belonged to Lyons. Now, only one of the name owns land in the parish, Hugh Lyon of Glenogil, descended from David, the first Lyen of Cossens, who was the second son of the fifth Lord Glamis.

The lands of Auchnagray were at one time a separate estate. On 2d October, 1641, Alexander Ogilvy of Shilhill, son and heir of Alexander Ogilvy of Shilhill, was retoured (No. 261) in the lands of Auchnagray, with the Brew-Seat and Brew Croft of Kinalty, in the barony of Kinalty, A.E. 10s, N.E. 40s. On 20th November, 1649, John Ogilvy of Shilhill, son and heir of Alexander Ogilvy of Shilhill, was retoured (No. 310) in the lands, &c., as in the above service of an heir; also in the fourth part of bince part of lands of Shilhill, and the eighth part of same, in the barony of Forest of Platane, A.E. 10s, N.E. 40s. Auchnagray is now called Queich.

The lands of Balgillo had probably been Crown lands and a thanedom until the time of Robert I. That King gave a charter to Isabell de Atholia, and Alexander de Bruce, his nephew, of the lands of Balgillie, within the lands of Thanathers (In. to Ch., 18-65). A second charter of the whole lands of Balgillo was subsequently given by the King to the same parties (do., 18-83). The King granted a charter of the davache lands of Ballygillachy to Mationis Menteith (do., 15-6), and another to same person (do., 18-63). As stated in Vol. IV., p. 392, it is uncertain whether these davache lands were in the parish of Monifieth or Tannadice, both being in Angus. It is equally uncertain to which Balgillo the excambion to Andrew Buttergask, of the lands of Stormonth and Cluny, for them refers (do., 56-12).

Patrick de Blair of Balthayock had a charter from Robert II., 1387-8, of the lands of Balgillo (Bar., 187). Thomas Blair, second of Balthayock, had a charter under the Great Seal from Robert III., 1399, of the lands of Balgillo, Ardler, and Baldowrie (do. and In. to Ch., 145-21). William Blair of Balgillo was a juror, 25th April, 1514 (H. of C. of S., 527), and again in 1519 (Reg. de Pan., 292). William Blair of Balgillo was one of the Bailies of the Abbey of Coupar in and prior to 1542, and for some time afterwards. John Blair, apparent of Balgillo, was a witness at Coupar Angus 13th June, 1606 (H. M. Com., 5 Rep., p. 622). John Scrymgeour of Kirkton married a daughter of Blair's about 1620. Jean, daughter of Sir John Blair of Balgillo, was married to John Blair of Pittendreich about 1625. David Lyon of Balgillo is mentioned beginning of 1603.

The temperance pledge is no new bond, as the following curious agreement shows. “*Temperance Bond.*” Dundee, 5th July, 1627. The parties to this contract, which is attested by four witnesses, are Alexander Erskine of Dun and Sir Jhone Blair of Balgillo. They bound themselves to drink nothing, except in their own dwellings, till the 1st May, 1628, under the penalty of 500 merks Scots, for the first “failzie and brack,” and of 100 merks for every succeeding one, and for security agreed to register the contract. The reason alleged for this agreement is that the “access (*i.e.* excess) of drinking is prohibe bothe by the Law of God and Man, and that they were willing to give guid exampill to vtheris be their lyff and conversacioun to abstain from the like abuse” (His. M. C., 5 R., p. 641).

This contract appears to have been entered into for laudable motives. It furnishes unmistakeable evidence that drinking to excess in taverns had been a common vice among the Angus lairds of the period. The greater number

of them had their lodgings, or town houses, in Dundee, which they occupied in the winter months, and they had held convivial meetings in certain alehouses in the evenings.

There was an Easter and a Wester Balgillo in Tannadice. The Blairs possessed the one, and the other went to the Lyons when they got the thanedom. One of the family owned Balgillo in 1684. The Rev. Dr Francis Nicoll was proprietor of Balgillo in the first quarter of this century. It is now the property of James M'Karen.

Easter Balgillo has for a considerable period been included in, and forms the greater part of, the modern estate of Tannadice. In April, 1597, — Blair, heir of John Blair, his father, was retoured (No. 589) in the lands of Balgillawye, with mill, A.E. £5, N.E. £24; half land of Blackston, E. £8 13s 4d, *feudifirmæ*, and in payments from other lands.

Charles Ogilvy, M.D., was for a long time a medical officer in the service of the Hon. East India Company. Having while in India acquired considerable wealth, he returned home, and, towards the end of the last century, he purchased the lands of Tannadice, upon which he built a good mansion house in the early years of the present century.

Charles Ogilvy, who was an officer in the army, succeeded to the estate of Tannadice on the death of his father. He died in 1845-6, when Tannadice became the property of Mrs Balfour Ogilvy, his eldest sister, whose husband died of cholera in the Crimea on 12th July, 1855.

Dr John Ogilvy of Murthill, who was for a long period a medical practitioner in Forfar, had by his wife, Margaret Ogilvy, a daughter, Jean, who was married to Walter Ogilvy of Clova, afterwards Earl of Airlie, and was his second wife. Dr Ogilvy's youngest daughter was married to John Ogilvy of Inshewan. John Ogilvy of Leitfie married first a daughter of Ogilvy of Shannall, by whom he had a son William, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Ogilvy of Inshewan, as stated above. John Ogilvy married secondly Miss Rattray of Craighall, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who was killed in action in India, and three daughters who died unmarried.

The estate of Tannadice was purchased by William Neish of Clepington, from Mrs Balfour Ogilvy in 1870. Since he acquired the property he has done much to improve the lands, and he has made large and judicious additions to the mansion house, and greatly beautified its surroundings, thereby increasing the value of the property, and the amenity of his dwelling and policies.

William Neish of Tannadice is the second son of the late William Neish, merchant, Dundee, by Abigail, daughter of William Bisset of Dundee. He was born in 1815, his elder brother being the late James Neish of The Laws and Omachie. In 1848 he married a daughter of George Watson of Calcutta, by whom he has George Watson, and other issue. He is also proprietor of the estate of Easter Clepington, Dundee, which he purchased from R. H. Arklay in 1856. He practised for some years as a solicitor in Dundee, but was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, 1859. He is a J.P. and a Commissioner of Supply for the County of Forfar.

The farms of Easter and Wester Balgillo, and of Barnyards, and others, are included in the Tannadice estate, the property of Mr Neish.

Barnyards was long the property of the Lindsays, and, being within a short distance of Finhaven Castle, was known as the Haugh of Tannadice. There had been a fortalice, occupied by a Lindsay family, designed of the Haugh of Tannadice, who held the hereditary office of constable of the castle and manor of Finhaven. Early in the 17th century the Lyells of Murthill acquired the kirklands of Tannadice, called Barnyards. On 2d September, 1653, John Lyell succeeded his father, Colonel Lyell of Murthill, in that property, and in Barnyards (No. 325), E. £15 of feu duty. On 3d February, 1654, he was again retoured (No. 328) in same lands.

The Yeamans of Dryburgh subsequently acquired Barnyards. On 7th May, 1678, Patrick Yeaman of Dryburgh was served heir to his father, Patrick, in the ecclesiastical lands of Tannadice, called Barnyards (No. 473), feu duty, £15; also in lands, barony, and thanage of Tannadice, and salmon fishings, in the parish of Tannadice, A.E. £16, N.E. £64, and in lands in other parishes. The salmon fishings had previously been in possession of the Barclays of Auchleuchrie, as Alexander Barclay, son of David Barclay of Wester Auchleuchrie, was on 7th January, 1626, retoured (No. 157) in that property, and in the salmon fishings. And on 14th November, 1671, John, son of Alexander Barclay, was retoured (No. 451) in same lands and fishings, A.E. 20s, N.E. £4. Auchleuchrie is now included in the Inshewan estate.

The lands of Wester Balgillo, Loups of Balgillo, and other small holdings belong to James M'Laren, residing at Balgarock. He succeeded his father in the estate, and is a Magistrate and Commissioner of Supply of the County of Forfar. He is also a naval engineer.

It is supposed by some parties that King Robert I. granted to one Ring or Rhind the lands of Cairn, in the Forest of Platane or Platerr. David II. gave Marthaco Rind four oxengate of land of Cass, and four oxengate of land in Forest of Platter (In. to Ch., 66-6), and (do. 81-161). In the latter charter it is called arable land adjoining the land of Cas. The reddendo two silver pennies annually at the Castle of Forfar. The charter was given at Dundee, 31st July, 1366. This grant of King David's may be the lands now called Cairn. They came into possession of the Lindsays with the grant of Platane, and they remained in possession of that family, Mr Jervise says, until 1655, but Lord Lindsay (Lives 432) connects the family with the property until the beginning of the 18th century, thus Henry Lindsay of Cairn, son of Alexander Lindsay, younger of Pitairlie, was father of John of Cairn or Cairnie, who was served his father's heir in 1698. John Lindsay of Cairn, 1710.

The estate of Cairn, or Logie's Cairn, with which Wolf Law and some other lands were connected in former times, has long been in possession of Colonel John Grant Kinloch of Kilrie, Logie, &c.

We are not able to give the boundaries of the thanedom of Tannadice, nor to give with any pretence to accuracy the names of the many lands embraced within the grant. The thanage of Tannadice may have been, and probably was, with the exception of Balgillo, co-extensive with the parish; but, if so, some of the lands must have been given off within a comparatively short period after they were gifted to Sir John Lyon. Some of the lands belonging to the Earl in the parish in 1695 are mentioned Vol. I., p. 355. On 29th October, 1695, John, Earl of Strathmore, heir of Earl Patrick, his father, was retoured (No. 536) in the lands of Torrilands, Inshewan, and Shielhill, &c., also in those of Easter Ogil, town and lands of Easter and Wester Memus, but it may have been in the superiority only of some of these lands to which Earl John was served heir, as Inshewan then belonged to the Ogilvys of Inshewan. There is no part of Shielhill estate in Tannadice now.

Robert II., by charter, relieved John Lyon of ten pounds sterling of the taxation on the thanage of Glamis (In. to Ch., 131-27).

The lands of Coul, in the thanedom of Tannadice, were Crown property in the time of David II. That sovereign gave a charter to Malcolm Ramsay, of the family of Auchterhouse, of the lands of Mains and fourth part of Conl (In. to Ch. 35-27). The same King gave a charter to Ade Irvine of the lands of Mainus

and fourth part of Coul (do. 51-36). There was also a Little and a Meikle Coul. The estate of Coul was included in the thanedom of Tannadice, conferred upon Sir John Lyon by Robert II.

Ochterlony does not enumerate Coul among the estates, the proprietors of which he names. It had therefore been included among possessions of the Earl of Strathmore, who then owned "most part of the parish." The lands had probably passed from the Earl to the Nairns of Dunsinnan. About the year 1765 Thomas Ogilvy of Ruthven purchased the estate of Coul from a son of Sir William Nairn of Dunsinnan. It has remained in this family since that period, the present proprietor being Colonel Thomas Wedderburn Ogilvy of Ruthven and Coul. There is no mansion house upon Coul, Colonel Ogilvy residing, when in the county, at Ruthven House, on the banks of the Isla. Some account of the family is given in the chapter on the parish of Ruthven.

The lands of Easter Memus and Coul were included in the thanage of Tannadice. They were acquired from the Lyons, thanes of Tannadice, at an early period, by cadets of the Irvines of Drum, who owned several properties in Angus. On 8th May, 1422, an agreement was entered into between Reginald de Irwyn, domino de Mames (Memus) and Patrick de Oglylay (Ogilvy) domino de grandon, for an excambion of lands. Reginald gave to Patrick all the lands of Mames, with one-fourth part of the town of Coul, with the mill and mulfures of the same, with pertinents in the County of Angus; Patrick giving Reginald in return the town of Glencuthill, with mill of same, with pertinents in the County of Aberdeen. The agreement was signed at Aberdeen. On 11th June following, John Lyon, Dominus de Glammys, the lord superior of the lands of Memus and Coul, confirmed the excambion at Perth.

David Rollox was designed of Memus in 1508 (H. of C. of S., 22). On 20th July, 1622, William Guthrie of that Ilk was retoured (No. 141) as heir to his father, Alexander Guthrie, of that Ilk, in the lands of Memus. He had no male issue. Before 1684 Memus had been divided, as Ochterlony mentions Guthrie of Memus, and Livingston of Memus. Easter Memus subsequently came into possession of the Ogilvys of Inshewan, and the proprietary history of the lands is thereafter the same as those of Inshewan. John Ogilvy of Inshewan is also the proprietor of Easter Memus. There is a new Free Church and manse at the village of Memus. It is about half way between the parish churches of Cortachy and Tannadice, and is thus conveniently placed.

The properties of Kinalty and Glenquiech, and also Wester Memus, were acquired by the Earl of Buchan from the Earl of Strathmore in the beginning of the 16th century, if not earlier. On 3d May, 1506, John Stewart, third Earl of Buchan, had from Lord Glamis a precept for infesting him in Memus Wester, as heir of his father (Doug. I., 268). On 14th June, 1549, James Master of Buchan got a charter of the lands of Kinalty and Glenquiech. Kinalty was acquired by Colonel Rattray of Downie Park, and Downie Park, including Kinalty, was acquired by the late Earl of Airlie, and is now part of the Airlie estates.

Glenquiech and Wester Memus were acquired by the Barnyard branch of the Lindsays about the middle of the 17th century (Lives 437). Robert Lindsay of Glenquiech was in 1664 served heir to his father, James Lindsay of Glenquiech, and, in 1692, to his grand-uncle, Patrick Lindsay of Barnyards. Robert Lindsay also owned Wester Memus; they ended in Rev. David Lindsay, Episcopal minister, St Andrews, about the middle of last century.

The estate of Glenquiech was acquired by the Fullartons of that Ilk. William Fullarton was proprietor in 1785. This property, and Wester Memus came into possession of the Grants, who sold them to John Maclagan, M.D., who had been a doctor in the army. At his death in 1831 they passed to Archibald Anderson, his nephew. He died about 1834, and was succeeded by his sister. She was married to David Sinclair, and carried the property with her. He assumed the additional surname of Maclagan. The properties of Glenquiech and Wester Memus are now possessed by their son, John Alexander Sinclair Maclagan. There is a neat, comfortable mansion on the estate, embowered among thriving plantations.

Dr Maclagan and his successors were natives of Strathtay, Breadalbane. It is related that the doctor cured the late Earl of Breadalbane of a dangerous disease, and the Earl, from gratitude, gave him one hundred guineas, and was ever afterwards his friend and patron.

Ochterlony says "it is thought the hill of Glenquiech is the centre of Angus." It may not be the exact centre of the county, but, looking at its position on the map, it is not far from the central point.

The lands of Downie Park and Kinalty were originally part of the Inverquiharity estate. They were acquired by Lieutenant-Colonel William Rattray, of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Artillery. He was born 30th October, 1752. For the antecedents of the family, see Vol. II., p. 362. He married J.

Henrietta, daughter of the late — Rankin of Dudhope, and built a fine square mansion on the left bank of the South Esk, in the vicinity of Cortachy Castle, and overlooking that fine demesne. It stands on a terrace amid finely laid out gardens and grounds, surrounded with wood, and overlooking the venerable Castle of Inverquaherty, which stands on the right bank of the river, but a little farther down the stream. The house is a prominent object before crossing the Prosen on the way to Clova.

Colonel Rattray died 20th December, 1819, aged 67 years, and was buried in a private burial place at Downie Park, but his remains were afterwards removed to the Howff of Dundee.

His widow occasionally resided in the mansion. A few years ago the late Earl of Airlie purchased the house and grounds, &c., of Downie Park from the trustees of Colonel Rattray's family.

St Colm's Fair, or market of Muirketh, was held at Cortachy. In 1681 the Earl of Airlie had a warrant to hold two fairs yearly at Cortachy, with a weekly market at the Kirktown. The New Statistical Account says the two fairs were commonly called the Collow markets, from the name of the farm near to which they were held.

The Nine Maidens' Well is near the church, and Mr Jervise suggests that there may have been an altar to them within the church.

We have had considerable difficulty in tracing the proprietary history of Ogil. The Lyons and the Fentons were co-existent proprietors of Ogil at an early period, and we have not ascertained the particular lands which they severally owned. Since then there has been more than one distinct estate known by the common name, and several subdivisions of Ogil have been made since the Fentons disappeared. At the present time there are two distinct properties each known as Glenogil.

In the following paragraph there is a reference to one of the Fentons, probably of Ogil. It is the names of the renters of the teinds of the parish of Fern, in the time of Thomas Hamilton, the parson, and the sums paid for certain of the lands in that parish towards the end of the 15th century. John of Fotheringham was charged xii merkis and thre wedderis for Auchinlochy, and the third part of Bochquharne ; Johne of Ferne, iv merks, or ellis half a chalder of vitale, for the Mill of Ferne ; and David Lindesay, and Paule of Fentoune (? of Ogil), viii merkis, ii wedderis, and a Scottis bow, the price of the bow x s., for the teyndis of Duchre (Acta Dom. Concil., 25th October, 1488) (L. of L., 179-80).

The Fentons were for a long period designed of Ogil. They were cadets of the ancient and noble family of Fenton of Baikie, &c., some notice of whom was given in Vol. II., pp. 330-2. The earliest notice we have met with of the Fentons of Ogil is in the Register of the Cathedral of Brechin. Thomas Fenton of Ogil was a witness 1st July, 1450, and on 19th March, 1450-1 (Reg. Ep. Br., I., p. 141), but the family may have acquired the property long before that period. Alexander Fenton of Ogil was a juror on 28th April, 1482 (II. of C. of S., 522). Thomas Fenton was a juror 16th May, 1508 (do. 524). William Fenton of Ogil was a witness 15th January, 1547-8 (do. 235). David Fenton fear of Ogil 3d December, 1558 (do. 280). Of that date he gave precept in favour of Robert Collace of Balnamoon, and Elizabeth Bruce, his spouse, of Findowrie, and on 22d May, 1563, he gave warrandice of Findowrie to these parties.

James Fenton of Ogil was one of the arbiters in the dispute between the Ogilvys of Inverquharity and Clova, arising out of the desertion of his clan by a son of Inverquharity at the battle of Arbroath, for which service the Earl of Crawford gave him a charter of Clova. James Fenton was a juror in 1519 (Reg. de Pan., 292), and on 13th April, 1532 (H. of C. of S., 528). He is mentioned 25th May, 1535, and on 26th May, 1544 (Reg. Ep. Br., II., p. 186).

The Fentons of Ogil had acquired the estate of Findowrie in 1558. Four years before David Fenton sold Findowrie, he and several others were charged for "abiding" from the raids of Leith and Lawder that year. David and his brother James were accused of the slaughter of William Currou, and the mutilation of Thomas Currou of his right hand. They were sons of Andrew Currou of Logie Meigle, or Logie Mill. Andrew was a juror 13th April, 1532 (H. of C. of S., 528). Andrew Currou of Logie Meigle was a witness 5th May, 1506 (do.).

Whatever the Fentons may have been in early times they appear to have become a wild, turbulent family in later years.

In 1571 David Lindsay of Barnyards, in this parish, killed John Fenton. The slaughter of the Currous arose out of an ancient family feud, but the cause of the slaughter of Fenton is not known. Such outrages show the turbulent state of society in the latter half of the sixteenth century, and the little value the Angus lairds set upon the lives of their neighbours at that period. The wife of Lindsay, an Ogilvy of Inchmartin, was accessory to the death of Fenton.

In 1585 Fenton of Ogil, Deuchar of that Ilk, Dempster of Careston, and David Waterston, portioner of Waterston and other adjoining lands, were charged by the Bishop and Chapter of Brechin with having taken possession

of, and built houses upon, and cultivated part of the comonyt of the city of Brechin. Lord Gray, then Sheriff of the county, declared the whole muir to be a comonyt belonging to the Bishop and Chapter, and to the citizens of Brechin. This common was of great extent, extending from the Gallows Hill of Keithock on the east, westward to the Law of Fern, being about eight miles in length by nearly one and a half in breadth. The city of Brechin draws feu duties from those parties who have buildings upon it.

The Fentons had retained possession of Ogil for some time after 1585. The last mention of them which we have met with is the following retour:—On 21st January, 1604, James Fenton of Ogil, perhaps a son of the James mentioned above, was retoured (No. 39) in the lands of Ogil, with the mill, A.E. £10, N.E. £33. The retour does not mention to whom James was served heir, as is generally done. He may have been the last Fenton, laird of Ogil, as they disappear from Ogil about that period.

THE FENTON ARMS.

Arms.—Argent, three crescents, gules.

Crest.—A palm tree growing out of a rock, proper.

Motto.—*Per ardua surgo*—I rise through difficulties.

According to the Strathmore MS. the lands of Easter and Wester Ogil were possessed by the descendants of William, brother of the third and fourth Lords Glamis, probably towards the end of the fifteenth century. The present proprietor of Glen Ogil, Hugh Lyon, is descended from David Lyon, the first of Cossens, who was the second son of the fifth Lord Glamis. He had a charter of Cossens in 1492. The Lords Glamis being thanes of Tannadice, it is probable that one of the sons of David of Cossens would get Glen Ogil after he became of age, and wanted to have an establishment of his own.

The lands of Ogil are in the Bracs of Angus. They are watered by the beautiful, pellucid, small river Noran; which, rising in the southern ranges of the Grampians, flows through Glen Ogil into Strathmore, and for some distance separates this parish from Fern. When visiting the district with the respected minister of Fern, Rev. Mr Ferguson, he pointed out a valley running eastward from Glen Ogil, through which, it is supposed, the Noran had at one time ran, instead of by the present course to the South Esk. The ground at the entrance to the valley does not rise high above the stream, and the supposition is not by any means improbable.

The Lyons appear to have succeeded the Fentons in Easter Ogil. They were proprietors in 1684-5, when Ochterlony wrote his account of the shire,

and for some time thereafter. It was acquired by the Grants, who built the old manor house in 1744. The then proprietor was called "the rebel laird," probably because he took part in the Rebellion of 1745.

It was one of the Lyons of Easter Ogil who in 1745 carried off the famous sword which belonged to Deuehar of that Ilk, in the parish of Fern, and because it was too long for his use, he being perhaps only of ordinary stature, had some inches taken from its length. After the Rebellion the then laird of Deuehar recovered the sword from the Castle of Coul, where it had been left by Lyon (See Vol. III., p. 275).

The property was subsequently acquired by William Simpson, from Aberdeenshire. He died on 11th June, 1809, and was succeeded by his son, Robert, Captain R.N. On his death the property came to his brother, George Simpson, Captain H.E.I.C.S. He was captain of the Hon. Company's ship, "Lady Castlereagh," and, by his wife, Augusta Eliza Gohagon, had a son, born 30th November, 1814. A certificate of the birth was sent home, and a verbatim copy entered in the register of baptisms belonging to the parish of Tannadice 26th January, 1818.

The property was acquired by James Forrest, banker and merchant, Kirriemuir. At his death he was succeeded by his son, William Forrest, who is the present laird of Easter Ogil. James Forrest erected an excellent house on the site of the one built by the rebel laird. It is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and is pleasantly situated on the eastern or left bank of the crystal Noran, among fine sylvan scenery. There is a good walled garden and fine grounds. When we saw it the day was sunny, and the scenery around was very pleasing. Of the house and its surroundings a writer says—"It is situated amid finely wooded, and well cultivated grounds, and walled gardens, closely embowered amongst young plantations and hoary old trees, on the north-east bank of the diamond-sparkling, 'peerless Noran' of song, peeping out 'like some coy dame afraid to show her face.'"

William Lyon of Easter Ogil is mentioned on 9th August, 1547 (Reg. Ep. Br., p. 279); James Lyon of same, early in the 17th century (B.L.G., 1108); Lyons of Easter and Wester Ogils (Ochterlony, 1684-5). Ochterlony also mentions that Balgillo and Whytwall were both owned by families of the Lyons. He also says most part of the parish belongs to the Earl of Strathmore.

Lyon of Wester Ogil is among the forty barons in Angus in 1678 mentioned in Edward's description of the county.

The old Castle of Cossens, built by the branch of the Lyons from whom this

family of Glen Ogil are descended, is now a ruin. The arms of David Lyon of Cossens, impaled, are still to be seen sculptured on the north wall of what remains of the Castle.

Wester Ogil held off the Priory of Resteneth as superior, and the proprietor paid the Priory 26s 8d of rent annually.

The late George Lyon of Glenogil sold the upper or highland Glenogil to David Haig of Edinburgh, who built a good house, which he called Redhaugh, on a picturesque site near the Noran, and a short distance to the east of St Ennan's Seat. This beautiful hill is wooded nearly up to the summit, and it is a commanding object in the landscape. There is a large cairn on the top of the hill, but this proprietor removed many of the stones to build a wall. The prospect from the cairn is still one of the widest, most varied, and grandest which can be seen from any point on the Braes of Angus, and none should visit the district without ascending the hill to feast their eyes with the glorious views. David Haig died in 1848, and was succeeded by his son, James Richard Haig. From him the property passed to John Leveson Douglas Stewart, the present proprietor of Glenogil (upper).

The Haigs are descended from Petrus de Haga of Bemirside, who lived in the reign of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, and died about A.D. 1200. Petrus granted a charter to the monks of Melrose, to which his seal is appended. The witnesses are Oliver, Abbot of Dryburgh, and "Thomas Rymer of Ersilton," the ancient "prophetic poet," who in his prophecy, A.D. 1293, mentions this family thus :—

"Tide whate'er betide,
There'll aye be Haigs of Bemerside."

(Baronage, p. 133.)

The Lyons possess Wester Ogil, now called Glenogil, but they have not owned these lands continuously since the beginning of the 16th century, as they were for some time in possession of a family named Ramsay. On 29th October, 1647, John Ramsay of Wester Ogil, heir male of James Ramsay of Wester Ogil, his father, was retoured (No. 297) in Wester Ogil and the mill —A.E. £5, N.E. £20. We have not learned when they first got the property nor when they parted with it. They were of the family of Baluabreich.

The family of Lyon have been long in possession of Glenogil, under that name, and as Wester Ogil. George Lyon, W.S., Edinburgh, married Catherine Menzies, daughter of the Rev. Dr Fleming, one of the ministers of Edinburgh. By her he had a son, Hugh, born in 1812, who succeeded his father in Glen-

ogil in 1866. He was educated at Edinburgh University, is an S.S.C., and a Commissioner of Supply and a J.P. for the county of Forfar.

The lands of Drummichie were for some time a distinct property, belonging to a family named Bruce, but we do not know how long it had continued so. On 8th August, 1654, Thomas Bruce in Milton of Ogil, heir of Alexander Bruce, his father, was retoured (No. 337) in the town and lands of Drummichie —O.E. 5s, N.E. 20s. Drummachie now forms part of the estate of Glenogil, belonging to Hugh Lyon.

The old Castle of Wester Ogil stood near the junction of the burn from the west which falls into the Noran near the lower end of Glenogil, but the ruins of it have disappeared. A neat commodious mansion has been erected a little to the north of the site of the old Castle. It stands on a rising ground on the right or west bank of the Noran. It is of two floors, with lofty widows on the lower or grouud floor. The building is plain, but very chaste, the bold banks of the beautiful stream, the lawn, gardens, rich shrubbery, and thriving plantations around combining to form a scene pretty, pleasant, and picturesque. The mansion is protected from the northern blasts by the rising ground to the north, and the pretty falls on the Noran, at a little distaunce from Glenogil House, add to the variety and attractions of the scenery.

John Leveson Douglas Stewart of Glenogil is the only son of John Stewart, who died in 1867, by Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Richard Thompson of Nateby, Lancashire, born in 1842. In 1868 he married Margaret Anne, daughter of James Gibson Thomson, and has, with other issue, John, born in 1869. He is a Commissioner of Supply for Forfarshire.

In Vol. III., p. 336, we mentioned that the Rev. Mr Lyon, who was minister of Tannadice, was also laird of Ogil, but we do not know of which of the lands now called Ogil he was possessed. We there related a quaint saying of his son to his father, the minister, who was great-grandfather of the Rev. Dr James Lyon of Glamis, who died 3d April, 1838.

On the north side of the Esk, near the place where the bridge of Sheilhill now stands, the Castle of Quicich formerly stood. It was the residence of the Earl of Buchan, who owned some property in the parish. The situation was well adapted for the abode of a feudal chieftain, as it afforded him security from enemies. It was built on a precipitous rock overhanging the river, with a deep chasm on each side of it through which a stream pours down. It was therefore assailable from only one point. No vestiges of the Castle were to be seen when the Old Account was written, a humble cottage then occupying

the site of the lordly keep. A chapel adjoined the Castle, built with hewn stones, but they were removed and applied to other purposes quite a century ago.

In the neighbourhood of Achleuchrie a hill was called *the Castle Hill*. It overhangs the river, which here runs in a deep bed, with high rocks on either side. A fosse, twelve feet deep and thirty wide, formed a semi-circle round the hill, but no marks of foundations appear, and it may never have been occupied.

Near the village of Tannadice is a place called *the Castle of Barnyards*. Tradition says that here a Lindsay began to erect a castle, but having killed the laird of Finhaven in a quarrel near this place, was obliged to fly, and the building was never finished. Several of the vaults were standing a century ago, but they have long since disappeared.

About 1790 a considerable number of gold and silver coins were found at Balgillo.

On 9th February, 1628, Viscount Duplin, Lord Hay, and John, Earl of Kinghorne, had charter binae parts lands of Hauch and Cunyngbar lands adjacent; the Debaitable lands between Barnyard and the Hauch, commonly called the West Haugh; the Lowsie Law and Moor; Little Mirkhouse, formerly called Cottars Lands of Hauch, with forest of Platen, &c.; and Margaret Scrymgeour, spouse of Joanim Cumyng of Kirkton of Aberlemno in vital redditu (Reg. Ep. Br., p. 244).

Another account, we suppose, of the same matter is as follows:—On 9th February, 1628, George Viscount Dnplin, Chancellor of Scotland, and John, Earl of Kinghorne, granted a concession to John Cumyng of Kirkton of Aberlemno, and Margaret Scrymgeour, his spouse, for life, and John Cumyng, their son, thereafter, from two parts of the lands of Haugh; the lands called the Cunyngbar lands, on the north of the river South Esk; and land called Debaitable Lands, between Barnyards and the lands commonly called the West-haugh, with the outfield land; the Lowsie Law and Moor adjacent to the town of Little Mirkhouse, formerly called the Cottars Lands of Haugh, with all and singular manor, &c., &c.

John Ogilvy of the family of Inverquharity, living in 1562, married Margaret, daughter of William Erskine, by Marian Douglas, his wife, and granddaughter of William Erskine, son of Margaret, Countess of Buchan, and by her was father of Thomas Ogilvy, who married Barbara, daughter of James

Lyon of Easter Ogil, and had by her a son, John Ogilvy, who was living in 1662.

On 12th January, 1622, John Ogilvy of Inshewan, was served heir (No. 137) to his father, Thomas Ogilvy of Inshewan, in the lands of Easter Auchleuchrie, with the salmon fishings, in the barony of Kinalty—A.E. 20s, N.E. £4; lands of Anchnagray; fourth part the western lands of Inschewane, with brasina and croft of Kynnaltie—A.E. 20s, N.E. £4.

On 26th April, 1664, James Ogilvy of Inschewane was retoured (No. 405) as heir to his father, John Ogilvy of Inschewane, in the lands above mentioned, also in the three-quarter parts of the lands and town of Inschewane, in the barony of Cortoquhie—A.E., 20s, N.E. £4.

He was the father of James Ogilvy, who, in 1705, married Mary, daughter of Robert Keith of Reddoak, and, dying in 1741, left her two sons—John, born in 1711, and James Ogilvy of Cononsyth—and several daughters, all of whom died unmarried, excepting Margaret, who was married to Dr John Ogilvy of Murthill, who long practised as a physician in Forfar, and was heir male of the Ogilvys of Balfour. Their daughter Jean was married to Walter Ogilvy of Clova, afterwards Earl of Airlie.

John Ogilvy of Inshewan, born in 1711, married in 1744, Jean, daughter of the Rev. William Seaton, Episcopal clergyman in Forfar. He died in 1781, leaving one son, John, born in 1750, who died unmarried in 1813; and three daughters, Mary, Helen, and Elizabeth. Mary succeeded to Inshewan on the death of her brother in 1813. Helen died unmarried. Elizabeth was in 1790, married to William Ogilvy, son of John Ogilvy of Leitfie by his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Ogilvy of Shanally. William Ogilvy died in 1825, leaving by Elizabeth, his wife, a son, John, and a daughter, Mary.

On the death of his maternal aunt, Mary, in 1822, John Ogilvy, born 3d January, 1794, the son of William Ogilvy and his wife, Elizabeth, succeeded to the estate, and was thenceforward, and still is, John Ogilvy of Inshewan.

On 18th June, 1829, he married Anne Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Dr Charles Ogilvy of Tannadice, who was son of John Ogilvy of Murthill. By her he has issue ten sons and five daughters, vizt. :—

1. John, born 8th July, 1830, who married, first, Agnes Gardyne, daughter of William Rennie, of 6 Great Cumberland Place, London. She died in 1868, leaving issue two daughters. Secondly, in 1873, Violet Anna D'Urban, the second daughter of William Burnett of Hay Lodge, Peebles, and has issue a son, John Donald Burnett Ogilvy, born in 1878.

2. William, born 10th February, 1832, deceased.
3. Charles, born 20th December, 1836, deceased.
4. Walter, born 20th December, 1837.
5. Thomas Macdonald, born 1839, deceased.
6. David, born 6th February, 1841, deceased.
7. James, born 18th March, 1844.
8. Edward Balfour, born 12th June, 1846.
9. Thomas Stewart, born 17th September, 1847.
10. Donald Charles, born 3d September, 1850.
 1. Mary, deceased.
 2. Elizabeth, married, 1860, to James W. Bruce Gardyne, second son of Major Bruce Gardyne of Middleton.
 3. Anne Sarah, married, 1867, to Donald Ogilvy of Clova.
 4. Mary Lillias St Clair.
 5. Helen Allardice.

The old Castle of Inshewan stood on a rocky eminence on the left bank of, and near to, the South Esk, and at a short distance from Auchleuchrie. The site is a few hundred yards farther up the stream than the modern mansion, an excellent walled garden and some shrubbery being between them. The rock, still called *hill*, had been surrounded by a moat, which can still be distinctly traced, and, protected as it was by the river bank, which is there perpendicular and winds round fully a third of the site, it had been a fortalice of considerable strength, and extremely picturesque and beautiful.

The modern mansion house was erected in 1827-8. It is very commodious, and built with good taste, but without much architectural pretension. It is beautifully situated on the left bank of the South Esk, which at this point is very romantic. There is a fine lawn in front, studded with lofty trees, and surrounded with fine thriving plantations. The drive from the highway to the mansion is in some parts very picturesque.

For a considerable time past there has been an Easter and Wester Memus, but in the older references to Memus that division is seldom made. Easter Memus has for some time past been included in the estate of Inshewan, and Wester Memus has latterly been conjoined with Glen Queich, the property of John Alexander Sinclair Maclagan of Glen Queich and Wester Memus.

The following are some of the persons who have owned Memus:—Reginald de Irwyn, Lord de Mames (Memus) (Aldbar Mis., 118). David Rollok of Memus, a juror, 16th May, 1508 (H. of C. of S., 22). William Guthrie of

Memus, circa 1600 (B. L. G.). His brother, Alexander Guthrie, having no male issue, he succeeded to Guthrie. William Guthrie of Guthrie had no male issue, and was succeeded by his cousin. Another person of the same name was laird of Memus in 1684-5, and Livingstoune was laird of Memus at same time. Lady Mary Douglas, Countess of Buchan, was retoured in the lands of Memus with the mill, on 7th September, 1615. The property had passed from the Auchterhouse family before 21st April, 1619. David Allardice, a bailie of Brechin, was designed of Memus in 1771. He was one of the undertakers for building the bridge which crosses the West Water on the road from Brechin to Edzell.

ARMS OF OGILVY OF INSHEWAN.

Arms.—Argent, a lion, passant, guardant, gules, imperially crowned, within a bordure, counter componée, gules and argent.

Crest.—A stag's head, couped at the neck, attired, or.

Motto.—*Bene paratum dulce.*

Marcns is supposed to mean “the castle in the forest.” It is supposed to have been included in the Forest of Platane. The lands lie on the right bank of the Noran in the lower part of its course. Its early history is unknown, as the first mention of the property that has been met with is “John Lindsay of Markhouse,” who witnesses the resignation of the barony of Finhaven by David, Earl of Crawford, to his eldest son, on 24th December, 1563. The same person, or a son of his, “John Lindsay of M'khous, notar public,” is mentioned in a paper, dated 1595, in the strong room of South Esk.

On 17th May, 1681, Robert Arbuthnott of Findowrie was served heir (No. 484) to his father, Robert, in the town and lands of Easter or Meikle Markhouse, with mill and astricted multures, town and lands of Muirton, Little Markhouse and Muiriehillock, with certain privileges in the barony of Tannadice—A.E. £4, N.E. £16. On 30th July, 1698, Alexander Arburtnott of Findowrie, heir (No. 550) of his father, Robert, in the town and lands of Easter or Meikle Markhouse, with mill, &c. ; the town and lands of Muirton, Muiriehillock, and Easter Markhouse; town and lands of Little Markhouse, in the barony of Tannadice, with the privilege of clodbreakers from Baldoukie (*cum privilegiis glebarum ex gleario de Baldoukie*)—A.E. £4, N.E. £16—and in other lands.

We have not elsewhere met with such privileges, and we are unable to explain the process, or the origin of granting such a privilege as that of clod-breaking or clodbreakers.

There was an old Castle of Markhouse, which stood near to the Noran, on the south-east part of the property, the site of which can still be distinguished.

The lands of Markhouse were somewhat famous as being the scene of some of the kelpie's cantrips, and the "Deil's How" is a noted spot there. Several ancient sepultures have been found on the property, some with urns in the cists, in which were burned bones, and some without urns. The bottoms of some of the cists were laid with baked clay, but no bones were found in them.

The property of Markhouse was acquired early in the eighteenth century by James Knox, an army contractor in London. About the year 1750 he married Ann Carnegie, born 3d August, 1723, daughter of Alexander Carnegie of Balnamoon. By her he had four sons—I. Andrew Knox, who succeeded to Markhouse. II. Colonel William Douglas Hunter Knox, H.E.I.C.S., who commanded the 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, and was some time resident at Nepaul. He died in 1829, leaving a son, W. W. Knox, of 38 Porchester Square, London. III. Sir Alexander Knox, also a cavalry officer in the H.E.I.C.S., and Adjutant-General of the Bengal Province. He died without issue. IV. David Knox, who married a sister of the old Mr Walter of the *Times*, but left no issue.

Andrew Knox of Markhouse married Helen Carnegie, born 28th March, 1752, daughter of James Carnegie, the "rebel laird," by Margaret Arbuthnott, the heiress of Findowrie, and by her had a son, James. Andrew Knox sold Markhouse to Captain Alexander Skene, R.N., about 1810, and bought Keithock, in the parish of Brechin. Captain Skene sold Markhouse, now called Marcus, about 1820, to Major-General Swinburne.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Robert Swinburne of Marcus, and of Pontop Hall, Durhamshire, married, for his second wife, Helen, eldest daughter of the late James Aspinall, of Liverpool, by whom he had Lieut.-Col. James Swinburne of Marcus. He was born in 1830, and succeeded to Marcus estate on the death of his father in 1864. In 1870 he married Constance Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Griffith Boynton, Rector of Barmston, Yorkshire. He was educated at Edinburgh, is a Lieut.-Col. late of the 4th Hussars, a J.P. and a D.L. for the county of Forfar.

The heir presumptive is his half brother, Thomas Anthony Swinburne of Topton Hall, by the first wife of his father, Maria, third daughter of the Rev. Anthony Coates, born 1820. He succeeded, on the death of his father, General Swinburne, in 1864, to the estate of Topton Hall. In 1852 he married Mary Ann, daughter of the late Captain Edward Fraser, Madras Engineers, and

has, with other issue, Thomas Robert, born 1854. The lord of the manor of Pontop entered the Royal Navy in 1836, and rose to the rank of captain, which he attained in 1876.

The present mansion house of Marcus was built by Colonel Swinburne. Seen from Finhaven Hill it appears a chaste, handsome, building, beautifully situated a short distance north of the South Esk, having a southern exposure, and nestling among trees and shrubbery.

The present proprietrix of the Marcus estate is Miss Helen Constance Swinburne.

ARMS OF SWINBURNE OF MARCUS.

Arms.—Per fesse, gules and argent, three cinquefoils, counter-changed.

Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet, or; a demi-boar, argent, armed and unguled, gold.

Motto.—*Semel et Semper*=Once and always.

David II. granted a “charter to John Wallays of Rickartown of the lands of Moorlecere, in Vic. de Forfar Nota. John Lindsay of Thurstoun resigned the superiority” (In. to Ch., 53-30). We do not know the date of that charter. In same Index, 91-267, “Johanni Walays de Ricardtoun, terrarum de Murletter, in Vic. de Forfar, et superioritatis terre quondam Johannes de Kinros, Militis, quas Johannes de Lyndesay de Thuristoun, Miles, resignavit; apud Edynburgh, 26 Januarii, an. reg. 41, i.e., 26th January, 1370.

We think it very probable that both of the above-mentioned notices of charters refer to one and the same charter, dated 26th January, 1370. King David II. began to reign on 7th June, 1329, and died on 19th April, 1370-1.

Alexander III. granted to the Prior and Convent of Resteneth the hay grown in the meadows of Platane. In 1292 the Prior and Convent craved the King for permission to make a mill dam in the forest of Morletur.

According to the Register of the Great Seal, 1306-1404, p. 76, No. 267, the lands of Murlestr (Murthill) belonged to John Wallays of Ricardton (Ricartton). They were held of the Crown. In the forty-first year of the reign of David II., 26th January, 1370, they were acquired by Sir John Lyndesay of Thuriston. His charter of Murthil was among those which were destroyed by the burning of the Monastery of Fale. At a Sheriff's Court of the King's tenants of Forfarshire, held at Perth on 21st July, 1360, it was found by an assize that the writs which Sir John Lindsay, Knight, had of the lands of Murethlyn, in the Sheriffdom of Forfar, were totally burned in the sudden fire of the Monastery of Fale; and that the said Sir John held these lands of the King *in capite* for the service of one Bowman in the King's army, and

three suits yearly at the court of the Sheriff of Forfar; and that, on that finding, the King renewed his charters.

In Robertson's Index to Charters, 63-44, there is a charter by David II. "to John Lindsay of Thor, of the lands of Murletrye, wherein is mention of the burning of Failliekyl, in Vicecom of Forfar." We have not elsewhere heard of the Monastery of Fale or Failliekyl, and do not know where it was situated, nor when it was burned.

In the Lands of the Lindsays, p. 343, it is said that Sir John Lindsay acquired the lands of Murthill from John Wallace in 1329, "according to the Great Seal Register," but that is a mistake, as the date in the Register is 26th January, 41st year of King David's reign, which is 1370, as mentioned above, and this is the only date in the record of the transaction in the Register of the Great Seal. This is also the precise date of the charter of the land given to John Wallace by David II., a copy of which, taken from the Index to Charters, is given above. There are discrepancies about these dates which we cannot explain. If the lands had only been acquired by John Wallace, or by John Lindsay, in 1370, the burning of the charters could not have been considered by an assize in 1360.

The Ramsays of Auchterhouse acquired the lands and mill of Murthill. Sir Henry Ramsay was proprietor about 1359. He, on 6th April, 1365, was witness of a charter regarding the lands of Glenbervy (Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 42, No. 116). He had probably been the father or brother of Sir Malcolm Ramsay of Auchterhouse, who granted a charter of the lands and mill of Murthill to Hugh Lyell. This charter was confirmed by Robert II. on 16th June, 1376, at Perth (Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 130, No. 17; and In. to Ch., 118-17). The Lyells retained possession of Murthill for a long period, as is shown by the following details:—

On 2d September, 1653, Alexander Lyell of Murthill, heir of Colonel John Lyell of Murthill, his father, was retoured (No. 325) in the kirk lands of Tannadice, called Barnyards—E. £15 of feu-duty. And on 3d February, 1654, Alexander Lyell also succeeded his father, the Colonel, in the lands of Murthill (No. 328). On 17th December, 1657, John Lyell of Murthill, heir of his brother, Alexander Lyell of Murthill, was retoured (No. 363) in the town and lands of Wester Dobies and Whytwall, with common pasturage—O.E. 18s, N.E. £3 12s. Ochterlony, 1684-5, says Murthill was owned by Lyell, an ancient family, and chieff of his name, a pleasant place, lying upon the water of the South Esk.

The Lyells were succeeded in Murthill by the Ogilvys towards the end of the seventeenth century, but one of them owned part of the lands a century before that period.

On 3d October, 1616, Alexander Ogilvy of Shielhill, son and heir of his father, Alexander of Schielhill, was retoured (No. 93) in the lands of Muirhead of Murchill (Murthill).

In the middle of last century the proprietor of Murthill, as already mentioned, was Dr Ogilvy, a medical practitioner in Forfar, which profession he followed successfully for many years. The valued rent of Murthill in 1683 Roll was £300. The lands belonged to James Ogilvy in 1822. The mill of Murthill was a flax-spinning mill about that time, but that trade was discontinued many years ago.

The lands and mill of Murthill were acquired by Colonel Wedderburn Ogilvy, and they form part of his estate of Coul.

In 1683 the lands in the parish were possessed by nineteen proprietors, vizt.:—Anchnagray or Queich and New Miln (2), £66 13s 4d each; Glenqueich and Turfachie (2), £100 each; Wester Auchleuehrie, Easter Memus, and Quarryhill and Wolf Law (3), £133 6s 8d each; Little Balgillo, Wester Memus, and Cairn and Sheriff Bank (3), £166 13s 4d each; Findowrie and James Ormond (2), £180 each; Whitewall, Justinhaugh, and Muirhead (1), £250; Murthill and Easter Ogil (2), £300 each; Kinalty (1), £346 13s 4d; Inshewan (1), £400; Wester Ogil (1), £700; and Earl of Strathmore (1), £1066 13s 4d—in all, £4956 13s 4d.

On 16th June, 1767, the Strathmore property was divided into three parts—1st, Coull and Tannadice, lands of Easter Coull, sold by the Earl to James Ogilvy, and the superiority to Sir William Bairn, £397; 2d, Mill and Mill Lands of Tannadice, Balduckie, and east side of Mcikle Coull, feued by the Earl to Thomas Lyon, and the superiority disponed to Brown of Glasswell, £282 3s 4d (these properties belonged to James Ogilvy in 1822); 3d, lands of Middle and Upper Balgillos, Barnyards, and part Kirkton of Tannadice, £387 10s (belonged to Margaret Arbuthnott of Balnamoon and James Carnegie Arbuthnott, her husband), also Findowrie, £180—together, £567 10s. After Mr Ogilvy acquired Tannadice on 16th February, 1801, the valued rent was divided—1, Barnyards, Over Balgillo, and Kirkton of Tannadice, Charles Ogilvy, £386 10s; 2, Markhouse and Muryhillock, Captain Skene, £150 16s 7d; Howmuir, do., £30 3s 5d—

in all, £1246 13s 4d in 1822, being same as Strathmore and Findowrie in 1683 Roll.

There had been a Little and a Meikle, and an Easter and a Wester Coull two centuries ago; and there had been a castle on the property up to the middle of last century, but we can give no description of it.

The following are the names of the other lands in 1683 Roll, and their names and owners in 1822:—

Names 1683.	Names 1822.	Owners 1822.
Earl of Strathmore,		£1066 13 4
James Ormond,	Balgillo,	180 0 0
Little Balgillo,	Balgillo,	166 13 4
Glenqueich,	Glenqueich,	100 0 0
Whitewall, Justinhaugh, and Muirhead,	Divided, 16th June, 1767, Whitewall, Justinhaugh and Muir- head,	James Gemmell, James Ogilvy,
Murthill,	Murthill,	180 0 0
Wester Auchleuchrie,	Wester Auchleuchrie,	250 0 0
Wester Ogil,	Glen Ogil, divided 16th June, 1767,	Do., George Lyon,
Easter Ogil,	Easter Ogil and Glenley, do., do., part,	300 0 0 133 6 8
Wester Memus,	Remainder,	700 0 0
Easter Memus,	Wester Memus,	100 0 0
Inchewan,	Easter Memus,	Alex. Simpson,
Newmiln,	Inshewan,	Dr M'Lagan,
Quarryhill and Wolf Law,	Newmiln,	Miss Ogilvy,
Cairn and Sheriff Bank,	Divided before 1748, Wolf Law part, Do., remainder,	Colonel Kinloch, James Kerr, Colonel Kinloch,
Kinalty,	Cairn and Bankhead, Cairn,	96 0 0
Turfachie,	Bankhead,	Do., James Brown,
Auchnagray,	Kinalty and part of Downiepark, divided,	70 13 4 282 12 7
	Downiepark, Auchnagray or Queich,	64 0 0 100 0 0 66 13 4

The total sum in 1822 being same as in 1683, viz., £4956 12s 7d, less 9d lost on Kinalty.

In 1795 there were thirteen heritors, the valued rent being divided as follows:—

Cairn, Newmiln, and Quarryhill,	.	.	.	.	£256	0	0
Whitewall,	.	.	.	.	145	0	0
Inshewan and Easter Memus,	.	.	.	.	533	6	8
Carry forward,	.	.	.	.	£934	6	8

	Brought forward,	.	.	.	£	934	6	8	
Wester Ogil,	.	.	.	.	700	0	0	
Coul (the property of Ogilvy of Islabank),	.	.	.	.	1217	10	0	
Findowrie,	.	.	.	.	567	10	0	
Glenquiech,	.	.	.	.	100	0	0	
Forfechy and the Vale of Cortachy,	.	.	.	.	230	13	4	
Netherton of Balgillo and Muirtoun,	.	.	.	.	180	0	0	
Wester Menus,	.	.	.	.	166	13	4	
Balgillo,	.	.	.	.	166	13	4	
Easter Ogil,	.	.	.	.	300	0	0	
Kinaltie,	.	.	.	.	282	12	7	
					Scots,	£	4845	19	3

(Only three heritors were resident.)

In 1835 there were twelve proprietors. The following are their names and valued rents :—

Peter Wedderburn Ogilvy of Ruthven,	.	.	.	£	1218	6	8	
George Lyon of Glen Ogil, W.S., Edinburgh,	.	.	.	800	0	0		
John Ogilvy of Inshewan,	.	.	.	533	6	8		
David, Earl of Airlie,	.	.	.	449	3	10		
Charles Ogilvy of Tannadice,	.	.	.	386	10	0		
Donald Sinclair M'Lagan of Glenqueich,	.	.	.	266	13	4		
Mrs Rattray, relict of Lt.-Col. Rattray of Downiepark,	.	.	.	220	16	8		
John Kinloch of Kilrie, Logie's Cairn,	.	.	.	216	13	4		
Alexander Simpson, Easter Ogil,	.	.	.	200	0	0		
Major Swinburne of Markhouse,	.	.	.	180	3	10		
Lord Fife,	.	.	.	180	0	0		
Major Andrew Gemmel of Whitewalls,	.	.	.	145	0	0		
				Scots,	£	4796	14	4

The lands of Whitewall, Justinhaugh, and Muirhead are entered in cumulo in the Valuation Roll of 1683 at £250. On 16th June, 1767, they were divided. In the Roll of 1822 Whitewall belonged to James Gemmel. It is entered at £145. The other parts of the lands then belonged to James Ogilvy, value £105. The lands of Whitewall are now the property of Colonel John Holmes Houston Gammell of Drumtochy.

The nervous disease which was common in many parishes a century ago was prevalent in Tannadice. Rev. John Jamieson, D.D., Forfar, who wrote the Old Statistical Account of this parish in 1795-6, the church being then

vacant, says of it:—"The most common distemper in the parish is the low nervous fever, which may indeed be considered as the characteristic distemper of this county. Twenty or thirty years ago what is commonly called the *louping ague* greatly prevailed. This disease, in its symptoms, has a considerable resemblance to *St Vitus's dance*. Those affected with it, when in a paroxysm, often leap or spring in a very surprising manner, whence the disease has derived its vulgar name. They frequently leap from the floor to what, in cottages, are called the *baulks*, or those beams by which the rafters are joined together. Sometimes they spring from one to another with the agility of a cat, or whirl round one of them with a motion resembling the fly of a jack. At other times they run with astonishing velocity to some particular place out of doors which they have fixed on in their minds before, and perhaps mentioned to those in company with them, and then drop down quite exhausted. It is said that the clattering of tongs or any similar noise will bring on the fit. This melancholy disorder still makes its appearance, but it is far from being so common as formerly. Some consider it as entirely a nervous affection, others as the effect of worms. In various instances the latter opinion has been confirmed by facts."

The common ague prevailed much in former times, especially in the Glen of Ogil district, but when the Account was written it had all but disappeared.

The ague and louping ague are now both unknown in the county, and there is no characteristic distemper in the county now, nor has there been for many years past.

Scotland has many sons of whom the nation may well be proud. Among these is a native of the parish of Tanuadice, of whom we propose to give a short account.

Dr George Buist, LL.D., eldest son of the Rev. John Buist, who was for fifty years minister of the parish of Tanuadice, was born in the manse there on 22d November, 1805. Mr Buist superintended the education of his family, and the eldest son was sent at an early age to the Universities of St Andrews and Edinburgh, where he passed through a full course of classical and scientific study, receiving from the former, in 1841, the degree of LL.D. His father was desirous that he should follow his own profession, and in 1826 he was licensed by the Presbytery of Forfar as a preacher of the Gospel in connection with the Church of Scotland.

The profession of the ministry was not congenial to his tastes, and he re-

solved temporarily to connect himself with the Press. His College reputation readily procured him an appointment, his first post being that of editor of the "Dundee Courier," which under his management was called the "Courier and Constitutional." Two years thereafter he started on his own account a newspaper named the "Guardian." About a year later he left for Perth to edit the "Constitutional," going thence to Cupar in Fife to edit the "Fifeshire Journal."

Dr Buist, in 1837, received from the Highland Society of Scotland a prize of fifty guineas for a paper on the Geology of the south-eastern portion of Perthshire. It was published in their Transactions for 1838; quoted in Sir Charles Lyell's "Principles of Geology," and was the second paper on which so large a prize had ever been bestowed.

In 1839 Dr Buist was selected from a very large number of applicants to conduct the "Bombay Times" (which ultimately became a daily paper), thus beginning a residence in India which, with an interval at home, lasted seventeen years.

The "Bombay Times" became a highly successful journal, exercising a very wide influence both in India and in this country.

On arriving in India he continued with almost increased energy his literary, scientific, and philanthropic labours. He devoted part of his time to astronomy, and was considered so good an astronomer that in 1842 to 1845 he was placed in charge of the Bombay Meteorological Observatory, and removed his residence to that establishment. There so many valuable observations were made under him that he received highly complimentary acknowledgments from the Government of Bombay. He also attracted the attention, and received the thanks of Sir David Brewster, Sir John Herschell, and other scientific men in the country, as well as of Lieutenant Maury, of the United States Navy, who quotes from Dr Buist's writings in his book, "The Physical Geography of the Sea," and speaks of them as being of great value.

Dr John Wilson of Bombay, the eminent Orientalist, speaks of him in his "Lands of the Bible" as one of the most accomplished mineralogists and geologists of the East; but it was only they who were his companions on a geological excursion who could realise the pleasure derived from his lucid and instructive descriptions of the mysteries which lie hidden under the crust of the earth.

Wherever Dr Buist happened to reside in this country he took a leading part in the local scientific and literary societies, and he was before he died a

member or associate of all the leading literary and scientific societies in the country. He wrote many valuable papers on geology for some of these societies, and contributed geological specimens of great interest and rarity to various museums.

The death of his first wife, Jessie, daughter of the late Rev. Dr Hunter of St Andrews, and sister-in-law of Lord Jeffrey, after a short married life, so affected him that he resigned his appointment at the Observatory, and went to his native country for change of air and scene, remaining for a year, diligently engaged in scientific research. While at home he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of London and Edinburgh.

In 1842 Dr Buist became secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society. Previous to 1845 he had, within less than three years, received five several votes of thanks from the Governor in Council. In 1846 he was appointed to the honorary position of Sheriff of Bombay. In 1847 he projected, and in 1850 founded the Bombay Reformatory School of Industry, for the reformation and education of neglected native children, of which, under the patronage of the Governor, Lord Elphinstone, he was superintendent.

In 1858 Dr Buist was appointed superintendent of the Government Printing Presses at Allahabad, with a salary of some £2000 a year. Here he remained until, becoming seriously ill of dysentery, he obtained sick leave, and sailed for Calcutta, for change of climate, but died on board the river steamer on entering Calcutta, on 1st October, 1860. He was buried in the Scotch burial ground at Calcutta, and his remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people, who with sincere respect, and in deep sorrow, met to do him honour. Shortly thereafter a monument was raised to his memory by a large circle of friends, with the following inscription:—

“ Sacred to the memory of George Buist, LL.D., F.R.S., L. and E. Born at Tannadice, Forfarshire, on 22d November, 1805. Died at Calcutta 1st October, 1860. This tomb was erected by friends in testimony of the high estimation in which his public and private character was held.”

Unfortunately his many writings on scientific and literary subjects have never been collected, but are scattered in many scientific publications; nor have the events of his life been recorded, although the late well-known geologist, Dr Page, expressed his desire to undertake a biography.

After he went to India the mental force and vigour with which he was endowed, and his great and varied intellectual qualifications, soon enabled him to take a prominent part there, which gradually improved, during the Afghan

War, and the exciting events in India at that period. His position gave him access to all the leading officials and important documents of the time, and from these, as well as from his own researches, he obtained valuable data upon which to guide the opinion of the public. The "Bombay Times" rose highly in public estimation. The circulation largely increased, and the newspaper proved a source of great profit to the proprietors.

During part of the time he was in India Dr Buist was also regular correspondent for one of the London journals.

Dr Buist possessed social qualities of a high order. He entered with a keen pleasure into all the refinements of society, and his wit and repartee and unfailing fund of information on every subject (for nothing was too small for him to concern himself about) made him everywhere a coveted guest.

Dr Buist was of the middle height, symmetrically formed, strong physique, and lithe, and without bodily infirmity. In his younger years he was fond of the Scotch game of golf, which he played remarkably well, and he excelled in other manual exercises, but he was not more expert in these than he was in mathematics and kindred studies.

While in India, although knee deep in study, such was his power and grasp of mind, that he was a living authority and referee in the important historical events then passing there. Another subject which accorded with the bent of his genius was the originating and carrying out works of philanthropy, the culminating outcome of which was in the reformatory institution for neglected native children, already mentioned, which proved a great success.

Dr Buist was exceedingly fond of flowers. There was a fine garden attached to his house, in which he took great delight, and it was a thing of beauty. It was at Balcairn, his residence in Bombay, where he kept his varied collection of natural and scientific curiosities, animate as well as inanimate, and it was a place of resort eagerly visited by his numerous friends, both European and native. There his charm of manner, and kindness of disposition, won him the hearts of old and young.

The goodness of Dr Buist's heart was well shown by his readiness to lend a helping hand to those who needed it. Many a young fellow owes his present success to the unobtrusive acts of kindness by which he helped them to place their feet firmly on the ladder which led upwards to prosperity and happiness. They were ever welcome to his counsel and his house, and never did he turn any one away with less than a kind word. His thoughts were always more set on the welfare of others than for his own, and the heart that

was so adroit in placing the means of wealth within the reach of others, was too uncalculating to seek to clutch it for himself.

Had Dr Buist concentrated his large mind upon one point instead of so diffusely excelling in all, both his fame and his fortune would have been the gainers.

CHAP. LVII.—TEALING.

Butler says the Church of Tellein, three miles from “Alict” (Dundee), was one of those places of worship that were founded by S. Boniface soon after he came from Rome. The Church was dedicated to St Peter, Apostle, and St Peter’s Well is in the adjoining burn. The saint founded about 15 churches, all of which he dedicated to St Peter. After preaching for some time in Angus, he was made Bishop of Ross. He died and was buried at Rosemarkie about the year 630.

In Vol. IV., Liff and Benvie, p. 172, we took notice of the arrival of the Papal missionary Boniface at Invergowrie, and of the church which he erected there, it being the first Christian church north of the Tay. From Invergowrie he went to Tealing, and afterwards to Resteneth, at each of which he erected a church. The site of the church he erected at Tealing is not known. It may have been, and probably was, on the site of the present church, but we cannot say so. In E. & I., II., p. 371, Mr Jervise says it was on a rising ground a few yards to the north of the mansion house of Tealing, but that is a mistake. A chapel stood there at one period, but the remains of it were removed a considerable time ago. Near the spot where it stood the upper half of an aumry, resembling the one which is at the Parish Church of Airlie, is built into a low stone wall or stackyard dyke. It is neatly formed. It is supposed to have been in the chapel, and it may have been broken in taking down the building.

As stated in Vol. II., p. 135, it is believed that the Priory of Resteneth had been built upon the site of the church of S. Boniface.

S. Boniface appears to have gone north to Ross-shire, and to have erected a church in the burgh of Rosemarkie, in the parish of that name. The town of Chanonry, about a mile to the west of the burgh of Rosemarkie, was united to it by a charter from James II., in 1444, under the common name of Fortross, which was long ago softened into Fortrose.

In the Old Statistical Account of the parish it is said:—“The favoured saint and patron of the place, by every ancient monument, appears to have been S. Boniface. He was an Italian, a grave and venerable person, and came

to Scotland to make up our acquaintance with Rome in 693 or 697. He built, to the memory of St Peter, a church where he landed, at the mouth of a little water betwixt the shores of Angus and Mearns, another at Felin (Tealing) a third at Resteneth, and a fourth at Rosemarkie, where, being taken with the pleasantness of the place, he thought fit to reside, and was buried there. Bishop Leslie speaks of Rosemarkie as decorated with the relics of the saint, and the very ancient sepulchres and monuments of him and his parents ; whence it would seem that he had brought his parents from Italy with him in this pious expedition.

On a large old bell, hung in a modern spire, is the name of Thomas Tulloch, as Bishop of Ross, and declaring the bell to have been dedicated to the most holy Mary and “the blessed BONIFACE, Anno Domyny, 1460.” From the traditional account of S. Boniface given, there is ground to think the present parish church had its foundation laid by him. In repairing it in 1735, in a vault under a very ancient steeple, there were found some stone coffins of rude workmanship, one of which might probably contain the bones of the venerable apostle. To perpetuate his memory we have an annual market called S. Boniface Fair, and a well of excellent water is also distinguished by his name. Nay, what is more, the circular seal of the old cathedral is yet preserved and used as the public seal of the burgh, with this inscription, in Saxon characters : — + SCAPITULI SCOR PETRICT BONIFACII DE ROSMARKIN (*Scor* seems to be a contraction for SANCTORUM). On the seal S. Peter stands with his keys, a halo around his head, and Boniface with his crock in his left hand, and his right hand raised, with two fingers pointing upward ; he has on a sugar-loaf hat, and what looks like fur around its lower edge. The seal appears to be in capital order. Another seal, oblong, with S. Boniface standing in it, his right hand pointed as in the other seal, and his left hand holding up a key. An inscription, with Rosmarkin, Segillum, &c. &c., surrounds the saint.

The Church of Thelin and the Priest's Croft were granted to the Priory of St Andrews by Hugh Gifford and his son, then lords of Tealing, and the gifts were confirmed by William the Lion. Some time thereafter, in 1199, it is stated that the Priory is to hold the lands of Pitpointie, which had also been gifted to it by Hugh Gifford, as long as it holds the Church of Tealing. The Priests' Croft may have been what is now the farm of Prieston, about a mile north-west of the Church. The last-mentioned deed contains a provision that William, the son of Hugh Gifford, shall pay three merks yearly for his father's kitchen, and shall clothe his father till he assumes the habit of a canon. He

was also bound to pay his father's four servants, and the canons were to find them in provisions.

After these gifts had been made, but prior to 1275, the Church of Telyn was disjoined from the dioeese of St Andrews and annexed to the dioeese of Dunkeld, and ever afterwards it belonged to that dioeese. In Roman Catholie, and afterwards in Episopal times, the parson of Tealing held the office of Archdeacon of Dunkeld Cathedral. The following inscriptions confirm this:—
 +heyr : lyis : Ingram : of : Kethenys : prist : maystr : i : arit : eredene : of : dūkeldy : made : i : hys : xxxii : Yhere : prayis : for : hym : yat : deyt : hafand : lx. Yherys : of : eyld : in : the : yher : of : Cryet : Mo. : CoCC : lxxx.

This is one of the oldest existing inscriptions in Scotland, and is remarkable for being in the vernacular of the country. No other of the same kind is known to exist in the kingdom. The stone with the inscription was found in the foundation of the last church, which was demolished in 1808. It is in excellent preservation, and the slab having the inscription is built into the north wall of the present church.

The name of Ingram of Kethenys has not been met with elsewhere. A contemporary priest, Robert de Kethenis, "Canon of Brechin and a Scholar in Arts," was recommended to the Abbots of Arbroath and Cupar, and the Dean of Dunkeld, by mandate from Pope Clement IV., dated 22d June, 1345, to be received as a canon and a brother in the said ehureh, where he was to have a stall in the choir, and a place in the chapter, &c. (Reg. Ep. Br., II., 392).

The inscription shows that Ingram, born in 1320, was made "eredene" in 1352, and there may have been some relationship between the Archdean and Robert. The family de Kethenis were early settled in Kettins, and it is probable that Ingram and Robert may both have been descendants of that old family, whose lands appear to have been given off to the Ogilvys about the time when these two chmrechmen were born.

There is another stone built into the north wall of the Church beside the one with the inscription. On it a bearded ecclesiastic is represented (half life size) at a reading desk. In one corner is a shield with the Ramsay arms, and surmounted with the legend, "VIVIT POST FVNERA VIRTUS;" and in the corner opposite are the words, "OBIIT 10 DIE MAII 1618 ÆTA 49. On a tombstone which lies on the floor of the Church is an inscription in Latin, Englished as follows:—Erected to the memory of Mr John Ramsay, Archdeacon of Dunkeld, Doctoer of Divinity, for 35 years a most watchful pastor of this Church, by his sorrowing widow, Elizabeth Kinloch. He died in 1618, aged —.

John Ramsay, rector of Tealing, and Elizabeth Kinloch, his wife, received charters of the half lands of Auchreny, in Panbride, in 1602. The stone refers to them, and it shows that the parson of Tealing was Archdeacon of Dunkeld.

The parish Church of Tealing is situated a little to the south of a public road which intersects the parish from east to west. It is conveniently placed for the parishioners, being nearly in the centre of the parish. The building is in the usual style of parish church architecture in Scotland, but it is rather more ornate than many of them are. There is a neat belfry on the west gable. The windows are large, and the interior of the church is well lighted and very comfortable.

The stones in the graveyard are moderately well arranged, but there is still room for some improvement in and about the grounds. In the front wall of the Church there is an old sculptured stone, upon which is pourtrayed a sea serpent. The mason who built the stone into the wall had not been acquainted with sea serpents, as it is placed upside down. A rubbing taken from the stone shows the figure of the animal. On the back wall there is a stone on which are two lusty angels, but this is not a very old stone, and the sculptor has not been an artist of merit. High up on the west gable there is an elaborately sculptured stone with several figures upon it. They appear to be administering rites in connection with some episcopal service. It is beautifully execeted; but, being placed so far above the ground, it is not seen distinctly, and no careful examination of the figures can be made.

The grandfather of the present young laird took a deep interest in the many objects of antiquity which abound in the parish, and religiously preserved the sculptured stones which were found in and about the old Church when it was taken down. In addition to those which were rebuilt into the walls of the new Church mentioned above, others of a different character were discovered and preserved.

On several of the stones in the walls of the Home Farm steading there are incised circles, in which is the cross, also incised. They are of various sizes, but all in the same style. This description of cross was put upon stones in a building when it was consecrated, and they afforded evidence that consecration had taken place, but the number of them in this building imply that they, or most part of them, had been so placed for ornament.

In addition to the Parish Church of Tealing there was at one period an old chapel within the grounds of Tealing House. It stood about 100 yards to the

north of the mansion, as mentioned above, p. 210. Some of the incised crosses and other sculptured stones in the farm building may have been from this chapel.

Under what are called the "table seats" in the church some interesting old tombstones, which had at one time stood in the graveyard, have been laid down as, and instead of, pavement. The feet of the congregation are fast effacing the sculptures upon the stones. This is not as it ought to be, and the heritors should have them removed without delay and re-set up around the church.

The Old Statistical Account of the parish says, "the name of the parish is Gaelic, and signifies 'a country of brooks and waters,' in which, indeed, this small district abounds." It lies along the south side of the Sidlaws, is about three miles in length from east to west, and about two miles from north to south. There is an outlying detached farm to the west. The parish is bounded by Glamis and Kinnettles on the north, Inverarity and Murroes on the east, Mains and Strathmartine on the south, and Anchterhouse on the west. The north boundary is, in the greater part of the distance, a line running along the ridge of the Sidlaws, and the rivulet of the Fithie on the south. The parish contains 7231·612 acres, of which 4·124 are water.

The higher parts of the Sidlaws are covered with heath, and some of the lower parts with dense strong broom, all but impenetrable, and having wide openings running through the thicket, crossing each other, to admit the sheep which are fed on the hills. Part of the Sidlaws is covered with thriving plantations. The soil of the cultivated parts of the parish is various, some of it being light and gravelly, and others good, deep, black loam, with a stratum of clay in some places.

In the early part of this century Tealing was a wet, cold, late district, but since then the land has been thoroughly drained. This was comparatively easily done, as the parish has a gentle slope from the Sidlaws to the Fithie. It thus has a fine southern exposure, and the drainage has quite changed the climate. It is now warm and salubrious, and the crops, which previously were late, and of poor quality, now come early to maturity, and are large in quantity and excellent in quality. When the land was wet, and the harvest uncertain, good farmers looked askance at it, and the tenants were generally second class men. Now the land is farmed by intelligent, skilful men, and the district has a smiling, cheerful appearance.

About 1790 the acreage under cultivation was about 3000, and the products sent to Dundee and elsewhere for sale included the following items:—

Barley, 900 bolls, at 13s 4d,	.	.	.	.	.	£600	0	0
Oatmeal, 500 bolls, at 13s 4d,	.	.	.	.	.	330	0	0
Calves for butchers, 150,	.	.	.	.	.	100	0	0
Coarse linens, to the value of	.	.	.	.	.	4,000	0	0
Black cattle, 200, at £7,	.	.	.	.	.	1,400	0	0
Hay, 10,000 stones,	.	.	.	.	.	330	0	0
Whisky,	.	.	.	.	.	200	0	0
Milk, butter, and cheese,	.	.	.	.	.	500	0	0
						£7,460	0	0

It appears from this list that there had been a distillery in the parish at that period. It was discontinued many years ago.

The dress and manners of the parishioners had begun to improve. Hats and English cloth were taking the place of the bonnet, and coarse home-made woollens among the men. “The women still retained the plaid, but, among the better sort, it is now sometimes of silk, or lined with silk, and numbers of them, on occasions, dress in ribbons, printed cottons, white stockings, and lasting shoes.”

The Account says that wheat was cultivated in the parish long ago, perhaps in the first half of the eighteenth century, but it had been discontinued from some cause.

The culture of it was revived about 1780, or a little earlier, but, “after a fair trial by a number of hands, it was entirely given up as unprofitable. It was found to ripen late, and to impoverish the soil. Oats, barley, and a few hasting pease are the only kinds of grain raised at present. Turnips and potatoes are raised on every farm, as are also clover and rye grass.” “Fruit trees grow much to wood, and it was difficult to raise fruit.”

These reports were written before the end of last century, and since then, as mentioned above, the husbandry of the district has been greatly improved, and the crops raised compare favourably with those grown in the neighbouring parishes.

Hugh Giffard was one of the hostages for the release of William I. in 1174. He was much about the Court of that monarch, and witnesses many of his charters. Hugh received from that prince a grant of the lands of Yester, and of those of Tealing. His eldest son, William Giffard, obtained a confirmation of his lands from King William. The charter is witnessed by Florence, elect of Glasgow, chancellor. As mentioned above, Hugh Giffard and his son gave the church of Tealing to the priory of St Andrews. In the reign of David II.

Hugh Giffard, laird of Yester, gave charter of the baronies of Yester and others, including Tealing in Angus, and Polgavite in Perthshire, to John Douglas, son of James, Lord Douglas (In. to Ch., 61-32). Hugh Giffard was dead before 11th March, 1409. Of that date, Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent, confirmed the charter of these lands by Euphamie Giffart, daughter and one of the heirs of Hugh Giffart, to Dungall M'Dowale (Reg. Mag. Sig., p. 244-5, No. 4, and In. to Ch., 166-4).

Among the writs of Lord Kinnaird at Rossie Priory is a charter by Dungallus Makdowal, lord of the fourth part of the lands of Yester, to his consanguineus, Eustace Maxwell, lord of the third part of Strathardill, of his fourth part of the barony of Telyn (Tealing) in the shire of Forfar, and the fourth part of the barony of Pulgawy, in the earldom of Gowry, in excambion for his fourth part of the barony of Yhester, and the fourth part of the baronies of Dunkemlaw and Moram, and lands of Giffardgate, within the constabulary of Hadynton and sheriffdom of Lothian, along with the fourth part of a pound of cumin, payable yearly out of a croft near the town of Forfar, by John de Grabat and his heirs to the said Eustace. Dated at Dundee, 15th August, 1427. Witnesses, John de Strathawan, vicar of the collegiate church of Bothanis, and Thomas Melligane, priests; Mr John Idill, notary public; Robert de Ledhous, burgess of Duudee; and Henry de Strathawane, with others.

Charter of confirmation of the preceding charter under the Great Seal of James II., 1441 (His. Man. Com., 5 Rep., p. 620).

The King's barony of Cortachy was given by James II. to Walter Ogilvy of Oures, by charter dated 12th May, 1473, but the grant was revoked. By this charter, which was given in favour of "Thomas Ogilvy, of Clova, for his services," the rents of the said lands are reserved for the "lifetime of Anselmus Adornes, Knight." Sir Anselm appears to have been in possession before 18th April, 1472, as of that date, on obtaining a charter of the barony of Tealing, &c., he is designed "familiari militisis Anselmo Adornes de Cortachy (MS. notes of Scottish charters) (Cortachy MS., slip 11).

This knight was for some time conservator of the Scotch privileges in Flanders, but was deprived of his office "at the desyre of the merchants, seeing he was a stranger." He was also a Lord of Council 28th November, 1478. Probably Sallikyn Adornes, who, on 19th October, 1479, was found liable to Alexander Broune in the payment of x merkis for a hors quhilks he bocht and ressauit, was a relative of Sir Anselm. Sir Anselm had a daughter named Euphan. He was dead before 12th October, 1488 (Acta Dom. Aud., 92-111).

Herbert Maxwell, ancestor of the Earl of Nithsdale, married, early in the 15th century, the heiress of Balmachluchie, in Angus, by whom he had Robert, his heir; and Eustache, of whom is the branch of the Maxwells of Tealing. These lands he obtained by marriage with Agness, one of the daughters, co-heiresses of Sir John Giffard, or Gifford, Knight, Lord of Yhester (Charter in possession of the Marchioness of Tweeddale, Crawford Peerage, p. 370).

Nisbet (1-136), says that the first Maxwell of Tealing was Eustace, second son of Sir William Maxwell of Caerlaverock, and that he obtained the lands of Tealing by marrying Agnes, a daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Gifford of Yester, whose ancestor, Hugh Gifford, had a grant of Tealing from William the Lion. The Maxwells appear in Scotch charters before 1124-5. It was a nephew of Eustace of Tealing, who was the first Lord Maxwell. The fifth Earl of Nithsdale took part in the rebellion of 1715, and was executed in 1716. On the death of his son in 1776 the direct male line failed.

The following details of services of heirs of the Maxwells shows the names of the several proprietors during the greater part of the 17th century, dates of the services, and the lands held by the respective lairds, with the valuations of some of the lands.

On 4th November, 1609, Hugh Maxwell of Tealing, heir of his father, Sir David, of Tealing, was retoured (No. 67) in the lands of Mains of Tealing, called Milton, mill lands, lands of Balnuth, half the lands of Balgray, half the lands of Kirkton; half the lands of Polkembo (? Balkemback), half the lands of Balkello, lands of Polgavie (in Gowrie), united in the barony of Tealing, A.E. £14, N.E. £56. On 28th March, 1631, Patrick Maxwell, heir male of George Maxwell of Tealing, his father, was retoured (No. 198) in the lands and barony of Tealing, comprehending the Milton, with the mill of Tealing, lands of Balnuith, the half lands of Balnuith, Balgray, Kirkton, Balkemmock, and Balkello, united in the barony of Tealing.

Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark and Tealing, Knight, heir male of George Maxwell of Newark, his father, was, on 31st March, 1648, retoured in the church land called Prieston of Tealing, with the teinds in the parish of Tealing (Ret. No. 300). On 4th October, 1694, Patrick Maxwell of Tealing, heir male of Patrick Maxwell of Tealing, his father, was retoured (No. 533) in the lands and barony of Tealing, comprehending the lands of Milton, with the mill, Balnuith, half lands of Balgray, Kirkton, Balkemmock, and Balkello, also the lands of Prieston.

During the period embraced in the above services of heirs, portions of the barony of Tealing had been in possession of other families.

The Ogilvys of that Ilk owned the fourth part of the lands and town of Balkello, in part of the 16th and 17th centuries (Ret. Nos. 22 and 69), A.E. 10s, N.E. 40s. The Lords Boyd were proprietors of half the barony of Tealing for some time. Three generations at least owned the lands. On 1st October, 1618, Robert, Lord Boyd, heir of James, Lord Boyd, son of the deceased Robert, Lord Boyd, was retoured (No. 111) in half the barony of Tealing, A.E. £5, N.E. £20.

In the early part of the 17th century the Campbells of Lundie had a large interest in Tealing. On 15th May, 1624, Colin Campbell of Lundie, heir of his father Colin, of Lundie, was retoured (No. 150) in the lands of Balkello, Balkeimmock, Balcalk, town and lands of Tealing, lands of Balgray, lands of Shielhill, mill of Tealing, E. £57 16s 8d.

On 14th June, 1621, Patrick Kinnaird of Clochindarge, heir of his father George, of same place, was retoured (No. 134) in the lands of Polgavie (in Gourie) for principal, and in half the lands of Balkello in the barony of Tealing, in warrandice.

The Grahams of Claverhouse were for some time proprietors of Tealing. On 18th June, 1678, John Graham of Claverhouse, heir male of Master George of Claverhouse, was retoured (No. 474) in the lands of Balkello, Balkemmock, Balcalk, town and lands of Tealing, do. of Balgray, lands of Shielhill, mill of Tealing; also in lands in the barony of Lundie and Dudhope, including Baljunie, Milton of Craigie, and various other lands.

George Graham of Claverhouse, in February, 1645, became bound to infest his son, William Graham, in view of his marriage with Lady Magdalene, daughter of John, first Earl of Northesk, in the lands of Balkello, Balkemmock, Policies, Tealing, Balgray, and Shielhill, in the parish of Tealing (H. of C. of S., p. 357).

The male line of the Maxwells of Tealing appears to have failed in Patrick, who died about 1700-4, when George Napier of Kilmahon succeeded as heir of tailzie. He made up a Crown title to the property in 1704, and then entered into a contract with John Scrymsoure, elder, of Tealing, late Provost of Dundee, and his son John, whereby he dispossed to the father in life-rent, and to the son in fee, the lands and barony of Tealing.

The following are some particulars regarding the Maxwells of Tealing. Robert Maxwell of Tealing was slain fighting on the side of the Ogilvys at the

battle of Arbroath in 1445. William Maxwell of Tealing was one of the jury at a retour of service of John Carnegie of Kinnaird on 23th April, 1483. Thomas Maxwell of Tealing was Sheriff Depute of Forfarshire in 1508 (H. of C. of S., 22 and 524). Sir William Maxwell of Tealing, Knight, was one of the assize at the service of John Carnegie of Kinnaird, at Dundee, 16th May, 1508. David Maxwell of Ballodrane was one of the Sheriffs Depute of Forfarshire in 1513 (H. of C. of S., 25 and 544), and Gilbert Gray of Buttergask was the other Sheriff Depute.

The first Lord Balmerino married for his second wife Marjory, or Helen, daughter of Hugh Maxwell of Tealing, by whom he had James, Lord Coupar, early in the 17th century. They got a charter under the Great Seal of Ballumbie on 12th August, 1601. Sir Hugh Maxwell of Tealing married Helen, daughter of Patrick, Lord Gray, about the end of the 17th century. Thomas Maxwell, designed late of Tealing in the marriage contract between his daughter Elizabeth and Gilbert Strachan, younger of Claypots, dated 17th and 18th September, 1584 (Mem. of the Strachans, p. 29).

11th February, 1601. David Maxwell of Tealing, Edward Rossy of that Ilk, Alexander Strachan of Brigton, and Gilbert Strachan of Claypots were the four parties to approve of the persons to whom Isabella and Helen Strachan, daughters of Carmylie, should be married. James Strachan had married Isabell Maxwell, and these two ladies were their daughters.

David Maxwell, Esq., is witness to a sasine, dated 28th May, 1710 (H. M. Com., p. 622), but no designation is given, and we do not know if he was of the Tealing family.

“In 1553 Alexander Maxwell of Tealing was charged with having, in his capacity of magistrate, accepted of thift-wite and compositione for Andro Cusnye, ane theif; and for letting of him to libertie.” He was afterwards (1572-3) charged, along with his son and heir, David, and some neighbouring lairds, for “reset and intercommuning with rebels,” &c. It is probably to this David and his wife that the initials D.M.: H.G. (in monogram), upon the door lintel of the old dove-cot refer. Upon a skewput stone in the same building are the Maxwell arms, the initials D.M., and the date 1595 (E. and I., II., p. 373). Helen Maxwell, lady of Tealing, died 27th November, 1639, aged 46 years. In the graveyard is an enclosed stone, with four shields, bearing the Maxwell, Barclay, Gordon, and Ogilvy arms respectively, showing that the Maxwells had intermarried with these families.

John Scrymsoure of Kirkton, the first of Tealing, was a merchant-burgess,

and Provost of Dundee. He married Jane, daughter of Rev. William Raitt, minister at Dundee; by his wife, Janet Guthrie, of the Guthries of Pitforthie. Their eldest son, John Scrymsoure, younger of Kirkton, married Jean Duncan, 6th December, 1696. By her he had a daughter, born in January, 1704. The baptismal register, Dundee, records as follows:—John Scrymsour, yr. of Kirkton, and Jean Duncan, had a daughter called Isobell. Her godmothers are Dame Isobell Murray, Ladie Lundie, Isobell Man, sp. to Mr Hen. Guthrie, merd, Isobell Leaman, sp. to Mr William Raitt, minst. at Monikie, Isobell Raitt, dr. to the sd. Mr William Raitt, mins. The Earls of Camperdown are descended from the Duncans of Lundie.

Patrick Scrymsoure of Tealing died on 27th March, 1815, in the 66th year of his age, leaving a daughter, Marion. She was married to James Fothringham of Powrie. Mrs Fothringham died at Nice, in France, in January, 1875. Her body was brought home, and buried in the family vault at Murroes.

James Fothringham took the additional surname of Scrymsoure, and died at Fothringham 15th September, 1837, aged 52 years.

Besides Thomas, the heir, they had a numerous family, of whom Miss Jemima Marion Ann and a younger sister are still alive.

Their son, Colonel Thomas Frederick Scrymsoure Fothringham married Lady Charlotte Carnegie, sister of the Earl of Southesk. He died at Fothringham on 7th March, 1864, aged 27 years, leaving issue, first, a daughter, Marion Charlotte Susan Fothringham; second, a son, Walter Thomas James Scrymsoure Fothringham, born at Algiers, in Africa, on 7th December, 1862. He is the proprietor of the estates of Powrie, Tealing, and Fothringham. He became of age on 7th December, 1883.

James Coutts of Hallgreen, near Bervie, on 15th Marh, 1759, married Miss Menie Rannie, daughter of Mungo Rannie, a respectable linen manufacturer and magistrate of Cullen, who died in 1806, aged 79. Mr Coutts was a member of the celebrated banking family, who traded under the firm of Coutts & Co., of whom the Hon. the Baroness Burdett Coutts is the representative. Mr Coutts and Menie Rannie, his wife, were the maternal grandparents of the late Mr Scrymsour Fothringham of Tealing. This relationship having arisen through the marriage, on 22d June, 1761, of Patrick Scrymsoure of Tealing, with Isobel, second daughter of James Coutts of Hallgreen, by Marion Ranny, his wife. He died on 27th March, 1815, in his 66th year. She died at Tealing, 25th February, 1857, aged 61 years.

In 1683 the lands of Tealing belonged to four proprietors, viz., 1st, the Earl

of Strathmore, valued rent, £133 6s 8d. In 1822 the lands were called Pit-pointy, Peter Bell proprietor ; 2d, Powrie, £120. In 1822 called Ballutheron, David Millar proprietor ; 3d, Tealing, £1133 6s 8d. In 1749 divided thus—Netherton of Finlarig, William Kerr proprietor, £100 ; Overton of Finlarig, Miss Scrymsoure proprietrix, £48 ; remaining cumulo of £985 6s 8d, divided thus—Lands of Kirkton, Balnuith, and Prieston, disponed to Captain John Scrymseoure ; in 1822, Miss Scrymseoure, £429 8s ; remainder of estate to Miss Scrymseoure, £555 18s 8d, making in all, £1133 6s 8d. 4th, Claverhouse, £500 ; in 1822 called Lord Douglas lands, £500. The total valued rent of the parish being £1886 13s 4d. By division 30th April, 1822, valued rent of Balluderon divided thus—Part disponed by David Millar to David Hood, £80 ; part retained by Mr Millar, £40 ; together, £120.

The mansion house of Tealing is a large structure, with few architectural attractions, but it is both commodious and comfortable internally. The ground slopes gradually down from the base of the Sidlaws to the small stream Fithie. The house occupies an excellent site about half way between these points, and it commands a fine view of the Vale of the Fithie. The house is well seen from the summit of the rising ground to the south of that rivulet, on the highway between Dundee and Forfar, and it and the policies around have a fine appearance from that point.

The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out, and a pretty little den, to the west of the house, increases their beauty. The gardens and lawn are kept neatly, and many noble trees in the den and around the house give it an air of grandeur.

The Maxwells were proprietors of the lands of Balluderon in the beginning of the sixteenth century, if not in the end of the previous century. David Maxwell of Ballodron was one of the Sheriffs Depute of Forfarshire in 1513, and Gilbert Gray of Buttergask was the other Sheriff Depute. They are both mentioned on 7th December of that year (H. of C. of S., pp. 526-544).

Balluderon appears to have passed from the Maxwells to the Fothringhams of Powrie in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Thomas Fothringham of Powrie was proprietor of Balluderon towards the end of that century. He died in the early part of the seventeenth century, when his son, also Thomas, was, on 19th June, about 1610, retoured (No. 71) in Balluderon and other lands. The valuation of Balluderon was then A.E. £5, N.E. £10. On 5th December, 1654, John Fothringham of Powrie, heir male of Alexander

Fotheringham of Powrie, his nephew, was retoured (No. 341) in the lands of Balluderon and many others. The lands were called *Powrie* in the Roll of 1683, because Fotheringham of Powrie was then the proprietor. The lands remained in that family for a considerable period.

The estate of Balluderon has been divided into two parts for a considerable time past, called South Balluderon and North Balluderon, and both parts have passed through several hands. David Millar was proprietor in 1822. David Hood, farmer, Hatton of Glamis, acquired Balluderon, and held it for a short time. John Fairweather acquired the property, and, at his death in 1851, he was succeeded by his son, William Fairweather.

Robert Kidd, flesher, Dundee, acquired North Balluderon, and retained it for a few years. William Jackson of Kirriemuir owned that portion, and it now belongs to his trustees. South Balluderon was acquired by the late G. D. Mount several years ago from David Hood, and for some time past it has belonged to his trustees. North Balluderon lies lower than South Balluderon, which is on the brow of a rising ground. It is a good, comfortable house, surrounded by pleasant grounds and a plantation of well grown trees, and it commands a wide prospect of the Vale of the Dighty, and beyond.

The Douglas estate includes a large portion of the parish, viz.:—the farms of Balcalk, Balkello, Balkemback, East and West Shielhill, Inveraddie, and a number of pendicles. We have already shown how the many lands in several parishes in the county, which are known as the Douglas estate, came into possession of the Douglas family, and from them to the present noble proprietor, the Earl of Home, and we need not therefore repeat it here.

The estate of Nether Finlarg is an outlying portion of the parish, about two miles north from the church. It was for a number of years the property of William Kerr, who was a solicitor in Dundee. The estate now belongs to his trustees. The steading is on the west side of the old road between Dundee and Forfar, and the lands surround the steading.

The Pitpointie estate belonged to Peter Bell, who farmed the lands. The property now belongs to his heirs. It is an outlying section of the parish, at some distance to the west, and detached by a part of the parish of Caputh, which intervenes.

The chapter on the parish of Tealing would be incomplete without a short account of the Rev. John Glas, for soine time minister of the parish.

From Glas of Sauchie, a respectable family near Stirling, was lineally descended William Glas, who was the first Presbyterian minister at Dunkeld, about the era of the Reformation in Scotland. He was succeeded in his ministerial charge by his son William, whose son, Thomas, was ordained minister of Little Dunkeld in 1647, and died in 1682. Alexander Glas, son of Thomas, was appointed minister of the parish of Auchtermuchty, in Fife, about the era of the Revolution. Here John Glas was born on 5th October, 1695. He was thus descended from a race of ministers.

Alexander, his father, was afterwards translated to Kinclaven, where his son acquired the first rudiments of his education. He was sent to the grammar school of Perth, and made good progress in acquiring the knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages. At the Universities of St Andrews and Edinburgh, where he completed his academical studies of philosophy and theology, he sustained with reputation the preliminary course of trials prescribed by the Church of Scotland to candidates for the ministry. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Perth, and shortly thereafter, in 1719, he was ordained minister of the parish of Tealing. In 1721 he married Catherine, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Black, minister in Perth, who was highly esteemed in that character there.

Mr Glas was early impressed with the importance of his office as a minister of the Gospel; he studied the peculiar doctrines of Calvin and Arminius, and, finding the latter to be opposed to revelation, he became a zealous preacher of salvation by sovereign grace, and he uniformly considered the Scriptures as the only criterion by which sentiments in religion must be tried. This is not the place to dilate upon the views which he subsequently held regarding the obligation of the National Covenant keeping, and we shall give the terse account of the controversy which led to his deposition from the church given by the late Dr Marshall in “*Historic Scenes in Forfarshire*.”

“The Rev. John Glas, the founder of the Glassites, . . . Soon after his ordination, he began to vent opinions, then strange in Scotland, such as that the kingdom of Christ is not of this world, but spiritual and heavenly, entirely distinct from earthly kingdoms, and independent of their support. All State churches he therefore regarded as unscriptural in their constitution, and opposed to religious liberty; and copious illustrations of his views he drew from the tenor and the history of the National Covenant, and the Solemn League

and Covenant, the binding obligation of which was then a favourite topic with the kirk clergy. Such heresies could not be connived at. In 1727 Mr Glas was brought to the bar of his Presbytery, where he made an honest and explicit statement of his sentiments, declared his disapproval of those passages of the Westminster Confession which treat of the power of the civil magistrate in matters of faith and worship, and of liberty of conscience ; and also denying the divine authority of the Presbyterian form of Church government. His Presbytery suspended him in April, 1728, and when he continued, notwithstanding, to exercise his ministerial functions, his Synod deposed him in October of the same year, which sentence was confirmed by the Commission of the General Assembly in March, 1730. After his deposition he ministered at Tealing, in Dundee, Edinburgh, and Perth, and again in Dundee, where he spent the residue of his life. He was the writer of the well known Letters on Hervey's Theron and Aspasia."

Mr Glas had by his wife fifteen children, all of whom he survived. His son, Captain George Glas, was the author of "The History and Conquest of the Canary Islands, translated from the Spanish, with a description of the Islands;" and also "A Description of Teneriffe, with the Manners and Customs of the Portuguese who are settled there."

CAPTAIN GLAS.

The story of the life and fate of Captain George Glas is of a most tragic character. He was bred a sailor, and attained great knowledge of his profession. He served several years as a midshipman in the navy, and afterwards sailed as master of a vessel from Dundee. In the course of some voyages to the coast of Africa, where he traded for dye stuffs, he made very important discoveries in that country, then but little known by Europeans. He discovered a river, not then shown in the charts, between Cape Verd and Senegal, which he explored, and found navigable to such a distance, that by three days' land carriage goods might be conveyed to Tombut, and thence through a vast extent of country. He also learned the Arabic language, spoken by the inhabitants, and by conversation obtained a great deal of information about the country, and the easiest plan of trading with the interior parts for gold dust and ivory.

Upon his return to London he laid his plans before his employers, who, with Captain Glas, explained it fully to the Ministry. On 17th May, 1764, he pre-

sented a petition to the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, craving an exclusive grant of the port he had discovered, with a district of land adjoining thereto, for the term of thirty years, in consideration of which he engaged to get the said port and district ceded to His Majesty by the natives. The Board would not agree to the granting of any exclusive privilege to the trade of the port and district, as it was provided by an Act of Parliament, on the abolition of the old African Company, that the whole trade on that coast should be left free. They afterwards entered into an engagement with Captain Glas, that, if he could procure the voluntary cession of the territory from the natives to the Crown of Great Britain, he should be entitled to a sum of money, which was agreed to be £15,000.

In consequence of this arrangement he entered into partnership with a respectable house in London, and a large vessel was fitted out, having a valuable cargo on board. So anxious was he to proceed on his undertaking, that in less than two months he was ready for sea. Having received his orders from the Privy Council in the month of August, he embarked at Gravesend, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

After a short and prosperous voyage they landed on the coast of Africa, and sailed into the port which had been before recovered, and which they named Hillsborough. Shortly after the chieftains and leading men of the country came on board the vessel by appointment, and the ship's crew being assembled with them on deck, a treaty, written in the Arabic language, was read aloud, by which the natives agreed to cede the port and a certain district around it to the Crown of Great Britain. This treaty being formally signed and sworn to, Captain Glas' engagement with the British Government was completed, and he determined to send over a boat to the Canary Islands with the deed of cession, in order to its being forwarded to London.

But a famine prevailing at that time in Africa, at the solicitation of the natives, as well as for the support of his intended colony, he resolved to go to Teneriffe to buy some small vessels and load them with corn for Port Hillsborough. On the 5th November, 1764, he set out in the longboat with five men for the nearest of the Canary Islands, intending to send back the longboat and take a passage in a Spanish barque to Teneriffe. They arrived at the Island of Lancerotta in 24 hours, from whence the treaty containing the cession of Port Hillsborough was sent to London by an English ship.

The commercial jealousy of the Spanish Government had been alarmed by the reports of Captain Glas' new settlement, and their Ambassador at the

British Court had described him minutely in his person as the promoter of the plan. Orders were accordingly sent to the Government of the Canaries to seize and confine him, if he touched there, where he was well known.

Immediately upon his arrival at Lancerotta he was seized upon, and sent prisoner to Teneriffe, where he and his man-servant were closely confined to the Castle, and denied the use of pen, ink, and paper.

After suffering many hardships in the Spanish prison they made two ineffectual attempts to escape from the Castle where they were imprisoned. They were thereafter treated with great harshness, but afterwards they were used with more lenity. The Captain's wife and family remained with the vessel, the master meanwhile trading with the natives, but on 7th March, 1765, a number of Arabs came on board, ostensibly to trade, and killed the master and six others.

The Arabs were subsequently repulsed, but the remainder of the crew, seeing the master killed and the captain away, abandoned the ship, and, with the captain's family, went to the Grand Cauary, and then to Teneriffe, where Mrs Glas again met her hnsband.

In consequence of the peremptory demands of the British Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, the Captain was on 1st October, 1765, set at liberty, when they left by the "Sandwich" for London. Some of the crew mutinied, and, to secure the treasure on board, murdered the captain of the ship, and Captain Glas was thrust through the body from behind. Mrs Glas and her daughter begged for mercy, but they were thrown overboard and drowned. The mutineers landed the money on the Irish coast, and set the vessel adrift. She was found deserted. The murderers were discovered, tried, and executed. We do not know if Captain Glas' discoveries had ever been followed up afterwards.

The name of the river Captain Glas discovered and sailed up must have been the Senegal, it being the only river within the boundaries he mentions. It falls into the ocean at Fort Lewis, which may have been erected on the site of Hillsborough.

The details given were taken from the Liverpool Theological Repository, and inserted in "A Narrative of the Rise and Progress of the Controversy about the National Covenants," by Mr John Glas, late minister of the Gospel at Tealing. Second edition. Dundee : Printed for and published by D. Hill and John H. Baxter, 1828.

"The death of his son, daughter, and granddaughter was the most remarkable trial which ever befel Mr Glas."

The Rev. Mr Glas became the founder of a sect, in Scotland called

Glassites, but in England and America they are better known as Sandemanians, from Robert Sandeman, a native of Perth, who was son-in-law of Mr Glas, and became one of his most efficient converts. He had a taste for literature, and, by his writings and labours in behalf of the doctrines promulgated by his father-in-law, ultimately became better known, out of Forfarshire, than Mr Glas himself.

After his deposition Mr Glas and some others who adopted his views united in the formation of a church at Dundee, where he had removed. Shortly thereafter the body began to erect churches in other parts of the country, and within a short time congregations were formed in Edinburgh, Perth, and other places. These churches still exist, but the Glassites have never made great progress numerically. They are a very united, loving body among themselves, and they never interfere with other Christian churches, or the members thereof.

After a short stay in Dundee Mr Glas removed to Edinburgh, where he officiated as an elder for several years. He then removed to Perth, where he laboured diligently until the year 1737, when he again returned to Dundee. Here he continued to feed the flock till the close of his mortal life, which was at Dundee on 2d November, 1773. He was therefore 78 years and 28 days old, and he died in the 55th year of his ministry. His wife died of consumption in 1749. He had thus been a widower for 24 years.

The meeting house of the body in Dundee stands on the north side of King Street, at its lower end, and in the immediate vicinity of St Andrew's or the Cowgate Established Church. It is an octagonal building, of no great size, and with little about it to attract the attention of strangers, but it is well known to the citizens of Dundee. Mr and Mrs Glas were interred in the same grave in the Howff, Dundee, and nine of their children lie beside their parents.

The Rev. Walter Tait was another apostatising clergyman, having connection with the parish. He was ordained minister of Lundie and Fowlis in 1875. After labouring there for four years, he was translated thence to Trinity College Church, Edinburgh. He was afterwards charged with heresy, and, being convicted, was deposed by the General Assembly. He became founder of a sect, which now bears a title more imposing than Taitites would have been. It is the Catholic Apostolic Church, or Irvingites. It is governed by twelve Apostles.

Up to about the middle of the eighteenth century, the Church opposed marriages which involved real or apparent relationship. In May, 1730, John Baxter, elder in this parish, appealed against a finding of the Synod, that his

marriage with his deceased wife's brother's daughter's daughter was incestuous. The General Assembly referred the case to its Commission to deal with it. They had not been in a hurry to take up the matter, as in March, 1738, it was sent back by the Commission to the Assembly itself. We have not learned how it was ultimately disposed of. There is some difficulty in telling the actual relationship between the parties, but they do not appear to have been within the prohibited degrees, according to the reading of the law in modern times.

Among the antiquities found in the parish, an account of which is given in the Old Statistical Account, written about 1790-2, are the following, viz.:—“On the farm of Prieston, near the Glamis Road, was discovered some years ago a subterraneous building of very irregular construction. It was composed of large flat stones, without any cement, and consisted of two or three apartments, not above five feet wide, covered with stones of the same kind. Some wood ashes, several fragments of large earthen vessels, and one of the ancient hand mills called querns, were the only things found in it. It was mostly filled up with rich black earth.” This discovery may have been made about 1780, or shortly thereafter.

“A little westward from the house of Tealing, about 60 or 70 years ago, was discovered an artificial cave or subterraneous passage, such as is sometimes called by the country people a weem. It was composed of large loose stones, was about four feet high, and as many wide, and was said to be traced up to a considerable length. There was found in it a broad earthen vessel, and an instrument resembling an adze, both of them formed very neatly. It still exists, but is covered up.” The weem may have been discovered about 1720-30.

“On the farm of Balkemback are several great round stones, placed in a circle, evidently the remains of a Druidical temple.” “In two sandy hillocks, within these twenty years, were found stone coffins, containing the skull and bones of a human body, with urns of earthen ware and ashes in them.” “About thirty years ago there was found in the mires, a vessel somewhat resembling a kettle, about two feet in diameter and one foot deep. Its materials (brass mixed with some other metal) and its elegant shape gave it much the appearance of an antique vase. It was melted down, but its substance is still preserved in the form of a modern pot.” The sand hillocks may have been opened about 1780, and the kettle-shaped vessel found about 1760.

In 1871 a Pict's house, or underground dwelling, or weem, was discovered in the Ha' Shed, a little to the north-west of Tealing House. The weem was

cleared out, and its site enclosed, and it still remains precisely in the same position in which it was left after it was explored. It is about 80 feet in length, the greatest height about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and greatest width $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet. It is shaped like a human arm, slightly bent, and it appears to have been divided into two parts. A bracelet, some bronze rings, ten querns, some of them broken, whorls, and other articles were found in it. The weem is a most interesting memorial of a period and a mode of living happily long past. The large stone which is in the bottom of the wall, on the right hand or south side of the entrance, and near to it, having a series of five concentric circles; and cup markings upon it, remains in a perfect state.

It is evident that these circles and cups had been the work of a race who lived at a period long prior to the era of the weem artificers, and of whom they knew nothing. That stone, and others in the walls of the weem with markings on them, had been found on the ground, and inserted in the walls without regard to the markings. The intelligent land steward, Walter M'Nicol, suggested that markings on some of the other stones had been made with iron agricultural implements, such as the teeth of harrows in the labouring of the ground, and the scores or scratches upon them precisely resemble those made upon ground stones by such implements at the present time.

Wilson, in his Annals, p. 77, mentions that two underground houses had been found in the parish. He may refer to those we have mentioned. These dwellings are usually called weems, from namha (Gaelic) a cave, Pict's house.

There are several other cup-marked stones in the parish of Tealing. One is built into the wall of a house near the church; another forms one of four remaining stones of the circle in the wood of Balkemback. In the large cup-marked stone in the weem there are no fewer than 46 cup-marks of various sizes upon it, but none of them exceed two inches in diameter.

At a short distance to the south-west of Balluderon there is a sculptured stone, for preservation surrounded by an iron railing. It is described in the work on the sculptured stones of Scotland. We gave a short account of the stone, Vol. I. p. 32-33. It is one of the stones referred to in the legend of the death of the nine maidens by a dragon, the monster having been overtaken and slain there, and the stone was raised to commemorate the event. A serpent, transfixated with the zigzag symbol, two horsemen, two serpents, and other figures are upon the stone. The stone there is said to be east of Balluderon, instead of south-west.

Near the south end of the corral den is a circle, about eight yards in

diameter, of paved stones, around which are a number of boulders. In some parts the flagstones are in double layers. Under the stones, stone axes rudely formed, horses' teeth, charcoal, &c., were discovered.

One of the earlier discovered weems, which had been afterwards filled up, was, a few years ago, re-discovered by Walter M'Nicoll, the land steward. In it he found an old lamp of sandstone.

There was a castle at Tealing in the olden time, but we have not met with any description of it. The castle is supposed to have stood on the east side of the corral den, where there is an eminence called the Castle Hill.

The several weems, eirde houses, or Picts' houses, as the underground dwellings are variously called, and the other antiquities which have been discovered in the parish, and which we have detailed above, afford indubitable evidence that the parish had been peopled at a very early period, but who they were, or whence or where they came, no man can tell. We see the remains of their works, and may describe their present appearance, and from these speculate on the manners and customs and modes of life of the builders, and that is all. We cannot draw aside the impenetrable veil which hides prehistoric times and works from our gaze, and ingenious guessing bewilders rather than enlightens us.

There is no doubt that the parish was inhabited by several distinct races of men in pre-historic times, as the discovered remains of their works afford proof of this, but we cannot tell how many races have occupied the parish, nor the order of their occupancy. The weem builders were early settlers, but they were preceded by the cup-makers. When the weem was discovered and opened at Halyburton a few years ago we went to see it, and in the bottom of the weem was a large flat stone with numerous cup-markings on it. The side walls of the weem were both partly built upon the stone, as they were on the other flagstones in the bottom of the weem, of which the cup stone formed one, thus showing that the cup-stone had been found in the search of the builders for flags, and the cup-markings having no value as such to them, was laid down with the others as a floor of their dwelling. In one of the weems in this parish a stone with cup-markings was built into the walls among other stones, its markings being without value to them. The cup-markers had come and gone, and their religious rites, if the cup-markings were part of them, had no meaning to their successors.

In like manner the different modes of sepulchre show various races of people, and the many varieties of articles of stone, of bronze, of flint, and of

iron, and ornaments of various sorts and shapes, made of the precious metals, and of jet, &c., and the different forms and ornamentation on the urns, in which some of these articles were found, all go to show that they were made and deposited at various eras, and by different races of people, some of whom were much more civilised and greatly more advanced in the arts than others.

Mr John Ramsay was parson of Tealing in the beginning of the 17th century. On 2d November, 1602, David Maule of Bothe, Commissioner of St Andrews, with consent of his wife, Catherine Balfour, sold all and haill the equal sunny half of the lands and town of Auchreny to Mr John Ramsay, parson of Tealing, and his wife, Elizabeth Kinloch, for the sum of 1800 merks. Probably he belonged to the family of that name who were proprietors of Panbride about that period. The lands he then acquired appear to have been the farm of Auchranny, in the parish of Panbride, now part of Panmure estate, and rented at £520 annually. 1800 merks is 1200 pounds Scots, or £100 sterling. This shows the extraordinary rise in the value of land in the county since the date of the purchase of the land by the parson. The Ramsays held property in Barry under the Abbot of Balmerino. One of them was minister of Strathmartine, and was served heir to his father in Gedhall, &c., 6th December, 1642.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE DUNDEE PRESBYTERY.

Dundee, to which a part of Logie-Dudhope was annexed at its suppression.
Mains (formerly Strathdighty), to which Strathmartine was annexed at its suppression in 1799.

Monikie. Auchterhouse. Liff, to which part of the parishes of Logie, Invergowrie, and Benvie were annexed in 1758.

Monifieth, to which North or Broughty Ferry, Ecclesiamonichty or Balmossie, and Kingennie or Omachie were annexed.

Murroes or Muirhouse, to which Balumbie was annexed.

Tealing. Lundie, to which Fowlis-Easter (in Perthshire) was annexed.

Longforgan, to which the whole of Dron, and part of Invergowrie and Benvie (all in Perthshire) were annexed.

Inchtture, to which Rossie was annexed in 1670, with Kinnaird, (all three in Perthshire), which last, before the Reformation, was part of Inchture, and a dependent chapelry.

Abernnyte.

Previous to the year 1698 the Presbyteries of Dundee, Forfar, and Meigle, were united into one, and formed a Presbytery within the Synodal province of Angus and Mearns. At what time the union took place we do not know, neither are we aware of the cause of it, but the union of Forfar occurred before 1650. This junction continued to exist from its formation till 1717, in which year an act of the Synod of Angus and Mearns, held at Arbroath, 17th April, separated the Presbytery of Forfar from that of Dundee, and probably that of Meigle also, for there is extant an act or edict of the Presbytery of Meigle, as a special ecclesiastical court, againgst "penny weddings," dated 6th October, 1717, only five months after the date of the Act of Synod.

The Presbytery of Dundee consists of the following parishes, viz.:—

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Abernyte. | 8. Lundie and Fowlis. |
| 2. Auchterhouse. | 9. Mains and Strathmartine. |
| 3. Dundee. | 10. Monifieth. |
| 4. Inchture. | 11. Monikie. |
| 5. Kinnaird. | 12. Murroes. |
| 6. Liif and Benvie. | 13. Tealing. |
| 7. Longforgan. | |

It is not certainly known when the division of Scotland into parishes was first made. It can be traced back to the time of King David I. in the twelfth century, but it may have been done in a previous reign. We are also to a considerable extent ignorant of the principle on which the division was carried out; but, as we previously mentioned, the parishes appear to have been generally commensurate with the domain of the proprietor.

Having given an account, in detail, of the several landward parishes in the county, we will now give some statistics and other matter embracing the entire county united in one focus. We will conclude the work with a short account of the origin, rise, and progress of towns and burghs, with special reference to those in the county, and some miscellaneous matters.

The following properties in Forfarshire belong *quoad civilia* to the parish of Caputh, but *quoad sacra* to the parishes in which they are respectively situated:—Balbenchly, in the parish of Auchterhouse; South Bandirran, in the parish of Collace; Broughty Castle and fishings, in parish of Monifieth; a small piece of ground at Mylnfield, near Dundee; Fofarty, in Kinnettsles. In Fofarty

there is a field of about four acres, called from time immemorial, “The Minister of Caputh’s Glebe,” and is believed to belong to him, though not hitherto occupied (O. S. Ac., Vol. 9, p. 486, *note*). In Vol. III., p. 55, we showed that Broughty is in the parish of Monifieth and not in the parish of Caputh.

Dr Johnston says:—When Christianity was established in this island, a regular mode of public worship was prescribed. Public worship requires a public place, and the proprietors of lands, as they were converted, built churches for their families and vassals. For the maintenance of ministers they settled a certain portion of their lands, and a district, through which each minister was required to extend his cure, was by that circumscriptioⁿ constituted a parish. This is a position so generally received in England that the extent of a manor and of a parish are regularly received for each other.

VALUATION ROLL, 1683.

A Valuation Roll of the lands in the county was made up in 1683, but few copies of it have been preserved. The estates enumerated in it are few in number, and generally of large extent.

Since that period the properties in the county have, in many cases, been subdivided again and again, and the proprietary are now a much more numerous body than they were two centuries ago. The breaking up of the baronies and lairdships into smaller estates have led to many changes in the names of the properties, which make it difficult to trace the progress of the changes in the ownership which have been going on. We were favoured by a friend with a perusal of the 1683 Roll, and of a new Roll made up in 1822, which shows the changes which had taken place in the names of the lands, and the divisions and subdivisions made in many of the estates between the dates of the two Rolls.

Before receiving these Rolls we had given the proprietary accounts of the lands in several of the parishes in the county. As the additional information supplied by these Rolls throws much light on the proprietary history of the lands, we propose to give details from them regarding the parishes given before obtaining them.

1. —ABERLEMNO PARISH.

In 1683 the lands were divided as follows, viz.:—1, Aldbar, £466 13s 4d; 2, Melgum, £2000; 3, Nether Turin, £200; 4, Balgayes, £500; 5, Earl of Strathmore, £133 6s 8d; 6, Strickathro, £266 13s 4d; 7, Tillywhandland, £266 13s 4d; 8, Earl of Southesk, £33 6s 8d; 9, Flemington, £133 6s 8d; 10, Carsegownie, £233 6s 8d; total valued rent, £4233 6s 8d. In 1822 the names of the properties and the proprietors were:—1, Aldbar, Patrick Chalmers; 2, Melgund, Earl of Minto; 3, Turin, Alexander Watson; 4, Balgavies, James Dalgairns; 5, Balbinny, George Archibald Jarron; 6, Balglassie, on 6th October, 1812, divided thus, two-thirds to James Craik, and one-third to Robert Gordon, yr. of Invernetty; 7, Tillywhandland, William Ferney; 8, Pitkennedy, Captain William Ogilvy; 9, Flemington, John Webster; 10, Carsegownie, Charles Gray; the valued rent being as above stated, £4233 6s 8d.

2.—AIRLIE PARISH.

In 1683—1, Balfour, sen., £233 6s 8d; 2, Balfour, yr., £390; 3, Earl of Strathmore, £1750; 4, Thomas Wilson, £333 6s 8d; 5, Bamf, £120; 6, Auchendore, £100; 7, Earl of Airlie, £383 6s 8d; total valued rent, £3310. In 1822—1, Blackston; 2, Cookston, both Colonel Fotheringham; 3, Lindertis, Lintrose, Cardean, Bridieston. This sum of £1750 was divided into six portions by decree 16th June, 1767. When Lindertis was sold to Major Fletcher, alterations were made 30th April, 1778, thus—1, Newton of Airlie, £94 12s 11d; G. Phillips, part of Littleton, £68 7s 5d; Lindertis, £255 18s 4d; John Brown's part of Littleton, £68 4s 11d; parts of Reedie and Kinalty, £452; together, £939 3s 7d. Gilbert Mason—2, Bridieston, £259 3s 2d; Cardean, £224 19s 5d; together, £484 2s 7d. Patrick Murray—3, Lintrose, £163 3s; parts of Reedie and Kinalty, £138 4s; together, £301 7s. Earl of Strathmore—4, Feu duties to the Earl of Strathmore from Baikie, Drumlairn, and Carlingwell, £25 6s 10d. Subdivided thus—two-thirds Baikie sold to Robert Lyell of Careary, £16 17s 11d; one-third Carlingwell sold to David Blair of Cookston £8 8s 11d; together, £25 6s 10d. These sums together make £1750. 4, Baikie and Carlingwell. This was divided before 1748, thus—Baikie. G. Gourlay, £222 4s 6d; Carlingwell, James Clayhills, £111 2s 2d; together, £333 6s 8d. 5, Grange of Airlie, £120; 6, Auchendore, £100; 7, Barony of Airlie, £383 6s 8d; the valued rent being in all, as above stated, £3310.

3.—ALYTH PARISH.

Blacklunans in Haill in 1683, £478; in 1822 called Blacklunans; divided by decree, 10th September, 1796, as follows, the names being those of the proprietors in 1822.

Colarich or Coldrach, and Croyan, John Spalding,	£63 14 6
Borland and Ward, Peter M'Kenzie,	63 14 6
Drumour, formerly part of Whitehouse, John Webster,	31 17 3
Remainder of Whitehouse and Doun, James Cameron,	31 17 3
Westerton of Blacklunans, mill and mill lands of Milton of Blacklunans, and lands of Drumfork, J. P. Shaw,	286 16 6
Amount as above,	£478 0 0

4.—ARBIRLOT PARISH.

1, Earl of Panmure. £2300; 2, Kelly, £1966 13s 4d; together, £4266 13s 4d, total valued rent.

DIVISIONS.

By decree in 1767, the estate of Kelly, comprehending the barony of Kelly and tenandry of Cuthly, which in the decree are stated at the cunctio value of £3566 13s 4d, are divided thus—

1. Mains of Kelly, Phalais, and Hunter's Path, disponed to William Alison,	£444 17 0
2. Fairnieknow, Peasiehill, Newton of Arbirlot, and Blindwalls, disponed to James Carnegie,	434 6 3
3. Upper and Wester Balmilnmuir, Bonnyton, Lyn, Greeuford, Rottonraw, and Garro, disponed to John Bell,	486 15 8
4. Balcuthie, Painstoun, Mill of Wormyhill, and mill lands, Little or Nether Kelly, lands of Durie, and park of Kelly, disponed to James Butchart,	475 7 6
5. Millhill, Benhards, Mill and mill lands of Kelly, disponed to David Wallace,	404 2 11
6. Nether Balmirmor, Easter and Wester Knox, disponed to William Robertson,	423 17 6
7. Crudie, the Cotton, Crudie Meadow and acres, and the lands of Broom- hill, disponed to Colin Campbell,	430 1 9
8. Lands of Arbirlot, mill and mill lands thereof, lands of Cuthlie, Denhead, and Cartford, disponed to John Kerr,	467 4 9
	£3566 13 4
The remaining lands in the parish fall to be stated, as in 1758, at	700 0 0
Total amount,	£4266 13 4

5.—AUCHTERHOUSE PARISH.

In 1683 the lands stood as follows:—1, Earl of Strathmore, Auchterhouse and Dronley, £1450; 2, Lundy for Wester Adamston, £100; 3, do. do. for Easter Adamston, £110; 4, Scotstown, £166 13s 4d; 5, Balbeuchly, £200; 6, Temple lands of Auchterhouse, £10; total amount of these, £2036 13s 4d. No decree of division appears, but in the oldest Cess Book extant, that of 1748, and subsequently, the lands of Auchterhouse are entered thus—

Auchterhouse, the Earl of Airlie,	£1168 6 8
The remainder of £1450 is included with Lord Camper-	
down's other lands,	<u>281 13 4</u>
	£1450 0 0
Wester Adamston, Lord Duncan,	100 0 0
Easter Adamston, Lord Duncan,	110 0 0
Scotstown, Hugh Maxwell,	166 13 4
Balbeuchly, trustees of William Wilson,	200 0 0
Templelands of Auchterhouse, Robert Millar,	10 0 0
	<u>£2036 13 4</u>
Amount as above,	

6.—PARISH OF BARRY.

The lands in the parish were divided into twelve portions in 1683, viz.:—1, Ravensby £400; 2, Pitskelly and Cowbyres, £350; 3, Coatsyd, £150; 4, David Moram, £6 5s; 5, Woodhill, £360; 6, Grange of Barry, £360; 7, Carnoustie, with lands purchased from Pitskelly, £170; 8, Gedhall, £43 6s 8d; 9, Easter and Wester Badiehill, £120; 10, Greenlawhill, £66 13s 4d; 11, William Johnston, £12 10s; 12, the Earl of Panmure, including his feus, £216 13s 4d; total valued rents, £2255 8s 4d.

In 1822 the proprietors were as follows:—1, Thomas Gardyne; 2, 3, and 4, trustees of A. G. Hunter; 5, Robert S. Miln; 6, William Henderson; 7, George Kinloch; 8, Gedhall, David Moram; 9 and 10, James Sime; 11, William Johnston; 12, Panmure, &c. By decree of division, 2d October, 1770, divided thus:—Feu duty of Ravensby, Crookhill, Over and Nether Mills, and Millhead of Barry, sold to James Gardyne, Thomas Gardyne, £15 14s 4d. Feu duty of Woodhill and Gedhall, sold to James Miln, Robert S. Miln, £9 16s 7d; four acres in Barry, sold to — Hunter, Trustees of A. G. Hunter, £8 17s 2d; remaining with the Earl of Panmure, Hon. William Maule, £182 5s 3d; these four sums in all, £216 13s 4d. The rents in the respective Nos. in 1683 and 1822 are the same, making the total value £2255 8s 4d, as above. In the Cess Book of 1748, No. 4 is called Whitelums, and No. 11 is called Watery Butts of Barrie.

7.—PARISH OF BRECPIN.

			1683.	1822.	
1. Earl of Southesk,	£1731 2 8	Part Southesk and part Brechin,	(1) Hon. W. Maule, Sir James Carnegie, 1333 16 4	£397 6 4 1333 16 4	£1731 2 8
2. Earl of Panmure, with his feus and fishings,	1678 11 8	Part Brechin and part Southesk,	(2) Hon. W. Maule, Do.,	£668 15 2 1009 16 6	—
3. Bishop of Brechin,	400 0 0	Bishop's Rents,	(3) Patrick Chalmers, A. G. Hunter, Robert Jarro (5),	564 6 8 277 5 10 92 8 8	1678 11 8 400 0 0
4. Auldbar,	933 6 8	Auldbar, Eskmont, Kinbrockat,		—	—
5. Findowrie,	933 6 8	Findowrie and Caldhaue (4 as below),		934 1 2	933 6 8
6. Viscount of Arburthnott,	1000 0 0	Barony of Arrot,	Sir James Carnegie, Bt., Mrs Hay Muddle,	1000 0 0 333 6 8	—
7. Pitforthie,	333 6 8	Pitforthie,	George Skene,	500 0 0	—
8. Balhabreich,	500 0 0	Balhabreich,	Do.,	33 6 8	—
9. John Speed of Easter Craigend,	33 6 8	Easter Craigend,		—	—
10. Keithick,	333 6 8	Keithock,	Alexander Cruckshank, { Mr Ritchie's Trustees, Do.,	333 6 8 100 0 0	—
11. Kinneries, part of Bothers,	100 0 0	Cairnbank,	Patrick Soutar,	100 0 0 8 6 8	—
12. David Donaldson's part,	100 0 0		David Blair,	300 0 0	—
13. Smith of Keithick,	8 6 8	Little Keithock,	Mrs Speed,	166 13 4	—
14. Cookston,	300 0 0	Cookston,	Feuars in Tenements,	186 13 4	—
15. Ardovie,	166 13 4	Ardovie,		—	—
16. Tenementars of Brechin includin g John Mather's house,	186 13 4	Feus in Tenements,		33 6 8	—
17. Walter Jamieson, and Feus of Barhill,	33 6 8	Bearhill,	Anderson,	—	—
	<u>£8771 7 8</u>			<u>£8772 2 2</u>	

Details of the divisions, numbered as above :—

1. By decree of division on 22d July, 1766, the property was divided thus :—
 Lands of Pittendreich and multures thereof disponed by Sir James Carnegy to the Earl of Panmure, Hon. William Maule, . . . £397 6 4
 Remainder of the estate, Sir James Carnegy, 1333 16 4
2. By the foresaid decree of division divided thus :—
 Lands of Kineraigs, Windyedge, Balbirnie Mill, Milton, half of Easter Kineraig, Gateside, Caldcoats, Raw of Leuchland, Wester Lighton-hill, and salmon fishings on the water of the Southesk, disponed by the Earl of Panmure to Sir James Carnegy, £668 15 2
 Remainder of the estate, 1009 16 6
 By decree of division, dated in the year 1767, this remainder divided thus :—
 Dubton, Haughmuir, West Mill, Burghill, and Hillhead, disponed by the Earl of Panmure to David Molison, £476 6 4
 Barrelwell and Pitpollox, disponed by the Earl of Panmure to D. Allardice, 354 2 9
 Castle of Brechin and inclosures, retained by the Earl, 179 7 5
3. By decree of division, on 29th October, 1754, the lands of Kintrockat are divided from Auldbar thus :—
 Kintrockat, £369 14 6
 Auldbar, in Brechin, and Aberlemno, 1030 5 6
 By decree of division, dated in the year 1797, the above cumulo of £1030 5s 6d is thus divided :—
 Lands of Stanachie, comprehending the farms of Stanachie, Craigend, and Craigside; and lands of West Drums, Chapel, Kirriemuir, and Ward of Drums, Leadhead, Muirside, and Westerton, all lying in the parish of Brechin, disponed by Patrick Chalmers to Alexander Elphinstone, £409 5 10
 Remainder of the estate, 621 0 8
 Whereof in Aberlemno parish to be deducted, 466 13 4
 By decree of division, dated 30th April, 1739, the above cumulo of £369 14s 6d for the lands of Kintrockat is divided thus :—
 (1) Lands of Eskmont, sold by Mr Ferrier to Mr Hunter, £277 5 10
 (2) Lands remained to Mr Ferrier, Robert Jarron, 92 8 8
4. By decree of division, 11th January, 1750, divided thus :—
 Findowrie, James Carnegy, £382 10 8
 Caldhamie, 550 16 0

£933 6 8

By the same decree Caldham, £550 16s, divided thus :—

Lands remaining with Mr Carnegy,	Hon. William Maule,	£214 11 9
Lands of Caldham feued to John Smith,	J. Smith's representatives,	22 18 0
Do. do. James Smith,	George Coupar,	94 17 3
Lands of Caldham feued to James Soutar,	Patrick Laing, &c.	£36 3 0
*Do. do. David Duncan,	R. Jarron, Kintrockat,	18 2 0
Do. do. Thomas Robb.	John Fyffe's heirs,	13 7 0
Do. do. James Fyffe,	John Auchinleck's heirs,	31 1 0
Do. do. Jas. Smith Carter,	James Smith Carter,	7 15 0
Do. do. Robert Langlands,	John Symmer,	13 8 0
Do. do. William Morris,	John Robert,	8 17 0
Do. do. Joseph Gib, £89 16s.		

By decree of division, 27th October, 1801, divided thus :—

Lands belonging to the following parties—

To James Smith, junr,	J. Smith's representatives,	£33 18 0
Dr Joseph Low,	Mrs Seivwright,	16 12 0
James Reid,	James Reid,	19 13 0
Alexander Durrie,	A. Durrie's representatives,	9 16 6
Widow Mitchell,	Widow Mitchell,	9 16 6
		—
		89 16 0
		£550 16 0

5. By decree of division, 1st October, 1822, that part of the lands of Kintrockat retained by Mr Ferrier, £92 8s 8d, is thus divided :—

(1) The lands called Easter Inchock Park, dispossed by

A. Ferrier to James Coathill, smith at Kin-

trockat,

(2) West Mains of Kintrockat,

Heirs of J. Coathill, £5 0 0

Robert Jarron, 46 16 9

(3) West Inchock Park, now St Ann's,

Herbert Kerr, 6 16 8

(4) That part called Maulesden,

Thomas Binny, 26 3 0

(5) That part called Gallowsbank,

Hon. William Maule, 7 12 3

—

£92 8 8

* These lands were, on 1st October, 1822, transferred from Robert Jarron to Alexander Mair, residing in Brechin, £18 2s.

PAPAL BULLS TO BRECHIN CATHEDRAL.

Between the years of 1218 and 1526, 28 of these Bulls were received by the Bishop and Chapter, being one every eleven years. Of these two were by Pope Honorius III.; one by Innocent IV.; one by Alexander IV.; two by John XXII.; four by Clement VI.; three by Innocent VI.; one by Martin V.; six by Nicholas V.; three by Calestus III.; two by Pius II.; two by Paulus II.; and one by Clement VII. Some of these Bulls were authorising the election of Bishops and Deans to the Cathedral of Brechin, some granting Indulgences,

one for the election of the Abbot, &c., of Lindores Abbey, one to Robert of Ketnes, one a Dispensation to David Fullarton, and the object of some of them is not given.

8.—PARISH OF CRAIG.

	Description and valued rents in 1683.	Name of lands in 1822.
Craig Scott,	£3333 6 8	Rossie.
Dunninald,	633 6 8	Dunninald.
Struockhill,	58 6 8	Usan.
Baldovie,	250 0 0	Baldovie.
	£4275 0 0	

In the oldest Cess Book extant (for 1748) the valued rents of these lands are thus stated :—

Rossie,	£2100 0 0
Dunninald,	1212 14 1
Ulysses' haven,	712 10 0

In the subsequent divisions these cumulos have always been assumed as the data upon which the divisions proceeded.

By decree of division, 30th April, 1774, the valued rent of Rossie is thus divided :—
 Lands and barony of Rossie, as formerly holding Taxward, Horatio Ross, £1284 1 0
 Lands and barony of Craig, &c., holding feu of the Crown, Do., 815 19 0

£2100 0 0

By decree of division, 31st January, 1788, the valued rent of Dunninald, £1212 14s 1d, is thus divided :—

1. Pendicle of Broomknow, belonging to John Grame,
G. Keith, £12 9 3

2. Mains of Dunninald, sunny and shadow halfs thereof, as well as those parts in D. Scott's natural possession, including the farm of Boddin, as those parts possessed by John Leighton, James Mauchline, and Patrick Scott, with the houses and yards at Cotton, P. Arklay, 424 0 7

3. Town and lands of Balkiellie, comprehending two fields in the natural possession of D. Scott, and the remainder as possessed by Patrick Scott, David Smith, Archibald Scott, David Mackie, John Valentine, and James Anderson, P. Arklay, 322 8 7

Carry forward, £758 18 5 £2100 0 0

Brought forward,	.	.	£758 18 5	£2100 0 0
4. Scotstown, Usan, Dolls, Peatmyres,	.	£263 11 0		
5. Remaining parts of Scotstown, Nurselfield, &c.,	.	29 8 4		
			<u>£292 19 4</u>	

Subdivided 30th April, 1814, thus :—				
Two parts Scotstown to Mr Arklay,	.	£53 0 0		
Remainder Mr Speirs, George Keith,	239 19 5			
		<u>292 19 5</u>		
6. Broomknow, Gushet, Hogsfauld, £160 16s 3d, divided 30th April, 1814 :—				
1. Portion these lands to P. Arklay,	£24 0 0			
2. Remainder to G. Keith,	136 16 3	160 16 3		
			<u>1212 14 1</u>	

The above cumulo of £712 10s, of Usan, on 27th June, 1803, divided thus :—				
1. Southlands of Usan, Craigies, Struockhill, Middle Sheep Park, Hogsfauld, &c.,	G. Keith,	£271 16 10		
2. North lands of Usan, Portfield, Easter Limekilns, Ward- law, Damfauld, &c.,	G. Keith,	290 17 8		
3. Part East Sheep Park, Usan, Mill Lands,	G. Keith,	60 8 5		
4. Part West Sheep Park, Usan and portion,	G. Keith,	34 18 1		
5. Salmon Fishings of Usan,	G. Keith,	54 9 0		
		<u>712 10 0</u>		
Baldovie, Rev. Alexander Carnegy,	.	.	250 0 0	
			<u>£4275 4 1</u>	

Being an increase of 4s 1d on this parish.

9.—PARISH OF DUN.

In 1683 the parish of Dun was divided among seven proprietors, viz.:—(1) the laird of Dun, £800; (2) Whytfield, £233 6s 8d; (3) Kirkbuddo, £100; (4) Lady Dunninald, £600; (5) Soamhill, £1883 6s 8d; (6) Hedderwick, £400; and (7) Bailie Milne, £700; in all, £2983 6s 8d. In 1822 the first five were called Dun and Langley Park. On a petition to the Commissioners of Supply, in name of John Erskine of Dun and James Scott of Conniston, the Commissioners, by decree of 25th September, 1779, found that the valued rent of the first five lands fell to be divided as follows:—The proprietor of the estate

of Dun, Miss Erskine, £1582 1s 8d; the proprietor of Ecclesjohn, £301 5s; together, £1883 6s 8d. On a petition by the same parties it was found, by decree of 30th April, 1782, the valued rent of Seamhill, sold by Mr Scott to Mr Erskine, was (Miss Erskine), £100, leaving the remainder of the rent of Mr Scott's lands, now called Langley Park (James Cruickshank), £201 5s, making in all the original sum of £1883 6s 8d. The lands of Herwick, in 1822 called Hedderwick, belonged to G. Robertson Scott, £400; and Bailie Milne land, now called Balwyllo, belonging to David Carnegie, £700; together, £1100; making, with the five first lands, £1833, a total of £2983 6s 8d, being the old valuation.

10.—PARISH OF DUNNICHEN.

In 1683 the parish was divided into six portions. 1, Earl of Southesk, £1055; 2, Craichie, £200; 3, Tullos, £395; 4, Earl of Strathmore for his feu-duties, £45; 5, Dumbarrow, £238; 6, Earl Panmure's feu, £338, the total value being £2271. The first of these, called Dunnichen, was, on 11th January, 1790, divided thus:—

Easter and West Lownie, Cotton of Lownie, Brewseat, and Kirkton, which in 1822 belonged to Mr Dempster's heirs,	£455 0 0
Remainder of estate, £600, on 29th October, 1793, divided among Craichie,	165 0 6
And 19 small properties, valued rent of	434 19 6

	£1055 0 0
2. Craichie Mill,	200 0 0
These all belonged to Dempster's heirs.	
3. Tullos, 1822, belonged to John Ochterlony,	395 0 0
4. Tullos and Craichie Mill, divided on 16th June, 1767. Feu-duty out of Tullos to John Ochterlony,	£19 14 5
Craichie and Mill, Earl of Strathmore,	25 5 7

	45 0 0
5 and 6. Dumbarrow and part Tullo, 29th April, 1775, divided. Earl's feu sold to John Ochterlony,	£30 11 6
Lands of Dumbarrow, sold to George Dempster, £307 8 3	
Add Dumbarrow, original Roll,	238 0 0

	£545 8 3
Carry forward,	£30 11 6 £1695 0 0

Brought forward,	.	.	£30	11	6	£1695	0	0
Divided, 30th April, 1819, thus :—								
Mains and Mansion of Dumbarrow, West Mains Kirkhill, and others, in 1822 belonged to Robert Downie,	.	.	433	19	11			
Windygedge to Robert Downie,	.	.	111	8	7			
						576	0	0
Valuation in 1822 as in 1683	.	.				£2271	0	0

11.—PARISH OF EASSIE AND NEVAY.

In 1683 the parish belonged to the following proprietors :—1, Lord Lindores, £600; 2, Lord Nevay's heirs, £500; 3, Laird of Nevay, £800; 4, John Low, in Eassie, £25; 5, Balthayock, £240; 6, Dunkenny, £360; 7, Earl of Strathmore, for Hatton of Eassie, £367 8s; total, £2892 8s Od. In 1822 No. 1 was called Ingliston and Castleton, David Bairn, proprietor, £600; Nos. 2, 3, and 4 was the estate of Nevay, £500, £800, and £25, James Stewart M'Kenzie, proprietor; No. 5 was called Eassie, on 27th October, 1801, divided thus :—Kirkton of Eassie, held of the Earl of Airlie, £221 11s; Dury lands of Eassie, held of the Earl of Strathmore, £18 9s; together, £240; both belonged to Rev. David Symers; 6, Dunkenny, £360, belonged to James L'Amy; 7, Hatton of Eassie, the Earl of Strathmore, £367 8s; making in all, £2892 8s, as in 1683.

12.—PARISH OF EDZELL.

Comprising all Edzell, Lethnot, and Lochlee, in 1683 belonged to the laird of Edzell, valued rent of all, £3302 13s. In 1767 divided :—

1. Lands of Glenmark, Kirkton, &c., in the parish of Lochlie, dispossed by the Earl of Panmure to James Stewart,	.	.	£437	2	9
2. Lands of Eassie, Blackcraigs, &c., in the parish of Edzell, dispossed by the Earl to David Ogilvie of Ascrevie,	.	.	459	5	4
3. Lands of Dalbreck, Drumgreen, &c., in the parish of Lochlie, dispossed by the Earl to David Mudie,	.	.	436	12	3
4. Lands of Skelly, Berryhill, &c., in the parish of Edzell, dispossed by the Earl to Dr John Ogilvie,	.	.	437	7	7
5. Wood of Dalbog, mill and mill lands, &c., in the same parish, dispossed by the Earl to John Smith,	.	.	477	14	9
6. Land of Slateford, Brachhead, &c., in same parish, dispossed by the Earl to John Bruce,	.	.	517	13	3
7. Lands of Blackhaugh, Hunthill, &c., in the parish of Lethnot, dispossed by the Earl to George Johnston,	.	.	536	17	1
			£3302	13	0

Being same sum as above.

For many years the estate of Edzell, which comprehends the whole of the parishes of Edzell, Lochlee, and Lethnot, has been entered in these parishes in the following proportions, but no authority can be found for the apportionment :—

Edzell,	.	.	.	.	.	£1680	0	0
Lochlee,	.	.	.	.	.	1003	17	0
Lethnot,	.	.	.	.	.	618	16	0
						£3302	13	0

PARISHES—EDZELL, LETHNOT, AND LOCHLEE.

It will be observed that, in 1683, the lands in these parishes appear to have been wholly disposed by the Earl of Panmure, the proprietor, to seven persons. In the accounts we gave of the parishes of Arbirlot and of Monikie, the lands in each were, in the same manner, disposed by the Earl to a number of persons. The reasons for these transfers do not appear, but we think the following remarks may account for them. The proprietors in Angus were mostly keen Jacobites, and being desirous to have the “auld Stewarts back again,” the noble families were each most desirous to have a large following of clansmen to increase their importance with the exiled race, and the better to aid them in any attempts they might make to recover their lost crown. They must have had such a rising in view long before the rebellion of 1715 took place. The Earl of Panmure had that object in view when he acquired Edzell estate from the Lindsays. How dearly he paid for his loyalty to the Stewarts !

Of the Castle of Edzell (Eagle, Eagle's Nest), Billings says :—“ Stirling Tower or barbican, still near entire ; while the other buildings clustered around this nucleus—its gayer and more fragile parasites have been crumbling in decay.” Lord Lindsay says :—“ It is curious that the last relics of the school of Nicola Pisano should be found under the shadow of the Grampians.” The Lindsay blason of the *fesse-chequée* is surmounted in the garden wall at Edzell by the stars or mullets of the Stirlings. The arms and initials of David, Lord Edzell, with the date 1553, are sculptured over the principal entrance to Edzell Castle. His son completed the building, and decorated the garden. He was a man of travel and reading, and made desperate efforts to turn his knowledge to account by extracting the precious metals from his rocky glens. By a contract with Hans Zeigler, of Nuremberg, for 25 years, &c., &c. (From Billings' description of Edzell Castle).

13.—PARISH OF FARNEll.

In the original Roll of 1683 the lands are described as the Earl of Southesk, and the valued rent per that Roll was £2433 6s 8d; Little Fithie, £133 6s 8d; together, £2566 13s 4d. The first was known as Kinnaird, and they had been subdivided thus:—By decree of division, dated 22d July, 1766, the lands of Middledrums are divided from the remainder of these lands, and the valued rent ascertained to be as follows:—

Middledrums, Robert Speed, in 1822,	.	.	.	.	.	£120 10 0
Remaining lands,	.	.	.	£2312 16 8		
These are, by decree of 30th October, 1780, divided thus:—						
1. Easter Carcary and Egypt,	.	.	.	.	£278 0 1	
2. Little Carcary, Cloaks, and Mains of Farnell,	.	.	.	310 11 7		
3. West Carcary, and East and West Fithies,	.	.	.	414 16 8		
4. Remaining lands,	.	.	.	1309 8 4		
					2312 16 8	
						£2433 6 8
5. Little Fithie, still known by same name,	.	.	.	.	133 6 8	
						£2566 13 4

Nos. 1 to 5 belonged to Sir James Carnegy, Bart., in 1822.

14.—PARISH OF FERN.

The description of lands in the original Roll of 1683, and valued rents at same date were—1, Earl of Southesk, £2067 10s; 2, Buchadly, £53 6s 8d; 3, Deuchar, £133 6s 8d; 4, Auchnaerie, £60; total rent, £2314 3s 4d. In 1822 Nos. 1 and 2 were known as Fern, Noranside, and Waterston. By decree of division, 31st March, 1798, divided thus:—

Waterston, George Skene,	.	.	.	.	.	£66 16 8
Fern, Charles Greenhill,	.	.	.	.	.	1728 0 0
Noranside, John Mill,	.	.	.	.	.	326 0 0
						£2120 16 8
Deuchar, James Marnie,	.	.	.	£133 6 8		
Auchnacrie, Charles Gall,	.	.	.	60 0 0		
				193 6 8		
					£2314 3 4	

By same decree Fern was divided into 21 parts or farms, and Noranside into 8 parts or farms.

15.—PARISH OF KETTINS.

The parish was divided into thirteen parts in 1683. 1, Pitcur, £1800; 2, Bishop of Aberdeen, £1000; 3, Agnes Halyburton, £200; 4, Fotherans, £800; 5, Kirkland of Kitnes, £90; 6, West-town and Over Corstown, £293 6s 8d; 7, North Bandirran, £200; 8, Dr Ogilvie's half of Peattie, £171 6s 8d; 9, Seasyd's part, £85 13s 4d; 10, James Cathro, Greenburn, £25; 11, Temple lands to Thomas Ogilvy, £20; 12, Viscount Stormonth, £8 6s 8d; 13, Earl of Tweddaill's feu, £77; being a total valued rent of £4777 13s 4d.

The lands in this parish have undergone various changes of proprietors, and had been so much mixed together between 1683 and 1748, it has been found impossible to connect the valued rents in the Cess Book of 1748 with the original Roll. The valuations in the Cess Book of 1748 are given below.

Pitcur, £2311, division, 2d August, 1784, thus :—

	Proprietor 1822.	
1. One-fourth Peattie, Seasyd's part,	Hon. D. G. Halyburton,	£85 13 4
2. Barony of Gask,	Do.,	192 15 0
3. Do. Pitcur,	Do.,	528 6 2
4. Lands of Ballunies,	Do.,	265 17 0
5. Easttownend of Kettins and Pitdownie or Baldinny,	Do.,	469 9 3
6. Balgillo or Halyburton,	Do.,	547 18 4
7. Abden of Kettins,	Do.,	221 4 3
		<hr/> £2311 3 4
Easter Baldownie, Wm. Geekie's heirs,	James Steele,	133 6 8
Wester do., Alexander Geekie,	William Geekie,	133 6 8
Ardlair, Roschaugh,	James Stuart M'Kenzie,	528 6 2
Wester Keillor and half Easter Keillor, Fotherane and Viscount Stormonth's feu,	Do.,	682 10 0
Lintrose,	John Murray,	371 0 0
Peattie, divided 1789,	{ D. G. Halyburton, £99 18 10 } John Murray, 71 7 10 }	171 6 8
North Bandirran,	£200 0 0	238 10 0
And half Lord Yester's feu,	38 10 0	Miss Drummond,
Half same feu,	£38 10 0	128 10 0
Kirklands,	90 0 0	Newhall, Mrs Alison,
Temple Lands,	£20 0 0	Hon. D. G. Halyburton,
Corseton,	58 6 8	78 6 8

In all, £4776 6s 2d. There is a small discrepancy between the amounts of the Old and New Rolls.

16.—PARISH OF KINNELL.

In 1683 there were three estates. 1, Earl of Southesk, £1600; 2, Kinnell, £500; 3, Easter Braikie, £600; in all, £2700. In 1822, No. 1, part of Kin-

naird, Sir James Carnegie, £1600; 2, Kinnell, Hon. W. Maule, £500; 3, Easter Braikie, Messrs Alison and Laing, £600; total, £2700.

17.—PARISH OF KINGOLDRUM.

In 1683 there were eight different properties in the parish, viz.:—1, Balfour, younger, £800; 2, Persie, Lindsay, £250; 3, Wester Persie, £183; 4, Baldovie, £333 6s 8d; 5, Kincluin, £320; 6, Archarrach, £133 6s 8d; 7, Earl of Airlie, £395; 8, Earl of Panmure, £140; the total valued rent being £2554 13s 4d.

Before 1748 Balfour and Ascreavie divided—

Ascreavie,	1822, Colonel Young,	£133	6	8
Division 29th April, 1820, cumulo Balfour, £666 13s 4d—				
West division, Mains of Balfour, Mill of Kingoldrum, Cairnleath, &c., .	. . . . .	400	0	0
East division, Kirkton, Whirrock, &c., . . . . .	. . . . .	266	13	4
			£800	0 0

The two latter Thomas Farquharson.

Nos. 2 and 3 in cumulo,	1748, Charles Wedderburn,	433	6	8
4. Baldovie,	Thos. Farquharson,	333	6	8
5. Kinclune, including part Baldovie, divided 1st March, 1763, thus—				
1. Tarriewhring, Burnside, Reidburn, and Waltonhall, sold by Alex. Stormonth to Dr Thomas Ogilvy,	1822, Thos. Farquharson,	£114	12	4
2. Two eighth parts of Kinclune, purchased by John Rait, in Balloch,	George Raitt,	83	1	2
3. Remainder of the estate,	Dr Stormonth,	122	6	6
		320	0	0
6. Aucharrach,	Hon. Donald Ogilvy,	133	6	8
7. Barony of Kingoldrum,	Earl of Airlie,	395	0	0
8. Panmure feus,	Hon. W. Maule,	140	0	0
Total, . . . . .	. . . . .	£2555	0	0

Being an increase on Pearsie of 6s 8d.

18.—PARISH OF LINTRATHEN.

There were six properties in Lintrathen in 1683. 1, Earl of Airly, £1074 12s 8d; 2, Peel, £60; 3, Lord Ogilvy for Fornaty, £86 13s 4d; and 4, for Sbannaly, £166 13s 4d; 5, Invercarity for Ballintore, £170 13s 4d; 6, Easter Glenquaharity, £70; in all, £1628 12s 4d. In 1822 Roll stated thus—

On 30th April, 1811, the barony of Lintrathen was divided thus—

Easter Plough of Formal,	1822, John Smith,	£34 0 10
Easter Peel,	Earl of Airlie,	£42 15 9
Remainder of the barony,	Do.,	997 15 9
		—————
		1040 11 6
		—————
		£1074 12 4

Peel and Blackdykes divided thus—

	John Smyth,	£43 17 8
Three-fourth Blackdykes belonging to John Mill,	Do.,	12 1 9
One-fourth Blackdykes to William Alexander,	Do.,	4 0 7
		—————
		60 0 0
Fornaty and Shanaly,	Earl of Airlie, {	£86 13 4 166 13 4
		—————
		253 6 8

Ballintore, &c., divided, 7th May, 1791, thus :—

Easter Coul,	1822, Charles Lyell,	£46 7 11
Burnside Ballintore,	Do.,	30 7 1
Mains of do.,	Do.,	57 11 3
Westerton of do.,	Do.,	36 7 1
		—————
Easter Glenquharity,	James Ogilvy,	170 13 4 70 0 0
		—————
		£1628 12 4

Being same as valuation in 1683.

19.—PARISH OF MENMUIR.

There were six estates in Menmuir in 1683. 1, Balhall, £600; 2, Balzeordie, £766 13s 4d; 3, Balrownie, £300; 4, Balnamoon, £1181 1s 11d; 5, Brathinsh, £233 6s 8d; 6, Hercules Crammond's part, £200; the total valuation being £3281 1s 11d.

1. In 1822 Balhall belonged to Alexander Erskine,	£600 0 0
2. In 1808 Balzeordie divided into small parts, 1822, James Carnegie,	766 13 4
Since 1765 they have only paid on £700 valuation.	
3. Balrownie,	James Carnegie, 300 0 0
4, 5, 6. Balnamoon, Carriston, Earl of Kintore's lands, Balconnel, Burnside.	
It was found impossible to trace the divisions of these lands. In 1748 Balnamoon entered	James Carnegie, 558 8 9
Alexander Seton for half Balconnel, now called Burnside,	Alex. Guthrie, 50 0 0
David Skair for half Balconnel, £50; Birkhill, £16 13s 4d,	Alex. Scott, 66 13 4
Carry forward,	£3280 15 5

Brought forward,		£2,341	15	5
On 14th December, 1798, it was found that the valued rent of Skair's lands in Menmuir was,	George Skair,	839	0	0
Earl of Kintore's lands have been valued at,	Earl of Kintore,	100	0	0
		£3280	15	5
Deficiency in the parish,		0	6	6
		£3281	1	11

20.—PARISH OF MONIFIETH.

In this parish there were fourteen different properties enumerated in the Roll for 1683. 1, Ballumbie, with his fishings, £1300; 2, fishings of Broughty and feu-duty, £300; 3, Grange, including his fishings, £908 6s 8d; 4, Legstrand, £100; 5, Kingenny, £233 6s 8d; 6, Fintry for Linlathen, £466 13s 4d; 7, Laws, £225; 8, Omachie, £400; 9, the acres of David Durham, £370; 10, Powrie for Eathiebeaton, £280; 11, Ardownie, £400; 12, Old do., £166 13s 4d; 13, Balgillo, Forth, and fishings, £666 13s 4d; 14, houses in North Ferry, formerly belonging to Kinloch, £25; the total valued rent of the parish being £5841 13s 4d.

In the Valuation Roll for 1822 there are considerable changes in the names of the properties from those given above, and the properties have nearly all changed hands again and again since the date of the old valuation, two centuries ago. The details of the 1822 valuation already given show the divisions of the lands and other changes during the period between the two valuations, and we need not repeat them. *Ballumbie*, with his fishings, means Hon. James Maule, then proprietor of Ballumbie, and his fishings were those at West Ferry, now the Earl of Dalhousie's.

21.—PARISH OF MONTROSE.

There were five properties in this parish in 1683. 1, Logie, £433 6s 8d; 2, Kinnaber, £800; 3, Borrowfield, £366 13s 4d; 4, Tayick, £100; 5, Hedderwick, £600; being in all £2300. The following is from 1822 Roll:—

Newmanswalls and Charlton were bought by the laird of Tarry,

	G. Fullerton Carnegy,	£66 13 4
1. Newmanswalls was included with the lands of Pert at a cumulo of	£920 0 0	
Deduct Pert,	566 13 4	

Add omitted,	£353 6 8	
	13 6 8	_____
		366 13 4

A Renny Tailyour.

		£433 6 8
2. Kinnaber and Rosemount, on 13th February, 1797, divided thus— Part of Kinnaber on north side of road leading from N.W.		
Bridge to Hedderwick, sold to John Duncan, . . .	£406 4 0	
Fishing of Mary Net, G. F. Carnegy, . . .	64 18 8	
Remaining lands of Kinnaber, Do., . . .	328 17 4	

3. Borrowfield, A. Renny Tailyour, . . .	800 0 0	
4. Tayock, James Cruickshank, . . .	366 13 4	
5. Hedderwick, Newbigging, and Claylake, divided on 6th October, 1807, thus— The valued rents of Newbigging, James Cruickshank, £69 11 8 Claylake and part of Hedderwick, 30th April, 1821, G. F. Carnegy, . . .	100 0 0	
Remainder of estate, Geo. Robertson Scott, . . .	600 0 0	

Amount as above,	£2300 0 0	_____

22.—PARISH OF MURROES.

In 1683 the lands in this parish were divided into seven parts. 1, Ballumbie, £350; 3, Powrie's land, purchased from Lord Coupar, £256 10s; 3, Fothringham Powrie, for his other lands, £714 3s 4d; 4, Easter Powrie, £533 6s 8d; 5, Westhall, £166 13s 4d; 6, Easter Gagie, £100; 7, Guthrie or Wester Gagie, £183 6s 8d; total amount of valued rent, £2304.

In 1822 No. 1, Ballumbie, belonged to David Millar,	£350 0 0
2. Murroes, on 30th April, 1773, divided thus— West side of the burn of Murroes and mill, John Guthrie, . . .	£78 8 0
Carry forward,	£78 8 0
	£350 0 0

Brought forward,	£78 8 0	£350 0 0
East side of do., including the Temple lands, John Guthrie,	177 12 0	
Lost in the division,	0 10 0	
	—————	256 10 0
3. Powrie,	Lieut.-Col. Fotheringham,	714 3 4
4. Wedderburn,	Henry Wedderburn,	533 6 8
5. Westhall and part Murroes, before 1748, Proprietors of Murroes purchased part,	Miss Ogilvy, £145 7 4 John Guthrie, 21 6 0	
	—————	166 13 4
6. Easter Gagie,	John Guthrie,	100 0 0
7. Wester Gagie,	Do.,	183 6 8
	—————	—————
Total amount as above,		£2304 0 0

We have now given above abstract of the several estates in the County, in the years 1683 and 1822, which we did not obtain in time to include in the general account of the respective parishes. These abstracts were made up from the Valuation Rolls of the County for these years respectively, and they contain much information of importance to the respective proprietors, and of considerable general interest. They show the changes in the proprietary during the last two centuries, the divisions and subdivisions in many of the lands, and the changes which have taken place in their names.

We will now give some tables common to the whole County.

In the Statistical Accounts of the parishes the acreage given by the respective ministers is, in many cases, estimated, as they had no means of ascertaining the actual measurement. In the account of the parishes given in the earlier part of this work, we gave the acreage as stated in the Statistical Accounts. After the true acreage, as ascertained by the Government Survey, was published, we gave the correct figures, as shown in it, in the account of the parishes subsequently given. In order that the correct acreage in each parish in the county may be seen at a glance, we append the following table of total acreage in each, and of the portions in water, also the foreshore of the parishes abutting on the ocean and tidal waters.

	Including		Acres.
	Water.	Foreshore.	
Aberlemno,	85·661		8,999·906
Airlie (part of),	43·202		8,966·147
Alyth,	10·394		3,334·667
Arbirlot,	18·541	123·843	6,889·762
Arbroath,	1·946	137·830	1,082·298
Auchterhouse,	4·169		5,712·504
Barry,	2·499	824·181	6,155·065
Brechin,	110·567		14,423·423
Caputh (detached),	1·404		568·067
Careston,	28·405		2,113·092
Carmyllie,	8·645		7,561·923
Cortachy and Clova,	270·284		42,591·781
Coupar Angus (part of),			184·079
Craig,	110·614	384·338	4,865·681
Dun,	137·457	1586·682	6,030·124
Dundee,	58·135	175·022	4,582·191
Dunnichen,	5·770		4,922·778
Eassie and Nevay,	8·250		5,061·513
Edzell (part of),	166·969		19,125·991
Farnell,	52·203		5,755·099
Fearn,	19·807		8,811·852
Forfar,	26·584		8,379·237
Glamis,	136·386		14,483·356
Glenisla,	133·492		41,375·782
Guthrie,	1·651		3,824·715
Inverarity,	14·046		9,596·723
Inverkeillor,	36·112	240·178	10,516·614
Kettins,	20·131		7,815·872
Kingoldrum,	17·050		9,636·438
Kinnell,	16·714		6,593·796
Kinnlettes,	10·961		2,870·427
Kirkden,	19·533		5,018·326
Kirriemuir (North),	28·040		20,630·862
Do. (South),	29·626		15,027·264
Lethnot and Navar,	36·796		26,326·607
Liff and Benvie,	8·600	970·706	8,049·404
Lintrathen,	248·691		22,872·692
Lochlee,	296·452		58,678·359
Logiepert,	68·699		5,807·934
Lunan,	7·503	63·653	1,981·576
Lundie and Fowlis (part of),	107·839		4,296·265
Mains and Strathmartine,	19·946		6,320·970
Maryton,	40·974	84·334	3,686·905
Menmuir,	9·911		10,110·239
Monifieth,	15·697	799·587	6,767·192
Monikie,	106·002		9,027·112
Montrose,	93·855	492·172	4,722·415
Murroes,	6·968		5,304·527
Carry forward,	2,705,261	5,882,526	497,459,552

	Including		
	Water.	Foreshore.	Acres.
Brought forward,			
Newtyle,	2,705,261	5,882,526	497,459,552
Oathlaw,	2·501		5,194·828
Panbride,	43·716		5,317·646
Rescobie,	9·089	298·476	5,506·068
Ruthven,	165·351		6,724·348
Stracathro,	38·478		2,087·836
St Vigeans,	65·954		5,304·522
Tannadice,	19·337	393·362	13,143·521
Tealing,	124·877		21,452·403
Land common to the parishes of Lethnot and Navar, and Menmuir,	4·124		7,231·612
			417·742
	3178·688	6574·364	569,840·078
Land,	560,087·626		
Foreshore,	6,574·364		
Water,	3,178·688		
Total,	569,840·078		

PROPRIETORS OF LANDS IN ANGUS HAVING 100 ACRES AND OVER IN 1872-73.

	Acreage.	Gross Annual Value
Aberdein, Francis, of Keithock,	645	£1,303 13 0
Airlie, Earl of, Cortachy Castle,	65,059	21,664 0 0
Do., and Dundee Water Commissioners,	338	1,683 8 0
Alison, representatives of Colin, Easter Braikie,	410	821 0 0
Anderson, Alexander, The Grange, Monifieth,	126	488 15 0
Arbuthnott, Helen Carnegy, of Balnamoon,	8,066	5,204 10 0
Arkley, Robert, of Ethiebeaton,	392	785 10 0
Arklay, Mary, Charlotte, and Mrs Stansfield, Dunninald,	659	2,255 0 0
Arklay, Thomas, of North Grange,	120	275 0 0
Baird, Alexander, of Ury,	1,150	2,054 10 0
Bairnsfather, Peter, of Dumbarrow,	829	1,297 12 0
Baxter, trustees of Edward, of Kincaidrum,	581	880 0 0
Baxter, Right Hon. W. E., of Kincaidrum, M.P.,	2,097	3,277 7 0
Baxter, Miss Mary Ann, of Balgavies,	844	1,397 6 0
Bell, George, of Balconnel, Menmuir,	310	332 0 0
Bell, Peter, of Pitpointie,	209	311 0 0
Brodie, John Clerk, of Idvies,	1,910	2,559 15 0

	Acreage.	Gross Annual Value.
Bruce, James, Dundee,	305	£670 0 0
Burness, William, of Auchnacree,	421	208 0 0
Caledonian Railway Company,	572	107,267 7 0
Campbell, Sir James, of Stracathro, Kt.,	3,846	5,901 0 0
Camperdown, Earl of, Camperdown House,	6,770	8,241 9 0
Cargill, James, of Easter Craig (Alyth),	201	157 0 0
Carmichael, Peter, of Arthurstone (Meigle),	545	1,047 11 0
Carnegie, Hon Charles, of Dalgety (Brechin),	144	195 1 0
Carnegie, Henry A. F. L., of Boysack,	3,670	5,171 14 0
Carnegie, John R. S., of Tarrie,	1,440	2,982 19 0
Carnegie, William, of Dunlappie,	492	650 0 0
Carnegy, Patrick A. W., of Lour,	4,206	5,024 19 0
Chalmers, Patrick, of Aldbar,	3,844	3,893 2 0
Chaplin, George C. C., of Colliston,	723	937 3 0
Christie, William, Edzell,	116	100 0 0
Constable, Patrick, Baledgarno,	424	526 6 0
Couper, Frederick, of Douglasmuir,	142	116 10 0
Crichton, marge. trustees of John Thomas, and Mrs Woodside,	266	255 0 0
Crichton, David, of Ardo,	262	263 0 0
Cruickshank, Augustus W., of Langley Park,	861	2,231 11 0
Cumming, the family of Mrs, of Auchinreoch,	219	416 5 0
Cumming, Mary Ann and Margaret, of Tulloes,	1,305	1,466 2 0
Dalhousie, Earl of, Brechin Castle,	136,602	55,601 16 0
Darling, James Stormonth, of Lednathy,	2,828	511 13 0
De Malahide, trustees of Lord and Lady, of Simprim,	1,685	2,801 14 0
Dempster, George H., of Dunnichen,	3,970	4,867 19 0
Dick, Douglas Drummond, of Pitkerro,	349	995 0 0
Dickson, trustees of late David, of Clocksbriggs,	205	393 10 0
Dickson, James A., of Woodville,	137	535 10 0
Douglas, Lieut.-Colonel William, of Brighton,	164	409 0 0
Drimmie, Daniel & Co., Monifieth,	118	356 2 0
Duke, George, Kirriemuir,	353	240 0 0
Duncan, John, of Sunuyside, Parkhill,	740	1,214 18 0
Edward, James, of Balruddery,	600	1,364 12 0
Ellis, Mr and Mrs, West of Balhall,	1,209	1,049 0 0
Erskine, Augustus J. W. H. K., of Dun,	1,727	3,571 2 0
Erskine, James Erskine, of Linlathen,	1,619	4,447 1 0
Ewan, John, Dundee (of Cononsyth),	696	1,154 3 0
Farquhar, Rev. William,	659	1,197 10 0
Farquharson, Thomas, of Whitehill,	300	153 10 0
Fife, Earl of, Duff House,	4,837	5,768 3 0
Fleming, Peter, of Dunny,	155	68 0 0
Fleming, William, Springfield, Dundee,	164	42 10 0

	Acreage.	Gross Annual Value.
Forfar, the town of,	863	£2,199 10 0
Forrest, William, of Easter Ogil,	430	592 10 0
Fothringham, trustees of Captain T. F. S., of Fothringham,	8,821	9,512 16 0
Fothringham, Mrs M. S., of Tealing, Tealing House,	3,708	3,887 8 0
Fraser, Patrick Allan, of Hospitalfield,	1,045	1,890 18 0
Fyffe, John, of Kingston,	110	491 0 0
Fyffe, trustees of William, of Newton, Brechin,	270	260 0 0
Gammell, Major Andrew, of Whitewell,	369	340 0 0
Gardyne, Lieut.-Col. C. G., of Finhaven,	4,078	4,273 2 0
Gardyne, Thomas M. B., of Middleton,	1,395	2,130 18 0
Geekie, Alexander, of Baldowrie,	483	581 15 0
Gibson, trustees of Alexander, of Dunlappie,	574	686 0 0
Glamis trustees,	17,034	20,566 8 0
Gordon, Alexander, of Ashludie,	198	535 0 0
Gordon, trustees of Harry, of Charleton,	1,056	2,244 15 0
Gordon, Thomas, Lightnie, Lethnot,	126	130 0 0
Graham, Clementina Stirling, of Duntrune,	441	1,365 10 0
Grant, Thomas Macpherson, of Pitforthie, &c.,	4,713	7,082 5 0
Gray, Baroness, Gray House, Kinfauns Castle,	1,639	2,940 8 0
Gray, Mrs Carsina G., of Carsegray,	3,260	4,849 3 0
Grewar, John, of Inverharity (Alyth),	215	34 10 0
Guthrie, trustees of James Alexander, of Craigie,	309	979 0 0
Guthrie, John, of Guthrie, Guthrie Castle,	3,231	5,026 14 0
Haldane, Robert, Edinburgh,	140	426 2 0
Hallyburton, Lord John Frederick Gordon,	5,119	7,048 16 0
Hannay, John, of Dennoray, Gavenswood, Banff,	551	455 10 0
Hay, trustees of late John, of Letham Grange,	2,397	4,758 17 0
Henderson, George David Clayhills, of Invergowrie,	1,742	3,378 4 0
Hill, James, of Auchranny (Alyth),	100	70 0 0
Home, Countess of, The Hirsel, Coldstream,	5,209	7,356 0 0
Hunter, William George, of Burnside,	1,842	2,062 13 0
Hunter, Elizabeth, of Polmood, Kinnell,	209	40 0 0
Imrie, William Blair, of Lunan,	297	746 11 0
Inverarity, John D., of Rosemount,	260	326 0 0
Jackson, trustees of the late William, of North Balluderon,	327	273 2 0
Jackson, Mrs, Kirriemuir,	278	677 17 0
Jamieson, George A., as judicial factor, Glasswell trust estate,	683	904 13 0
Johnston, James, of Lawton, Arbroath,	255	450 0 0
Keill, George, of Whitfield,	183	470 0 0
Keith, George, of Usan,	970	2,261 14 0
Kerr, Thomas, of Grange, Monifieth,	591	1,313 0 0
Kerr, Mrs Agnes, and others, North Finlarg,	402	430 0 0
Kinloch, Colonel, of Kilrie,	2,059	2,732 6 0

	Acreage.	Gross Annual Value.
Kinloch, Sir George, of Kinloch, Bart.,	1,251	£232 5 0
Kinloch, John, of Cairn, Kirriemuir,	648	659 0 0
Kinloch, Cecelia, and Mrs Linguard-Guthrie, Carnoustie,	295	501 4 0
Kintore, Earl of, Keith Hall, Aberdeen,	1,053	1,562 6 0
Laird, trustees of Colonel David, of Strathmartine,	1,794	3,883 10 0
Laird, John Wright, of Denfield, Arbroath,	265	493 0 0
L'Amy, John Ramsay, of Dunkenny, Glamis,	475	700 0 0
Leighton, G. D., and Mrs Soutar of Cairndrum, Brechin,	292	309 0 0
Low, Alexander, Margie, Edzell,	105	160 0 0
Low, Rev. Walter, The Manse, Lochlee,	800	48 0 0
Lunan, Robert and William, Damside, Forfar,	102	182 6 0
Lyall, David, of Gallery, Montrose,	1,576	1,931 11 0
Lyell, Alexander, of Gardyne, Arbroath,	940	1,057 3 0
Lyell, trustees of the late Charles, and others, Kirriemuir,	5,728	6,040 9 0
Lyell, Sir Charles, of Kinnordie, Kirriemuir,	500	706 9 0
Lyell, Sophia Georgina, Kinnordy, do.,	866	807 15 0
Lyon, Hugh, of Glenogil, Kirriemuir,	2,100	1,471 10 0
Lyon, Major William, 32 South Street, London,	6,888	1,427 12 0
Macdonald, William Macdonald, of St Martins,	2,801	5,617 10 0
M'Gavin, Robert, of Ballumbie,	746	3,104 14 0
Mackenzie, James Thomson, of Kintail, Ross-shire,	7,129	435 0 0
Mackenzie, John, of Nether Alric, Alyth,	500	130 10 0
Mackenzie, Simon and Charles, of Borland, Alyth,	250	105 10 0
Maclagan, representatives of Mrs C. A., of Glenquioch,	2,216	1,070 14 0
M'Laren, James, of Balgillo, Balgarrock, Forfar,	456	636 13 0
Maclean, Dorothea Munro, and Colin G. Macrae, Edinburgh,	390	671 14 0
M'Nicoll, David, of East Cummock, Alyth,	425	146 10 0
Marnie, Isabella and Charlotte, of Deuchar,	421	344 10 0
Mathewson, James, of Mid Derry, Alyth,	113	160 0 0
Maule, Honourable Mrs Elizabeth, of Fern, London,	6,992	3,639 6 0
Millar, John, Edinburgh,	185	325 0 0
Millar, trustees of Patrick, Balbeuchly,	281	445 0 0
Millar, Robert, Dollarbeg, Dollar,	153	214 0 0
Miln, Alexander, of Milton, Raesmill, Inverkeillor,	257	375 0 0
Miln, Alexander Hay, of Woodhill, Carnoustie,	404	813 7 0
Milne, Alexander, of Kinneries, Arbroath,	247	299 0 0
Milne, John, of Clacknockater, Alyth,	125	62 0 0
Minto, Earl of, Minto, Hawick,	3,446	3,308 2 0
Mitchell, David, of Scotston,	467	1,357 3 0
Mitchell, trustees of late James, Affleck,	452	1,332 6 0
Montrose, town of,	662	993 0 0
Morgan, James, Grange of Conon, Arbroath,	354	444 15 0
Morgan, representatives of William, of Balbinny, Forfar,	358	551 9 0

CHAP. LVII.] ANGUS IN PARISHES.—PROPRIETORS OF LANDS. 257

	Acreage.	Gross Annual Value.
Mount, trustees of G. D., of South Balluderon,	136	£280 0 0
Mudie, John, of Pitmuies,	2,085	3,617 16 0
Munro, Sir Thomas, of Lindertis, Bart.,	5,702	6,580 8 0
Murray, Mungo, of Lintrose,	992	1,703 1 0
Neish, James, of Laws,	1,075	1,876 7 0
Neish, William, of Tannadice,	889	1,472 19 0
Nicoll, trustees of the late James, of Kinclune,	505	552 0 0
Northesk, Earl of, Ethie Castle, Arbroath,	4,844	7,761 18 0
Ochterlony, Sir Charles M., Bart., St Andrews,	1,025	1,295 8 0
Ogilvy, Donald, of Clova, Balnaboth,	21,893	3,515 13 0
Ogilvy, trustees of George, of Kirkbuddo, Forfar,	1,439	1,523 8 0
Ogilvy, John, of Inshewan, Tannadice,	2,716	2,244 9 0
Ogilvy, Sir John, of Inverquharity, Bart., M.P.,	1,431	3,626 4 0
Ogilvy, trustees of Peter W., of Ruthven, Meigle,	401	580 0 0
Ogilvy, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas W., of Ruthven,	6,336	5,734 12 0
Ogilvy, Mrs C. L. H. Wedderburn, Rannagulzion,	2,100	224 5 0
Paterson, James, of Kinnlettes,	1,183	2,818 8 0
Paton, Frances Balfour, Hillside, Montrose,	680	603 0 0
Pierson, James A., of Guynd, Arbroath,	1,486	2,092 18 0
Playfair, Peter, of West Bendochy,	334	260 0 0
Powrie, James, of Reswallie, Forfar,	125	205 0 0
Rait, James, of Anniston, Arbroath,	978	2,743 17 0
Ramsay, David, of Wilton, Lethnot,	151	185 0 0
Ramsay, Rev. David O., of Westhall, Closeburn,	363	700 0 0
Ramsay, Sir James H., Bart., Bamff, Alyth,	1,027	1,215 0 0
Ramsay, John, Newbigging, Lethnot,	145	90 0 0
Richards, Peter, of Woodlands, Arbroath,	387	592 6 0
Robertson, David S., of Cookston Park, Brechin,	689	1,303 2 0
Robertson, Hercules J., of Hedderwick (Lord Benholm), Edinburgh,	501	1,091 10 0
Robertson, William, of Drumfork, Alyth,	500	280 10 0
Roland, Louisa, of Abbeythune, Arbroath,	120	308 0 0
Salmond, James, Carsegownie, Forfar,	391	462 10 0
Scott, George, of Renmuir, Brechin,	467	724 0 0
Scott, Lady, of Balgay, Dundee,	300	1,328 4 0
Shaw, David, Edinburgh,	154	62 1 0
Shaw, trustees of Thomas, of Shawfield, Kirriemuir,	504	120 0 0
Shaw, William, of Finnigand, Blairgowrie,	1,605	314 0 0
Sheill, John, of Smithfield, Monikie,	612	1,115 2 0
Shepherd, George, of Lundie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire,	1,085	550 0 0
Sim, William, of Lunanbank, Edinburgh,	100	261 15 0
Small, James, of Brewlands, Alyth,	10,300	1,889 10 0
Smyth, trustees of James, Cairnbank, Brechin,	304	654 0 0

	Acreage.	Gross Annual Value.
Smith, trustees of Robert, of Balharry, Alyth,	5,097	1,097 10 0
Southesk, Earl of, Kinnaird Castle, Brechin,	22,525	21,811 17 0
Spied, Henry, of Ardovie, Brechin,	1,005	1,291 6 0
Spence, Charles, Broughton, Manchester,	200	165 0 0
Stewart, John L. D., of Glenogil, Kirriemuir,	5,524	510 0 0
Strathmore, Earl of, Glamis Castle,	4,908	2,861 4 0
Stuart, Francis Archibald, of Balmerino,	145	378 15 0
Swinburne, Lieut.-Col. James, of Marcus,	649	528 18 0
Symers, Miss Helen Halyburton, of Eassie,	320	799 0 0
Tailyour, Thomas Renny, of Borrowfield, Montrose,	557	2,081 7 0
Taylor, Walter, Dundee,	449	605 10 0
Thomas, John, Perth,	390	765 0 0
Thomas, Robert, of Noranside, Newtyle (Fern),	900	871 4 0
Thoms, Patrick Hunter, of Aberlemno,	347	525 10 0
Walker, James, of Ravensby, Carnoustie,	322	1,045 10 0
Waterston, David, of Pitreuchie, Forfar,	193	969 3 0
Watt, John A., of Meathie,	436	642 5 0
Webster, trustees of James, of Wester Meathie, Forfar,	320	668 13 0
Webster, James, of Balmuir,	787	2,571 5 0
Webster, trustees of James, of Flemington,	417	600 0 0
Webster, Patrick, of Westfield, Forfar,	156	273 10 0
Wedderburn, Frederick L. S., of Wedderburn and Birkhill,	1,494	3,529 5 0
Wedderburn, Mrs Catherine MacLaggan, of Pearsie,	3,784	1,363 1 0
Wharncliffe, Lord, Belmont Castle, Meigle,	6,926	9,267 10 0
Whitton, Andrew, of Coustoun, Newtyle,	1,402	900 0 0
Wighton, William, of Grange of Barry,	333	764 16 0
Wilkie, James, of Tillyarblet, Kirriemuir,	250	249 0 0
Yeaman, William, Alyth,	160	120 0 0
Young, Major William Baird, of Ascreavie, Kirriemuir,	661	501 14 0

POPULATION IN THE COUNTY.

The following table contains the population in the several parishes in the county in the years stated. Column 1st, by Dr Webster, 1755; 2d, Abbot's Act, 1801; 3d, 1811; 4th, 1851; 5th, 1881:—

CHAP. LVII.] ANGUS IN PARISHES.—POPULATION IN COUNTY. 259

PARISHES.	1755.	1801.	1811.	1851.	1881.
Aberlemno,	943	945	973	1,116	993
Airlie,	1,013	1,041	928	856	844
Arbirlot,	865	1,050	1,014	10,990	822
Arbroath,	2,098	4,943	5,280	10,030	9,493
Auchterhouse,	600	653	635	686	661
Barry,	689	886	1,406	2,175	3,233
Brechin,	3,181	5,466	5,559	8,210	10,499
Careston,	269	229	271	207	194
Carmylie,	745	892	969	1,240	1,137
Cortachy and Clova,	1,233	906	930	722	442
Craig,	935	1,328	1,465	1,934	2,589
Dun,	657	651	680	737	495
Dundee,	12,477	26,084	29,716	78,931	100,598
Dunnichen,	653	1,049	1,233	1,884	1,422
Eassie and Nevay,	500	638	676	706	561
Edzell,	862	905	955	1,084	788
Farnell,	799	576	582	650	613
Fearn,	500	448	419	392	316
Forfar,	2,450	5,165	5,652	11,009	14,470
Glanis,	1,780	1,931	1,856	2,152	1,631
Glenisla,	1,852	996	1,209	1,050	791
Guthrie,	584	501	556	469	439
Inverarity,	996	820	865	948	862
Inverkeillor,	1,286	1,704	1,787	1,871	1,671
Kettins,	1,475	1,207	1,241	992	848
Kingoldrum,	780	577	537	429	389
Kinnell,	761	783	697	826	966
Kinnettles,	616	567	522	460	386
Kirkden,	585	674	733	1,763	1,682
Kirriemuir,	3,409	4,421	4,791	7,617	6,616
Lethnot and Navar,	635	489	511	408	288
Liff and Benvie (in Angus),	1,311	2,194	2,442	18,949	43,190
Lintrathen,	1,165	919	958	926	641
Lochlee,	686	541	521	615	359
Logiepert,	696	908	936	1,609	995
Lunan,	208	318	300	279	243
Lundie and Fowlis (in Angus),	709	345	380	750	317
Mains and Strathmartine,	1,077	1,442	1,738	2,034	3,490
Marytown,	633	596	475	366	389
Menmuir,	743	949	915	693	755
Monifieth,	1,421	1,407	1,728	4,267	9,521
Monikie,	1,345	1,236	1,292	1,317	1,412
Montrose,	4,150	7,974	8,975	15,822	16,303
Murroes,	623	591	652	643	749
Newtyle,	913	781	780	1,141	911
Oathlaw,	435	384	355	424	440
Panbride,	1,259	1,583	1,412	1,372	1,395
Rescobie,	798	870	920	711	685
Ruthven,	280	211	240	503	195
St Vigeans,	1,592	4,243	4,958	9,799	14,982
Stracathro,	529	593	580	505	487
Tannadice,	1,470	1,373	1,510	1,517	1,254
Tealing,	735	755	779	844	737
	69,106	98,737	107,494	216,810	266,269

Total valued rent (Scots) in 1683, and rental (Sterling) of heritages and railways in 1883-84:—

PARISHES.	Valued Rent (Scots) 1683.	Rental (Sterling) 1883-1884.
Aberlemno,	£4,233 6 8	£10,639 0 0
Airlie,	3,310 0 0	10,888 12 0
Alyth,	478 0 0	1,247 7 0
Arbirlot,	4,266 13 4	13,550 4 0
Arbroath,	0 0 0	1,429 5 0
Auchterhouse,	2,036 13 4	11,516 19 0
Barry,	2,255 8 4	17,169 4 0
Brechin,	8,772 4 2	20,815 12 0
Careston,	1,170 3 4	2,697 11 0
Carmyllie,	2,281 13 4	8,931 13 0
Cortachy and Clova,	1,474 0 0	7,541 19 0
Coupar Angus,	600 0 0	1,954 17 0
Craig,	4,275 4 1	12,878 7 0
Dun,	2,983 6 8	9,753 0 0
Dundee,	6,363 4 4	23,708 18 0
Dunnichen,	2,271 0 0	9,062 17 8
Eassie and Nevay,	2,892 8 0	9,241 15 0
Edzell,	1,680 0 0	5,874 19 0
Farnell,	2,566 13 4	8,722 7 0
Fearn,	2,314 3 7	5,236 11 0
Forfar,	2,590 19 0	16,309 10 0
Glamis,	4,136 6 8	16,301 7 0
Glenisla,	3,510 0 0	12,106 7 0
Guthrie,	1,634 13 8	6,879 19 0
Inverarity,	2,920 13 4	11,620 18 0
Inverkeillor,	6,379 6 8	19,514 1 0
Kettins,	4,771 6 8	12,928 7 0
Kingoldrum,	2,555 0 0	6,594 3 0
Kinnell,	2,700 0 0	9,577 19 0
Kinnelles,	1,865 3 4	6,403 4 0
Kirkden,	1,964 3 0	11,220 4 6
Kirriemuir,	8,037 16 8	33,665 18 0
Lethnot and Navar,	1,172 16 0	4,281 14 0
Liff and Benvie,	6,859 8 4	17,314 11 0
Lintrathen,	1,628 12 4	13,610 9 0
Lochlee,	1,003 17 0	3,941 6 0
Logiepert,	3,716 13 4	9,870 3 0
Luman,	1,550 0 0	4,296 3 0
Lundie and Fowlis,	1,540 0 0	4,311 19 0
Mains and Strathmartine,	3,113 6 8	27,517 9 0
Maryton,	3,000 0 0	6,789 7 0
Menmuir,	3,280 15 5	7,993 18 0
Monifieth,	5,941 13 4	58,583 11 0
Monikie,	4,608 6 8	22,408 9 0
Montrose,	2,300 0 0	12,672 13 0
Murroes,	2,304 0 0	11,434 7 0
Newtyle,	2,730 0 0	14,042 8 0
Carry forward,	£144,038 7 3	£575,051 2 2

PARISHES.	Valued Rent (Scots) 1683.	Rental (Sterling) 1683-1684.	
		£	2
Brought forward,	£144,038 7 3	£575,051	2 2
Oathlaw,	2,133 6 8	5,559	5 0
Panbride,	3,866 13 4	13,048	13 0
Rescobie,	2,615 16 8	10,416	3 0
Ruthven,	700 0 0	2,628	13 0
St Vigeans,	8,311 14 10	26,235	11 0
Stracathro,	2,813 6 8	6,632	13 0
Tannadice,	4,956 12 7	15,189	16 0
Tealing,	1,886 13 4	7,620	11 0
Total,	£171,322 11 4	£662,382	7 2

SIR WILLIAM WALLACE.

The history of Scotland's hero, Sir William Wallace, was written in Latin by John Blair, his chaplain, and turned into metre by Blind Harry. In an edition of the poem published by William Hamilton, Glasgow, 1811 (Book I., Ch. III.) there is an account of the death of young Selby, the son of the Constable of Dundee. He insulted Wallace, who was then in Dundee for his education, and Wallace stabbed the insolent youth with his dagger, then fled, pursued by the English soldiery. In his flight he ran to Longforgan, and, very wearied, sought shelter from a woman who resided there. This she readily afforded, as fully described in the poem.

We have been favoured with the following graphic account of this historic incident, written down verbatim by ex-Provost James Cox, of Dundee, and of Cardean, as it was spoken in the present year by his cousin-german, Rachel Smith, residing at 114 Perth Road, here, who is now 85 years old, and is a lineal descendant of the protector of Wallace.

"In 1292 a man named Smith, with his wife, whose maiden name was Aymer, lived in a house in Longforgan. He possessed a small farm, and had weaving premises. They were industrious people, and while the goodman was attending to the out-door work on his farm, the goodwife was at her spinning wheel. One day when so employed, she thought she heard, above the burr of the wheel, the hurried step of a man pass the door, then open, and as the noise of the footstep ceased, she arose and looked out to see where he had gone. To her amazement a man was sitting on her grain knocker, way-worn and weary, and very much oppressed, for he had outrun his pursuers from Dundee, a distance of six miles. Being a woman of a very kindly nature, she invited the man

into the house, not knowing who he was. He accepted her timely invitation, and followed her at once, for there was no time to lose, his followers being close behind. No doubt the man had time to inform Mrs Smith who he was and what he had done, for she took off the large loose spinning garb which she had on herself and threw it over Wallace, and put him down to spin. Shortly thereafter his pursuers came in and made a full search, but he was so disguised, the garb being so covered over with fluff from the wheel, that they did not know him, and left the house. At this time her husband came in, and after giving him bread and milk to recruit his strength, he helped him to bed to rest his weary frame and prepare him for his departure when darkness came on. Wallace left the abode of the hospitable family, no doubt thanking the host and hostess for so carefully disguising and sheltering him in his great extremity, and he got away in safety.

"This story was told by the father to his children from generation to generation, and the stone was to be handed down to generations yet unborn. The stone was no longer allowed to lie at the door, but was much valued and carefully kept by the side of the kitchen fire until the family left Longforgan. At that time (1862) Colonel Paterson of Castle Huntly wrote to the Smiths asking if they would give him the stone, and they gave it to him. It is now lying in the dungeon of the Castle. Its size is 14 inches square, 11 inches deep, hollowed like a mortar, and was used for making pot barley in by a wooden mallet or pestal.

"It is not known when the family of Smith first went to reside in Longforgan, but it may have been many years before they received the visit from Wallace. They had been one of the oldest families in the country, reckoning only from the date of his visit to then, 1292; from then till 1862 is 570 years, during which period the family resided at Longforgan."

The families of Cox and Smith have been long related by intermarrying, the first of which we have any record being between Christian Smith, Longforgan, and James Cock, Lochee, who were proclaimed 29th May, 1669. John Smith and Helen Cock, 10th February, 1739, &c., &c.

In the old Statistical Account of the parish of Longforgan there is a notice of the stone, then in possession of "a very respectable man of the name of Smith, a weaver, and the farmer of a few acres of land. It is what was formerly called in this country a *bear stone*, which is made hollow like a mortar, and was made use of to unhusk the barley, as a preparation for the pot, with a large wooden mell, long before barley mills were known. Its station was on

one side of the door, and covered with a flat stone for a seat when not otherwise employed. The most remarkable part of the history of which is that upon this stone Wallaee sat on his way from Dundee, when he fled after killing the Governor's son, and was fed with bread and milk by the goodwife of the house, from whom the man who now lives there, and is proprietor of the stone, is lineally descended, and here his forebeers (ancestors) have lived ever since, in nearly the same station and circumstances, for about 500 years."

The stone has a historical value, especially to Dundee, and we think the dungeon of Castle Huntly is not the place where it should be. Application should at once be made to the proprietor of Castle Huntly for the stone. It can be of no value to him, and it should be deposited in the Museum in Dundee, where it would be seen, and much prized for the old associations connected with it.

RAVENSBY.

In the account of the parish of Barry we intended to have given an account of the Walkers of Ravensby, but it was omitted. The following details of the family show their propinquity with the Grahams of Claverhouse, and Carnegies, Earls of Southesk and Northesk. Peter Geddes Walker of Ravensby is lineally descended from Thomas Davidson of Wolflaw, born 1705 and died 1763, who was a cadet of the Davidsons of Balgay. Robert Davidson of Balgay married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse, by Lady Jane Carnegie, fourth daughter of John, first Earl of Northesk by Magdalen, daughter of Sir John Hallyburton of Piteur. "Robert Davidson and Elizabeth Grame were booked to be proclaimed on ye 21st of July 1671." She was the sister of John Graham of Claverhouse, who was, on 12th November, 1688, created a Peer by the title of Viscount of Dundee, and Lord Graham of Claverhouse. He fell at Killiecrankie, 12th June, 1689.

AN OLD FARMING SOCIETY IN FORFARSHIRE.

So long ago as the 4th July, 1803, the initiatory meeting of the "Lunan and Vinney Water Farmers' Society," under the auspices of the celebrated George Dempster of Dunnichen, was held there.

Invitations had been issued to 26 persons, but, Mr Dempster being very

popular, 34 attended, 11 of whom were landed proprietors. Among those who met was the Rev. Charles Rogers, author of the agricultural survey of the county. We mentioned the rev. gentleman and his works Vol. I., p. 179, and Vol. III., p. 306. He was the father of Rev. Charles Rogers, D.D. and LL.D., from whom we were favoured with the perusal of a small pamphlet containing a short account of the proceedings of the Society by the Rev. Mr Rogers, who, on Mr Dempster's proposal, had been chosen secretary of the Society, and kept its records. From the pamphlet we give the following particulars taken from the records prepared under Mr Dempster's approval :—

"Mr Dempster was appointed perpetual preses of the Society. In opening its business he expatiated on the importance of maintaining superior breeds of cattle and horses, on the duty of extirpating weeds, on the necessity of a stern resistance to smuggling, and on the desirableness of upholding the Constitution. It was arranged that the Society should assemble at least once a year, that its proceedings should be accompanied by a modest feast at 1s 6d (afterwards 2s 6d) a-head, and that on each occasion liquor of native manufacture should be used exclusively.

At the second meeting, held in July, 1804, Mr Dempster invited attention to the rotation of crops. He handed to each member a slip of rules, which he termed *golden*. They consisted of injunctions to keep the land rich, clean, and dry, to use efficient manure, and avoid two grain crops in succession. He advised them to rear poultry and hogs largely. The Secretary read an address on rearing horses and cattle. Prior to the reign of James I., Alexander, Earl of Mar, imported horses from Hungary. James I. was himself a promoter of farm stock, by introducing on his lands at Falkland a superior species of milch cows.

One of the members had recently sold three-year-old cattle at £18 each, and another had reaped, from about an acre, as much red clover as produced 154 lbs. of seed.

At the meetings held in August, 1805, and in July, 1806, Mr Dempster recommended the cultivation of Swedish turnips, and that wheat should be more extensively cultivated, and that it should be sown late in August or early in September. At the close of the meeting an indigent person, formerly a farmer, then said to be in his 106th year, was awarded a little money.

At the fifth meeting, held in August, 1807, there was an exhibition of live stock. In 1808 the importance of draining marshes, described as "magazines of mischief," was maintained. In 1809 the Chairman exhibited a sample of

naked barley, resembling wheat, imported from Egypt. Mr Guthrie of Craigie held that Swedish turnips were inferior to the yellow turnips, which might be reared on a great variety of soils. Mr Scott of Reswallie recommended a more general cultivation of barley. He suggested the erection in the district of woollen mills, condemned the disuse of “the Scottish” or woollen bonnet, and hoped that at next meeting all the members would appear bonneted, but his proposals were not adopted. Mr Dempster thought that the manufacture of sailcloth and coarse linen, long common to the district, was worthy of encouragement, and no others. It was suggested that a donation should be presented to Mr Meikle, inventor of the threshing machine, who was aged and indigent.

In September, 1810, the Society’s roll was 74, and it increased to 80. At the anniversary then held, Mr Dempster said that sixty years ago the district was covered with furze and broom, while bogs were to be found at every turn; now the fields were clean and well drained, roads were abundant, and wheat was largely cultivated. He considered the establishment of local farming societies as most beneficial, as they brought pleasantly together landlord and tenant, and enabled them to be mutually helpful.

It appears that every summer a riding Committee in Strathmore then inspected the farms, and, as authorised in the leases, imposed fines on those who permitted weeds to grow unchecked.

In 1811 there was a competition among exhibitors of live stock, when Mr Dempster presented several gold and silver medals as premiums. He recommended the use of single-horse carts, and thought cattle might be trained for use in the threshing mill. The respective merits of “Angus” and “potato” oats were discussed.

In 1812, the tenth anniversary of the Society, wheat sowing in drills was commended, as it was said the produce was one-third more than when sown broadcast. At the meeting in 1813 Mr Dempster recommended drainage as the most necessary of agricultural operations, and congratulated the members on the general disappearance of field weeds. He pleaded on behalf of crows, as they destroyed grub, and ought to be encouraged, and Mr Guthrie strongly supported Mr Dempster.

Fiorin grass had been discussed at a former meeting, and the subject was revived at this meeting. Mr John Pinkerton, the antiquary, who was Mr Dempster’s guest, was present as an honorary member. He remarked that Camden had referred to a field of fiorin grass which was so fertile as to be cut four times a year.

At the Society's twelfth anniversary, held in July, 1814, Mr Dempster complimented the clergy as early promoters of agriculture. Around the monasteries, he said, the best soil was a garden and the worst a grave. It was said that while the Roman Catholic clergy largely cultivated and made use of wheaten flour, it had since the Reformation been generally disused. A return to the use of oxen in tillage was suggested, and other matters were spoken of, such as pickling barley to prevent blight, &c.

The Society did not reassemble. Mr Dempster was then 80 years of age, and he was probably unable longer to discharge the presidential duties, and as his election was for life, it might have been deemed ungracious to elect a substitute.

The details given above enable the agriculturists of the present time to contrast their position with those of their predecessors in the years stated, and they are thus possessed of considerable interest.

It is difficult for people in the present age to realize the state of bondage in which their forefathers lived in early times. Now all men in this free country have liberty to speak and act, to go and to come as, when, and where they please, provided they do no wrong to their neighbour or to his property. Even in the 14th century men and their families were bought and sold with the land, and sometimes without the land, as live stock on farms are frequently sold still, the only difference in their position being that the human cattle could not be sold off the property as the bestial may be, as they were generally attached to the soil. By-and-bye the time came when men could redeem themselves and their families from bondage, and warrants for the freedom of serfs are still to be seen, granted in the reign of Alexander II. (1247).

We have already mentioned several cases of serfs having been assigned with the land to a new purchaser of them in the reign of David II. We will only mention another, in the same reign. In 1369 the lands of Balloch in Kinrossshire were sold with the natives or serfs upon it.

The following account of the imposition of slavery by the Lords of Justiciary at Perth, in the beginning of last century, reads like a chapter in a romance than a plain unvarnished statement of facts. At that time the punishment of death was awarded for comparatively venial offences, which, happily, are now punished in a milder manner.

On 5th December, 1701, four men were tried at Perth for theft, and being found guilty, were liable to the punishment of death. The Lords, however, adjudged them to the lighter punishment of perpetual servitude, not to the

plantations, but at home, and the panels to be left “at the Court’s disposal.” One of them, Alexander Stewart, they bestowed as a gift on Sir John Erskine of Alva, probably with a view to his being confined in the silver mine which Sir John was then working in the Ochils. Sir John was enjoined to fit a metal collar on the man, bearing the following inscription :—“ Alexander Stewart, found guilty of death for theft at Perth, 5th December, 1701, and gifted by the justiciars as a perpetual servant to Sir John Erskine of Alva.” The collar with this inscription was many years ago dredged up in the Firth of Forth. It is now preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh.

At that period labourers in mines and saltworks were regarded by the law of Scotland as “necessary servants,” who, without any paction, by merely coming and taking work in such places, became bound to servitude for life, their children also becoming bound if their fathers in any way used them as assistants. It appears that the salters and miners were transferred with the works when these were sold, but a right in the masters to dispose of the men otherwise does not appear to have been a part of the Scots Law.

In 1743 the bondsmen in Fife and Lothian began to assert their freedom, and some of them left one work and went to another, which led to some correspondence and recrimination among the owners of collieries. The remains of the villianage of the middle ages were not put an end to till the end of 1775, when the Statute 15, Geo. II., 28, extinguished them.

References to cases of bondage or slavery in Angus, particularly the bondage of the fishermen of Auchmithie to the lord of Ethie, will be found in other parts of this work.

NOTABLE EVENTS.

- 1093—Tartan probably introduced by Queen Margaret about this year.
- 1196—Great famine in Scotland, many people died of hunger.
- 1198—Great scarcity in Scotland, followed by great plenty, showing the wretched state of agriculture at that period.
- 1259—Great dearth in Scotland.
- 1266—On the eve of the feast of the 11,000 virgins a great wind arose from the north, and the sea broke in and destroyed many villages between the Tay and the Tweed. Never such a deluge seen before, and traces of it were visible when Fordun wrote.

- 1282—Plague appeared in Scotland for the first time.
- 1310—Famine so great in Scotland that many persons fed on horse flesh.
- 1314—Five shillings the value of a cow, and 6s 8d of an ox.
- 1327—Firearms first employed by the English in their wars with Scotland.
Barbour calls them “crukys of war.”
- 1339—Great famine in Scotland. The poor fed on grass, and many were found dead in the fields.
- 1340—Scots employed cannon at siege of Stirling.
- 1361—Pestilence in Scotland, very fatal to the poor patients, who swelled greatly, and died in about 48 hours.
- 1369—Pestilence in Scotland of the same character as the one in 1361.
- (Mostly from Haile's Annals.)
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ACTS OF THE SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT.

- 1292—The burgh of Dundee remits debts due by the King, John Balliol, and Queen.
- 1351—On 15th May a Parliament was held at Dundee by David II.
- 1359—On 5th April David II. held a Council at Dundee.
- 1458—Confirmation of a decree of the Lords' Auditors between Dundee and Montrose—both burghs to have the liberty of buying and selling.
- 1594—The inhabitants of Forfarshire to assemble in arms at Dundee on 4th October.
- 1647—The Magistrates of Dundee were prohibited from stopping the exportation of victual there.
The same year Dundee to have proportion of £20,000 allowed for losses of Royal Burghs.
- 1649—Act exempting Dundee from payment of two months' maintenance on account of the plague. Warrant to pay two months' maintenance to Dundee, in respect the plague had broken out, and that Sir John Brown has extorted his claim notwithstanding the exemption granted to them.
- 1649—The laird of Mousewell's regiment of foot to be quartered in Dundee.
- 1649—The Magistrates to pay David Gourlay at Dundee 1000 merks for a tenement belonging to him destroyed for the fortifications.
- 1672—A house of correction to be provided at Dundee for the shire.

- 1681—The houses of Dundee not to be thatched with straw, but roofed with lead, slates, or tiles.
- 1574—Lord Glamis was commissioner for musters in the shire.
- 1586—The officers of arms not to exceed 10.
- 1643—Colonels of horse and foot were appointed for the shire.
- 1644—The fencible men to be put in a position of defence against the threatened invasion of Prince Rupert.
- 1645—The Earl of Airlie and others having ravaged the shire, a petition that it might be excused from convening at Perth, and that troops be sent to save it from ruin, was presented.
- 1646—Certain regiments of horse to be recruited, partly from the malignants of Angus.
- 1648—Colonels of Horse and Foot were appointed for the shire. The number of Horse and Foot to be sufficient to secure the Braes of Angus. The shire to contribute 750 Foot and 280 Horse.
- 1649—The shire to furnish 562 Foot and 160 Horse to the levy.
- 1649—The General's Horse to be quartered in Angus.
- 1663—The shire to raise 1000 Foot and 103 Horse of a levy of 20,000 Foot 2000 Horse.
- 1654—Committee for certifying the character of ministers in Angus appointed.
- 1661—The shire and burghs were relieved from maintenance, in respect of losses during the usurpation.
- 1685—The Earl of Southesk to be master of the game for the shire, with power to enforce the Game Laws.
- 1693—The electors to be cited for not electing Members of Parliament.
- 1699—Ten per cent. taxation imposed for communication of trade.
- 1641—Commissioners to Parliament to be allowed to charge four days in going to and returning from Parliament.
- 1643—The election of Fletcher of Inverpeffer and Carnegy of Balnamoon as Commissioners for the shire found to be illegal, and a new election ordered, the freeholders having imposed restrictions on those they elected. That year an assessment was imposed on the shire to send £40,756 for the army in Ireland.
- 1644—Grahame of Fintry to enforce the Act against runaways and deficients in the shire.
- 1645—The Earl of Kinghorn and Lord Loure to advance the first month's maintenance of the shire.

- 1649—The price of bear, rye, and peas was £4 16s 8d per boll of Linlithgow measure ; meal and oats £4 10s Scots per boll.
- 1650—No abatement of the quantity of meal to be furnished by the shire permitted.
- 1651—Direction as to the amount of provision and money to be carried by the force from the shire was given.

Two centuries ago the county had one regiment of militia, which consisted of one thousand foot, commanded by Colonel the Earl of Strathmore ; Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay of Edzell, Major Hallyburton of Pitcur ; and two troops of horse, each consisting of one hundred and three horse, whereof the one troop was commanded by the Earl of Airlie, and the other by Lord Carnegie. Ochterlony says Dundee was joined in nothing to the shire except the militia, whereunto they furnish 150 foot.

Ochterlony gives a list of the ancient families in the shire as follows :— Noblemen—Earls of Strathmore, Southesk, Airlie, Panmure, Lord Gray ; gentlemen—Lairds of Edzell, Dun, Pitcur, Powrie, Fothringhame, Fintry, Claverhouse, Inverquharity, Bonnyton, Ochterlony of that ilk, Gardyne of that ilk, Auchinleck of that ilk, Grange, Durham, Balmashanner, Guthrie of that ilk, Balzeordie, Balfour, Ogilvy, Strathmartine, Nevay of that ilk, Ruthven, Denchar of that ilk, Thornton of that ilk. He adds—“Many great families had become extinct within a few years, as the Earls of Buchan, Dundee, Crawford, Lords Spynie, Oliphant, besides many considerable barons and gentlemen whose estates had been purchased by merchants of the burghs within the county.”

ENTAILS.

The following is taken from an Index of “Entails in Scotland from the passing of an Act of Parliament in the year 1685 to 4th February, 1784 :—”

148. Airlie, David, Earl of, Lintrathen and others ; tailzie, 22d March, 1784 ; registration, 31st July, 1718.
381. Barclay, James, of Balmakewan, Ballindarg and others, entailed by Robert Carnegie of Ballindarg ; tailize, 27th June, 1748 ; registered, 30th July, 1748.

181. Clayhills, John, of Invergowrie, Invergowrie and others ; tailzie, 29th January, 1723 ; registered 21st February, 1723.
193. Chapline, George, merchant in Jamaica, lands and barony of Colliston ; tailzie, 27th July, 1721 ; registered, 11th June, 1724.
381. Carnegie, Robert, lands of Ballindarg, as above.
559. Carnegie, James, of Boysack, lands and barony of Boysack ; tailzie, 27th June, 1766 ; registered, 8th March, 1771.
90. Douglas, Marquis of, Earldom of Angus and others, in several parishes ; tailzie, 9th March, 1699 ; registered, 22d March, 1707. Earl of Forfar.
353. Dick, John, of Pitkerro, writer in Dundee, lands of Pitkerro ; tailzie 28th March, 1744 ; registered July 25th, 1744.
344. Falconer, Lord David, of Halkerton, lands and barony of Halkerton and others, in Forfar and Kincardine shires ; tailzie, 14th July, 1743 ; registered, 26th July, 1743.
411. Fergusson, Mr Adam, minister of Logierait, lands of Douny and Dalnakebock ; tailzie, 23d March, 1753 ; registered, 14th June, 1753.
525. Gray, Captain Charles, of Carse, lands of Carse and others ; tailzie, 23d May, 1765 ; registered, 25th June, 1768.
569. Gardner, John, of North Tarrie, lands of North Tarrie ; tailzie, 3d September, 1764 ; registered, 18th July, 1771 ; also,
570. Supplementary deed of entail by him relative thereto ; tailzie, 8th June, 1771 ; registered, 18th July, 1771.
695. Lands of Craighill and Bridgetoun, and others, by Gibson, William, of Bridgetoun, and lands of Little Fithie in favours of his daughter and William Orr, her son ; tailzie, 2d December, 1773 ; registered, 14th July, 1781.
128. Hunter, Andrew, of Dod, lands and barony of Dod and others ; tailzie, 30th August, 1709 ; registered, 4th November, 1713.
129. Some acres ealled Eyving Hills, and other houses, said Hunter, Andrew, of Dod ; tailzie, 30th January, 1713 ; registered, 4th November, 1713.
323. Lauder, George, of Pitseandly, lands and estate of Pitseandly and others ; tailzie, 26th October, 1737 ; registered, 15th January, 1740.
4. M'Kenzie, Sir George, of Rosehaugh, lands and estate of Rosehaugh ; tailzie, 4th June, 1689 ; registered, 19th July, 1692.
188. Murray, Sir Alexander, of Melgund, lands and barony of Melgund and others ; tailzie, 13th September, 1710 ; registered, 1st February, 1724.

207. Murray, Sir Alexander, of Melgund, lands and estate of Melgund and Kinninmond ; tailzie, 13th September, 1710 ; registered, 23d December, 1725.
581. M'Kenzie-Stewart, James, of Rosehanagh, Lord Privy Seal in Forfar and Perth shires, tailzie of certain parts of Markmyre and others ; tailzie, 11th March, 1754; registered 26th June, 1772.
582. Another entail by the said James M'Kenzie-Stewart of a third part of a fourth part of the town and lands of Balmaw ; tailzie, 12th August 1758 ; registered, 26th June, 1772.
583. Another entail by him of half the lands of Easter Keilour and others ; tailzie, 7th July, 1764 ; registered, 26th June, 1772.
584. Another entail by him of the lands and estate of Belmont in Perthshire ; tailzie, 14th January, 1772 ; registered, 26th June, 1772.
All the above four entails lying contiguous to the estates of Newtyle and Auchtertyre.
666. Menzies, James and Archibald, of Culdares, tailzie of the lands and barony of Culdares and Glenlyon and others, in Perth and Forfar shires ; tailzie, 30th April, 1773 ; registered, 16th February, 1779.
248. Ogilvie, David, of Clunie, lands and estate of Mains of Craigie and others, in Perth and Forfar shires ; tailzie, 23d December, 1729 ; registered, 6th February, 1730.
706. Panmure, William, Earl of, lands and baronies of Panmure, Aberbrothock, Brechin, Navar, Edzell, Lethnet, Lochlie, Kellie, Ballumbie, and others ; tailzie, 12th October, 1781 ; registered, 22d January, 1782.
220. Rochead, Dame Janet, relict of Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes, lands and barony of Melgund called Northanelgune ; tailzie, 15th March, 1725 ; registered, 12th January, 1727.
427. Reid, Thomas, of Auchinleck, Mains of Auchinleck, mansionhouse, and pertinents ; tailzie, 20th June, 1754; registered, 24th June, 1755.
504. Rollo, Andrew, Lord, lands and barony of Duncrub and others, in Perth and Forfar shires ; tailzie, 11th March, 1765 ; registered, 18th January, 1766.
623. Rothes, Margaret, Countess of, Earldom of Rothes and others, in Fife, Perth, Kincardine, Forfar, and Inverness shires ; tailzie, 1st January, 1688 ; registered, 10th March, 1775.
199. Skene, Major George, of Caraldston, lands and estate of Carraldston and others ; tailzie, 24th October, 1721 ; registered, 6th July, 1725.

506. Lands and estate of Wedderburn, Wedderburn, Grizel, of Wedderburn ; 31st July, 1778 ; registered, 6th August, 1766.
 662. Lands and estate of Over and Nether Turin and others, Watson, Alexander, of Turin ; tailzie, 9th April, 1778 ; registered, 22d January, 1776.
 697. Said Alexander Watson of Turin, revocation by him of the above tailzie of his lands of Over and Nether Turin and others ; tailzie, 5th July, 1781 ; registered, 19th July, 1781.
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BURGHS.

From time immemorial some system of government has been found necessary in even the most primitive state of society. The earliest, and the most natural, was the patriarchal, when the parent was the ruler of his family and household, and the judge and arbiter of any quarrel which might arise within it. Affection would generally make the paternal rule mild and equitable. The domestic and other labours of all were for the common good, and when important matters arose, as was sure to be the case, the family would be summoned and their opinion asked, that a just decision might be come to.

As the family circle widened, the domain had to be extended, and buildings for the younger members would be erected around the paternal home, which thus became the nucleus of a rising town. As the society increased, and the town expanded, the interests of the families of whom the community was composed would differ, the early brotherly love would become colder as the degree of relationship among them widened, until it became necessary to appoint one person with supreme power to maintain order, and decide differences between the members of the brotherhood, should any arise. The wisest and most honourable man would be chosen for this place of power.

Such appears to have been the beginning or first stages of social communities. The first wise man so appointed may not have had any distinctive title, as he was the relative and friend of all. As the people increased in numbers, his duties would become more numerous, and in time he would be wholly occupied in the public service. In order to heighten the dignity and add lustre to the honour of his important office, some distinguishing title of pre-eminence, such as provost, was bestowed upon him, and the government of the town was confided to him.

In the course of time the same causes would lead to the establishment of other similar communities in different parts of the country, each of them independent of the others, and all occupied chiefly with their own concerns, and under their own ruler. For a time these communities would live in harmony with each other, but selfish interests, jealousies, and other causes soon arise, which lead to feuds among the neighbours, and extending, neighbouring communities became involved, and corrupt passions once roused, strife and warfare follow. The chief of one town with his people overcome those of another town, and the victorious chief becomes prince of both. Ambitious now, he attacks other societies, until, wading in blood, he overcomes all the surrounding princes, and assumes the title of king of the subjungated communities.

The King, assuming royal but despotic power and authority, declares the people and the lands his own. To those of his followers who had been instrumental in raising him to the throne, the King gave large gifts of the land of the country, with the people residing upon it. The lands were generally to be held in free barony, "with all the liege and native men of the said lands." These liege and native men, with their wives and families, were slaves, bought and sold with the lands. The feudal lords who received these grants were taken bound to furnish a certain number of men to the King's army, to attend three suits at the King's courts (generally at the principal town in the district), and rendering some animal or article named in the charter, in name of banch farm, on a day and at a place named, yearly thereafter.

The banch duties were very various, and some of them very curious, but as we have previously referred to this matter, we need not repeat it here.

The grant of lands in free barony conferred extensive powers and privileges upon the feudal lords over the slaves and vassals who dwelt on the lands. This subject has also been mentioned previously.

These feudal lords lived in fortified castles on their own lands, and in the midst of their tenants, dependants, or vassals, as they were called, according to the tenure upon which they held their lands. In some of the large feudal estates there was one of the small towns mentioned above. These towns held off the lord on whose lands the town was situated. The larger towns generally held off the Crown.

The inhabitants in towns which held off the baron, as well as those on his lands, were at the call of their feudal lord in defence of his person and property, and also to support him in his raids upon the property or persons of his neighbours, and he was bound to protect his townsmen and other vassals.

The urban and rural population were, in early times, only of low condition, not only in this country, but also in the principal towns of Europe. This is shown by the privileges granted by ancient charters to the inhabitants of some of the large towns of Europe. One of these privileges was to give away their own daughters in marriage without the consent of their lord; another that upon the death of the townsmen, their own children, and not their lord, should succeed to their property; also, that they might dispose of their own effects by will.

In these early times, in all the countries of Europe a large portion of the trade of the several countries was done by travellers who went from town to town carrying their merchandise with them for sale—the meaner sort in a pack on their back, and the more opulent in paniers on the back of a donkey or of a horse. The pedlars and hawkers of the present age are the representatives and successors of these persons. It was then customary to levy certain taxes upon the persons and goods of these travelling merchants when they passed over certain bridges, through certain manors, and on other occasions, especially when they attended a fair, and when they erected a booth or stall in a town. These taxes were known in England by the names of passage, pontage, and stallage; and in Scotland by those of pack dues, petty customs, booth upset dues, and the like. The money so collected went to the lord of the manor or feudal lord in which it was collected; to the erectors or proprietors of the bridge; to the proprietor who had the right to hold the fair, and to the authorities in the town where the booth or stall was erected or set up.

The King, and occasionally a great feudal lord, would grant to traders who lived on his own domain a general exemption from these and such like taxes. Such traders were then called *free traders*, and had a gilda mercatoria, or merchant's guild, granted them, and they in return usually paid to their superiors or protectors an annual tax or gild, and from thence persons liable to the same payment to a lord were said to be in his gild.

These gilds or fraternities were probably at first only voluntary associations, entered into by the feudal lords for their mutual protection and security, and they seemed to have been general over the greater part of Europe. The security thus accorded induced others to enter into similar associations to preserve them from the rapacity of their Kings and feudal lords, who when occasion offered, in the true spirit of the feudal system, levied increased taxes or contributions.

It is not known when these gilds were first established, but they were known

in England towards the end of the Saxon period, when arts and manufactures had made considerable progress ; but at that time they seem to have extended only to the exemption from tolls and other burdonsome services, and payments for the benefit of trade.

There does not appear to be any instance of the burgesses or inhabitants of a town having been incorporated by charter before the Norman conquest. Then protection would only be granted for a consideration, and their annual tax may have been considered as compensation for what their lords might lose by exempting them from other taxes. The taxes and exemptions were at first entirely personal. It appears by Doomsday Book that in several towns in England mention is made of the tax which burghers individually paid to the King, or to their overlord, for the protection they received.

The part of the King's revenue which arose from such taxes in a town was usually let in farm for a term of years for a fixed yearly rent, sometimes to a leading person in the town, and sometimes to the townsmen or burghers, they being jointly and severally liable for the entire rent. This practice was common among the sovereigns throughout Europe, who let their manors to tenants. They collected the rents in their own way, and paid the money into the King's exchequer by the hands of their own bailiff. This exemption from the control of the King's officers was then a great boon.

Although the farm of a town was at first let to the burghers for a term of years, it afterwards appears to have been the general practice to grant it to them for ever, at a yearly rent never to be increased. The payments having become perpetual, the exemptions in return for which it was at first made naturally became perpetual also. Thereafter the exemptions ceased to be personal, and belonged to the burgesses of the particular burgh, which thereafter was called a *free burgh*. In this way the inhabitants of towns, through their united action, obtained independency much earlier than their rural neighbours.

The free burghs were generally erected into a corporation, with the privilege of electing a Town Council and Magistrates of their own ; also of making bye-laws for their own government, of building walls for their own defence, and of establishing a certain discipline among the townsmen whereby they were obliged to watch and ward, which implies guarding the town from attacks by day and by night, and in other respects carry out the behests of the Magistrates.

One of the greatest blessings bestowed upon the people of this and other countries was the privilege to unite together in free communities, and to grant the united bodies charters investing them with powers to make out and enforce

regulations for the guidance of their internal affairs, and defence against outside aggressors. The charters to towns generally incorporated the burgesses together. That term implies that they were capable of governing and defending the other inhabitants. Burg means town, and herr, lord—sir-burghers, lords of the town. Gradually the communities, protected by the burgesses, or the magistrates appointed by them, increased in size by being joined by men of industrious habits, and by merchants in the prosecution of their trade. The charters did not create communities, they only supplied a want existing communities found necessary for the general weal. As the towns increased in size, the men in the several great branches of commerce or trade increased in numbers, and as each distinct handicraft went on the assumption that all those engaged in it were brothers and sisters, they came to ask incorporations for their several societies, and gilds were established, and crafts, which are only another name for gilds.

The first mention of burgesses in the public records is in the year 1326. As the freemen in a burgh could not all appear in Parliament, they selected persons from among themselves to attend, and thus instituted the first example of representation, the principle of which has been maintained to the present day. In the Parliament held at Perth on the thirteenth January, 1365, the names of the members are given, being the first recorded example of *the roll*. The bishops are first, including Brechin, then the abbots, including Arbroath and Cupar, with peers, knights, and “the other persons usually called,” which may include the commissioners of burghs. In the Parliament held at Sccone in 1367 the commissioners of burghs include those of Dundee and Montrose, but none from the other burghs in the county are mentioned. In the Parliament held at Perth in 1370 the famous LORDS OF THE ARTICLES were first instituted. James I., with consent of the Council, ordained that the small barons and free tenants need not come to Parliament, provided that each sheriffdom send two or more wise men, chosen at the head court of the sheriffdom, according to its extent. They were called commissioners of the shire, who were to chose the common speaker of the Parliament, and he and they were to have their expenses paid by their respective shires, to be raised by an equal assessment per pound of rent, except those of churchmen and nobles. In the Parliament of 1472 the Abbot of Arbroath, the Prior of Resteneth, Earl of Crawford, Lord Gray, the barons or lairds of Ruthven, Guthrie, and Erolit (Airlie), and Monorgan and Guthrie, commissioners of Dundee, were present from Angus.

King David the First appears to have taken the Anglo-Norman burgh, with its feudal castle and its civic population, distinct and separate from the garrison, as the model of the burghs he established or confirmed in Scotland. There is no evidence of the existence of free communities engaged in commerce, and occupying walled towns before his reign, although the germs of such communities may have been formed around some of the then royal residences prior to that period. The four burghs—Roxburgh, Berwick, Edinburgh, and Stirling—were the *Hanse* towns of Scotland. Each burgh was divided into four wards, over each of which a Bailie was placed, with a Burgh-Reeve, or Provost, who presided at all meetings of the burghers. These officials were annually chosen in the first Burgh Moot held after Michaelmas. The King was anxious to encourage the settlement of suitable people in his new burghs, and from the first he conferred complete self-government upon them. His desire was speedily accomplished, as the security enjoyed, and the privileges conferred, and the peace and prosperity flowing therefrom brought many willing settlers from southern Britain and Flanders. The towns soon filled, and others rapidly sprung up throughout the kingdom, to the benefit of the burghers and of the country at large. About 16 royal burghs were established by charter in the reign of King David. There were many communities who enjoyed rights and privileges by unwritten law before they thought it necessary to obtain a charter. As they increased in size a charter was a necessity, and, if obtained, they became royal burghs under burgh laws.

The burghers were judged by their own chosen magistrates—by the verdict of their peers, in common with every Scottish freeholder, and according to the laws and assize of the burgh, sanctioned by the community, and regulated by the provost and twelve chosen men. Every burgher was bound to possess at least one rood of land in the burgh, for which he paid fivepence yearly to the King. He had to swear fealty to the King, the Magistrates, and the community of the burgh, with his hand upon the Bible. The heir, if a minor, together with his chattels, remained in charge of his mother's relatives, those of his father taking charge of the heritage, which was strictly entailed upon the heir.

For the sale of a burgage tenement the presence of twelve witnesses was required, four next neighbours on either side, and four immediately opposite the building sold. If the tenement was held without dispute for year and day, it became the absolute property of the purchasers. A residence for year and day also conferred, from time immemorial, the right of participating in the privi-

leges of “the neighbourhood” in rural districts. The burgesses by possession of a burgage tenement became freeholders, and were entitled to the privileges belonging to that class. They were bound to attend a moot within the burgh every fortnight, in winter before *underie*, or nine o’clock a.m., and in summer at midmorn. At Michaelmas, Christmas, and Easter greater burgh moots were held, at which every upland burgess who lived without the walls was required to attend, under the penalty of forfeiture of his privileges, as he was excused from attending the fortnightly meetings. For the security of the town a watch was established, and at the stroke of a staff upon the door the inmate was bound to come forth armed, to join in keeping watch and ward from *couver-feu* to *cock-crow*. The members of the guild, or merchants, were under the superintendence of their Dean of Guild, and the trades or craftsmen of their respective Deacons. All were denied admission to the guild privileges who worked at certain trades with their own hands, the guild being composed of those who bought and sold only. Every dyer, butcher, or tanner was excluded until he deputed his business to servants whom he was only to superintend as a master. The cargoes of ships arriving at a royal burgh had to be first offered to the guild brethren in such proportion as they required. Stringent regulations were made for the sale of all descriptions of merchandise brought into town from landward. Craftsmen were not allowed to become merchants; they could only purchase the commodities required for their trade, and sell the productions of their handicraft. The guildry and craftsmen had each a monopoly and the right of exclusive dealing in their own departments, and each craft in its own handicraft. These exclusive privileges were partially in abeyance on market days, and especially during the market time. On market days outland or landward people brought their goods to the town, and disposed of them in the public street. Others, called *stallangers*, obtained, by a small payment, the right to erect a temporary stall or booth for the sale of their commodities. The stallanger could claim *lot and cavig*, share and share, with the guild brother or craftsman at that time. At Fair time the privileges to landward people were more extensive than on market days. Those attending the fair were free from arrest from debt or minor offences within its precincts, unless they broke the peace of the fair, when they were tried and punished by a temporary court, called in some places as the court of *pies-pondre* or *dusty-feet*. The dusty-foot was the travelling pedlar, packman, or merchant, the original of the modern haberdasher, or man with a *haversack*, who travelled with various descriptions of cloth and other necessary articles

suitable for the rural population, and attended the fairs with a stock of showy goods, tempting to the rustic community. Townsmen could give *herberie* or lodging to a stranger for one night unchallenged, but if he stayed beyond that time the host was answerable for his guest, and bound to produce him if wanted by the town's officer. Many of the customs and burgh laws in Scotland were copied from those of England, some of them being identical with those of the city of London.

The *Regiam Majestatem*, which contains the old laws and constitutions of Scotland, commences with some laws of King Malcolm Mackenneth, second of that name, who began to reign in A.D. 1004, and then gives those of David I. and subsequent kings.

There is a long chapter on the laws and constitutions of burghs made by David I., who began to reign in A.D. 1124. The first portion relates to the King's rent within the burgh. Chap. I. says:—In the first—Each burgess should pay yearly to the King, in name of burgage, which he defends and holds of him, for each rood of land, whether waste or inhabited, five pennies. Chap. II. Of a new made burgess—Who is made of new the King's burgess, first he shall swear to be faithful and true to the King, his Bailies, and community of that burgh in the which he is made burgess. It then relates the powers, privileges, duties, and obligations of burgesses, &c. Then follows the statutes of the Gild (society of merchants) made and constituted at Berwick-upon-Tweed in 1283-4. The statutes of the Gild are headed thus:—

IN THE NAME OF THE HOLIE TRINITIE.

The statutes of the Gild were made and constitute be Robert Durham, *Mair* of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Simon Martell, and other gode men, vpon the dates of Wednesday, before the feast of S. Mark the evangelist. And vpon the morne after S. Cuthbert's day, in S. Nicolas Kirk, the zeare of God 1283. And vpon Setterday next, after the feast of the hailie Trinitie: And vpon Thursday next, after the feast of St Andrew the Apostle: And vpon Thursday before the feast of VVhitsonday, the zeare of Chirst 1284. In the Kirk of the black Friers. To the end that many bodies conveined in ane place, may have amongst them ane vnioun, ane will, and ane firme and sincere loue, ilk ane till other. Then follow the statutes of the Gild in 45 chapters, which include the duties, obligations, privileges, &c., of the Gild brethren; who may and who may not be admitted into the Gild, &c., &c. Some of the statutes appear very strange to modern ideas.

In early times there were two classes of burgesses in the burghs in Scotland,

the one being known as *Burgesses*, and the other as *King's Burgesses*. We are unable to define all the differences between the two classes, but at first the one may have been those residing in a town, the overlord of which was a subject, and the other those residing in the King's burgh, or a royal burgh as it is now called, being one having a charter from the King. In *Regiam Majestatem*, or the "Auld Laws of Scotland," the following privileges of each show the differences between them. Ilk King's burgess may have his own oven (for baking of bread) within his own land, and no other man but the King's burgess (*Bur. Laws*, ch. 20). No man may be the King's burgess of any land, but if he do service to the King, which extends to one rood of land (*Do.*, ch. 53). It is statute by King David I. that all his burgesses shall be free through all his Realme, as well by land as by sea, to sell and buy for their own profit and commodity, without any trouble or perturbation, under the full amerciament, because they are under his sure protection (*Do.* ch. 139).

Another advantage which the King's burgesses had over those of a baron was the right to compel the burgess of an Earl, of an Abbot, of a Prior, and of a Baron to fight, or to have a battle, and not in the contrare (*B. L.*, ch. 15). We doubt if the burgesses of the present day would appreciate such a privilege, or care to take advantage of it.

There have been many inquiries regarding the nature of the tax annually imposed upon the merchants in Dundee, called *Cess on Trade*. It is highly probable that the annual payment to the King by the burgesses of five pennies on each rood of land they owned in the town had been at some period commuted into an agreed upon annual payment of burgage, to be paid by the town in all time coming, which, as we have shown above, was generally done. If we are right in this, and we believe we are, the money must continue to be paid to the Government in all time coming. We think, however, that the tax is very unfairly imposed upon those who are liable to pay it, and that a much larger sum is collected than is required to be paid to Government. This ought to be looked into and adjusted forthwith.

The City of London received two charters from William the Conqueror about the year 1067, both of which are in the Saxon language, and the Council of the City has been a corporate body ruled by its own magistrates since then.

I. The oldest of the Royal burghs in Scotland were created by David I. 1124 to 1153. They are Aberdeen, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Forfar, Haddington, Inverkeithing, Jedburgh, Lanark, Linlithgow, Montrose, Peebles, Perth, Ruther-

glen, St Andrews, Stirling, Selkirk—16 in all. 2. William I., 1165-1214, created Ayr, Banff, Cullen, Dundee, Elgin, Forres, Inverness, Kintore, and Nairn into Royal burghs—9 in all. 3. Alexander II., 1214-1249, Dumbarton in 1222 and Dingwall in 1226—2 in all. 4. Alexander III., 1243-1286, Kinghorn. 5. Robert I., 1306-1329, Crail, 1306; Irvine, 1308; Lochmaben, and Whithorn—4 in all. 6. David II., 1329-1371, Bervie, 1362; Cupar-Fife, 1363; Dunbar—3 in all. 7. Robert III., 1396-1406, North Berwick, Renfrew, 1396; Rothesay, 1400—3 in all. 8. James II., 1437-1460, Fortrose, 1455; Kirdeudbright, 1455—2 in all. 9. James III., 1460-1488, Wigtown, 1469; Kirkwall, 1486—2 in all. 10. James IV., Lander, 1494—1. 11. James V., 1513-1542, Annan, Burntisland, 1541; Dysart—3 in all. 12. Queen Mary, 1542-1567, Inverurie, 1558—1. 13. James VI., 1567-1625, Anstruther Easter, 1583; Do. Wester, 1587; Tain, 1587; Culross, 1588; Dunfermline, 1588; Wick, 1589; Sanquhar, 1593; Arbroath, 1599; Stranraer, 1617—9 in all. 14. Charles I., 1625-1649, Dornoch, 1628; New Galloway, 1629; Pittenweem, 1633; Glasgow, 1636; Queensferry South, 1636; Brechin, 1641; Kirkealdy, 1644; Inverary, 1648—8 in all. 15. William III., 1689-1702, Cambelton, 1700—1. 16. Queen Anne, 1702-1714, Kilrenny, 1707—1. 17. William IV., 1830-1837, Airdrie, Cromarty, Falkirk, Greenock, Hamilton, Kilmarnock, Leith, Musselburgh, Oban, Paisley, Peterhead, Port-Glasgow, Portobello—13 in all, all of which were erected in 1833. 18. Queen Victoria, 1837—, Galashiels and Hawick—2 in all, both being in 1868. There are thus 81 Royal burghs, but of these the 13 created by William IV. and the 2 by Queen Victoria are Parliamentary burghs rather than Royal burghs. King Robert II., Charles II., and the four Georges did not create any Royal burghs.

The Royal burghs in Forfarshire were created in the order following:—Forfar and Montrose by David I., who reigned from 27th April, 1124, till 24th May, 1153; Dundee by William the Lion, from 9th December, 1165, till 4th December, 1214; Arbroath by James VI. in 1599; and Brechin by Charles I. in 1641.

The families of Roger, Haldane and Playfair, in Forfarshire and the eastern district of Perthshire, have long been connected by intermarriage, and by a common connection with the Abbey of Coupar. The first notice of the family of Roger in Forfarshire is in a notarial instrument, of the 8th July, 1434, in which Adam Roger and his father, John, give evidence respecting lands owned by the Carnegies. In June, 1496, Thomas Roger is designed

as owner of the half-lands of Redie, in Airlie. The family afterwards got the entire estate, and Rev. Charles Rogers, D.D. and LL.D., holds himself the representative of the family. At a later period they farmed Redie farm. From the Redie family were derived the family of Roger who occupied lands belonging to the Abbey of Coupar. William Roger, who died in 1562, farmed Coupar Grange—the home farm. At the Reformation his son became proprietor of a twelfth portion of the lands at Bendochy, which had belonged to the Abbey. Members of the family of Roger remained in the district till the beginning of the present century. Janet Roger, a descendant of the family, married, 1st April, 1709, James Playfair, farmer, Couttie, in the parish of Bendochy, to whom she had a large family of sons and daughters.

“John Roger,” a Blake Freir, was, according to John Knox, “godly, learned, and ane that fructfully preached Christ Jesu to the comfort of many in Angus and Mearnes, whom that bloody man (Cardinal Beaton) caused murther in the ground of the sea-toure of Sanctandross, and then caused to cast him ower the Craig, sparsing a fals bruyt (report) that the said Johne seeking to flie had broken his ain craig.” (Vol. I., p. 119., by David Laing.) John Roger suffered in 1544, eleven years prior to the martyrdom of his namesake and remote relative, John Rogers, the English proto-martyr, who was burned at Smithfield on the 4th February, 1555. He was in all probability a member of the Blackfriars Monastery at Dundee.

Subsequent to the marriage of James Playfair and Janet Roger, there were several other marriages between the members of the two families of Roger and Playfair, and the genealogical history of the two septs become for a period nearly identical. The Playfairs were long well known in the western district of Angus. Thomas Playfair became chaplain to King James VI. His family intermarried with the Halyburtons of Pitcur. The Rev. Andrew Playfair was minister of Aberdalgie. The Rev. James Playfair was ordained minister of Liff and Benvie, 2d March, 1743. His son John, after having been Professor of Mathematics in Marischal College, Aberdeen, was, in 1773, ordained minister of Liff and Benvie in succession to his father. In 1785 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh. We previously mentioned other members of the family.

The families of Roger and Haldane also intermarried. Rev. James Roger, who, on 2d May, 1805, was ordained minister of Dunino parish, in Fife, married Jane, daughter of the Rev. William Haldane, minister of Kingoldrum, and granddaughter of James Haldane of Bermyon; their only child, Charles

(who has assumed the name of Rogers), is believed to be chief or representative of the Forfarshire family of Roger of Redie and Coupar. William, only son of James Haldane of Bermony, born in 1762, was ordained minister of Glenisla, 7th April, 1795, and translated to Kingoldrum, 20th April, 1803. He on 17th May, 1796, married Anne, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Roberts; he died 27th May, 1836, and she died 18th September, 1846. Her mother was Anne, elder daughter of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart. of Inverquharity, by his first wife, Anne, eldest daughter of James Carnegie of Finhaven, who was second son of David Carnegie, Earl of Southesk. James Ogilvy Haldane, fourth son of the Rev. William Haldane and Anne Roberts, was on 20th October, 1836, ordained minister of Kingoldrum, in succession to his father. He married, 23d November, 1871, Helen, daughter of John Gunn of Reisgill, in the county of Caithness.

In the account of the Duncans, Earls of Camperdown, we have presented some details of the family of the Haldanes of Airthrie and Gleneagles, and need not repeat it.

Since the lower half of page 201 and the upper half of page 202 were printed, we have ascertained that the monastery of Fail is in Tarbolton parish in Ayrshire, and not in Forfarshire, as is erroneously stated in Robertson's Index of Charters, p. 63-44. "Faillie Kyll" is "Fail Church," the kirk having been originally built of feal or divots. The monastery was built of turf, and would be readily consumed by fire. It was thereafter built of stone, but only a small portion of the walls now remain.

The Church of Fail long remained in the Wallace family, even after the Reformation. Sir John Wallace of Riccarton married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Lindsay, in the Reign of Robert II., and in that way the estate of Craigie in Ayrshire came into the Wallace family. Sir John Lindsay was proprietor of Murthill, which he had acquired from Wallace of Riccarton.

The Rev. Charles Rogers, D.D. and LL.D., is to give an account of the Monastery of Fail in his forthcoming book of Wallace.

CONCLUSION.

After a lengthened period, extending over nearly a decade, of laborious work, I have come to the end of “Angus or Forfarshire,” and am very thankful that I have been spared to finish it. I have left no means within my reach unexplored for the information and details requisite to form a continuous account of the various matters respectively in hand, and I have been as careful as possible to record them correctly; but with such a multiplicity of subjects, each varying from the others, I cannot expect the text will be free from errors of various sorts. I hope my kind Subscribers will overlook my shortcomings, and forgive my omissions, errors, and faults.

Since the work was commenced we have fallen upon bad times. In the Landward parts of the county the serious fall in the prices of almost all descriptions of farm produce has had, and still has, a most depressing effect upon the proprietors of the soil, the farmers who cultivate it, and also upon others directly or indirectly dependent upon these classes for their livelihood. We hope brighter times are near at hand, but we see a very short way before us. We are, however, in the best hands, and should leave ourselves there.

During the last half century wonderful progress has been made in the county, physically and mentally. Drainage, good roads, suitable steadings, and improved modes of cultivation, by a well-educated and very intelligent class of farmers, have beautified the face of the country, and larger and far superior crops of all kinds are produced. The farm servants have generally obtained better accommodation and more comforts than they formerly had, and many other improvements have been carried out. The agricultural implements now in use are of a greatly superior class to those used in the olden time, and the cattle on good farms are now as well housed as the hinds were at a period not very far back.

The School Boards, which have supplanted the old parochial school system, are doing a great work throughout the country, as they ensure a fairly good education to every boy and girl. In a few years this will work a great change for the better on the rural population. Its effect on the urban population in

our cities and towns will also be most beneficial, not only to the young who are being educated, but also to the older members of the community, male and female, who will be influenced for good by the improved behaviour and the intelligent conversation of the youthful members of their families. We do not expect the Millennium in our time, but we do expect that the education the young are now obtaining will stimulate them to become worthy members of society, and thereby improve their own social position. Others, seeing their good deeds, will be stimulated to go and do likewise. In the course of time this will make the policeman less necessary than heretofore, and with fewer police the taxes would be lessened.

Sept. 1884. During the last year visiting some of the noble families in Angus & wherever he went he was entitled Scottish descent; and he is also descended from Blood Royal of England. This will be interesting to many of our subscribers.

THE R. ^t Hon William FIRST LORENZIE.		nzie.	Ann, dau of John M. K. Grant.
	BLOOD Rootz.	Janet, dau of William Mackenzie of Balnadruthy. m 1679.	
Edward I., zie. Crowned 1274. b. 7. Ju d. 7. July, 1307.	Kenneth Mackenzie, of Vorridon, (1 st Husband)		
Edmund of Wood (3 rd Son) ex Earl of Kent, beheaded 1329.	Colin Mackenzie, Baillie of Dingwall.		
Sir Thomas Holland. 2 nd Earl of Kent in (1 st husband) d. 28. Dec. 1360.	Jail of Kent Brother	Andrea Robertson, of Dingwall, Writer, Sheriff Substitute of Ross, descended from Princess Annabella, dau of James I. (named above)	
Thos. de Holland, 2 nd Earl of Kent, d. 25. April, 1397.	Fitzal d. 17. Heilson London	Sir John Gladstone Bart., d. or 18. July, 1846. M.P. d. 5. Dec. 1851.	
Sir John Beaufort. Earl of Somerset and Marquis of Dorset, so cr. 1397 21. April, 1410. (Son of John of Gaunt)	Mr. Wilts. co-heir Feb. 1863. d. 31.	Elizabeth, W ^m Ewart Gladstone, Catherine, Helen, dau of Sir Prime Minister since d. 1880. R. Bateman Bart. April 1880. 1868-74. S. Glynne Bart. d. 1862. b. 29. Dec. 1809. m. 25. July, 1839.	
James I of Scotland. d. 21 Feb. 1438.	m. b. 1855.	W ^m Henry, Stephen, Agnes, others. M.P. E. More, Rector of Hawarden, m. 1878 to m. 1875. Hon Gertrude b. 1844. Rev E. C. Wickham. Stuart, dau of Cha ^t Henry b. 2 Ap ^r . 1852. 2 nd Lord Blantyre. Herbert, M.P. Leeds. 1880. b. 7. Jan. 1854.	
Mess ^s Annabella, Geo and Carl ^o (1 st wife.)	d. 8. June, 1501, and Andrew Roberts named below	2 Mary. 3. Helen.	William. Catherine Edward. — Christian. Margaret.
John 2 nd Earl of A fellow at Flodden 9. Sept. 15	Evelyn.		
Elizabeth Stein	Constance.		
Roderick Macke of Redcastle. 3 rd			
Margaret Macke (1 st wife.)			
Kenneth Mackei VI of Hairloch. died 22. April, 16			

Sept. 1882. During the last few days the Right Hon^{ble} Mr. E. Gladstone, wherever he went was enthusiastically received by all classes of the Blood Royal of England. This is not generally known and we therefore give

**THE DESCENT OF
Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, P. C.
FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY,
FROM THE
BLOOD ROYAL OF ENGLAND.**

Edward I,	Margaret, (2 nd Wife.) Wife of Philip III of France. m. 1299. d. 1307.
Crowned 1271. b. 7 June 1239. d. 7 July 1307.	
Edmund of Woodstock,	Margaret, Daughter of John, Lord Wale of Liddell. b. 21 May 1349.
(3rd Son) or Earl of Kent, 1321. beheaded 1329.	
Sir Thomas Holland.	Jean, the Fair Maid of Kent sole heir of her brothers, d. 8 July 1385.
2 nd Earl of Kent in 1322. husband d. 28 Dec. 1360.	
Thos ^r de Holland.	Alce, dau of Richd ^r Fitzalan Earl of Arundel d. 17 March 1417.
2 nd Earl of Kent, d. 25 April 1397.	
Sir John Beaufort.	Margaret, (6 th Dau) co-heir of her brother Edmund Marquis of Dorset, d. c. 1397. b. April 1410 (Son of John of Gaunt)
James I of Scotland, d. 21 Feb 1438.	Johnne. Queen of Scots
2 nd Wife.)	
mees Amabella,	Geo and Earl of Huntly, Sir John Stewart, d. 8 June 1501, ancestor of Andrew Robertson of Dingwall. named below.
1 st Wife.)	
John 2 nd Earl of Athole.	Mary Campbell, dau of Archibald 2 nd E. of Argyll. fell at Flodden 9 Sept. 1513.
Elizabeth Stewart,	Colin Mackenzie, of Kintail. d. 6 June 1568.
Roderick Mackenzie, of Redcastle. 3 rd Son:	Florence, dau of Robert Munro XV baron of Foulis.
Margaret Mackenzie, (1 st Wife.)	Alexander Mackenzie, V of Gairloch d. 4 June 1638, aged 61.
Kenneth Mackenzie, VI of Gairloch. died 22 April 1669.	Ann, dau of John M. K. Grant of Grant. m. 1610. (2 nd Wife.)

First Lord of the Treasury has been visiting some of the noble families in Angus community. The Premier is of Royal Scottish descent and he is also descended from the detailed descent of the Premier as we think it will be interesting to many of our subscribers.

Kenneth Mackenzie.	Ann, dau of John M. K. Grant.
Alexander Mackenzie, VII of Gairloch, died Dec. 1694, aged 40 or 42.	Janet, dau of William Mackenzie of Balmaduthy. m. 1679.
Ann Mackenzie, in 1703.	Kenneth Mackenzie, of Bonidon. (1 st Husband)
Mary Mackenzie,	Colin Mackenzie, Barlie of Dingwall.
Anne Mackenzie, 2 nd Dau	Andrew Robertson, of Dingwall Writer Sheriff Substitute of Ross, descended from Princess Annabella dau of James I. (named above)
Anne Robertson, (2 nd Wife) m. 29 April 1800. d. 28 Sept. 1835.	Sir John Gladstone Bart., d. or 18 July 1846. M.P. d. 5 Dec. 1851.
Sir Thomas Gladstone, Robertson, John Neillson 2 nd Bart, m. 27 Nov. 1835, of Cowdray Co. of Bowden Louisa, 2 nd Dau of Lancd. 1875. Park, Wilts. Rob ^r Fellowes, Esq. m. Mary, dau d. 7 Feb. 1862 of H. P. Jones, Esq.	Elizabeth, Rt. Hon. Ewart Gladstone, Catherine, Helen. dau of Sir Prime Minister since 1880. R. Robertson Bart. April 1880. 1868-74. Sir Glynn Bart. d. 1862. b. 29 Dec. 1809. m. 25 July 1839.
John, b. 1852.	Arthur, b. 1811. John, b. 1855. Mr. Henry, Stephen, Agnes. Constance. and others. and others. and others. M. R. E. More. Rector of Hawarden, m. 1878 to m. 1875 Hon Gertrude b. 1811. Rev. E. Hobham. Stuart, dau of Chas ^r Henry b. 2 Apr. 1852. 12 th Lord Blantyre. Herbert, M.P. Leeds. 1880 b. 7 Jan. 1854.
Elizabeth, b. 1568.	2 Mary. 3 Helen.
Colin Mackenzie, of Kintail.	Evelyn.
Florence, dau of Robert Munro XV baron of Foulis.	Constance.
Alexander Mackenzie, V of Gairloch d. 4 June 1638, aged 61.	William. Catherine Edward. S. Christian. Margaret.
Ann, dau of John M. K. Grant of Grant. m. 1610. (2 nd Wife.)	

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